

Y S O R E INFORMATION BULLETIN



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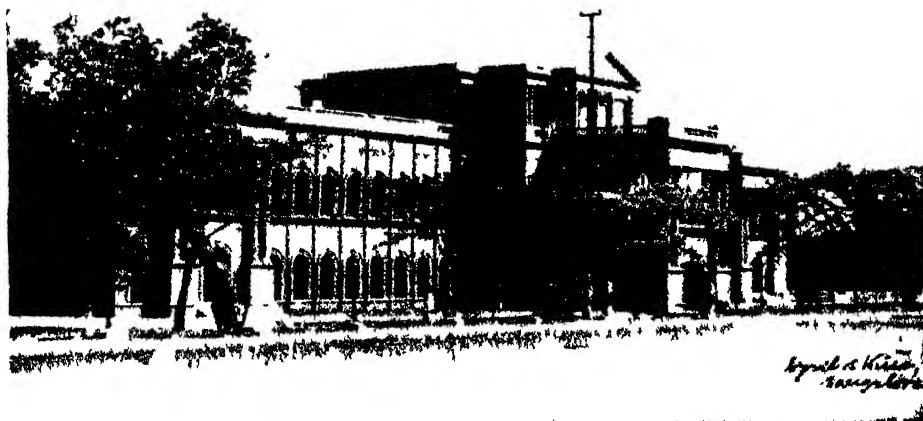
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(Photo G. S. A. Son Studio)

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(Photo: Janavani)

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COVER PAGE: His Highness the Maharaja
conferring the Degree of Doctor of Letters on
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(Photo: Janavani)



His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is seen receiving Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at the Aerodrome, Mysore.

(Photo - 'Times of India' Bangalore Correspondent)



His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore introducing Ministers and officers of the Mysore Government and other non-official gentlemen to the Deputy Prime Minister of India at the Mandakalli Aerodrome, Mysore.

(Photo - 'Times of India' Bangalore Correspondent)

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XII]

Bangalore, February 28, 1949,

[No. 2

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA VISITS MYSORE

TWO-DAY PROGRAMME IN THE STATE

The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, accompanied by Sm. Maniben Patel, arrived in Mysore from Madras on the morning of the 24th February 1949. His Highness the Maharaja received the Deputy Prime Minister at the Mandakally aerodrome and introduced him to the prominent officials and non-officials present. After inspecting a guard of honour presented by His Highness the Maharaja's Own Infantry, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja drove to the Lalitha Mahal.

After a few minutes' rest, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel visited Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute and evinced keen interest in the artware displayed there. In the afternoon, Sardar Patel received a deputation of the Coorg District Congress Committee and granted interviews to certain prominent people. Thereafter, the Deputy Prime Minister drove to the Rangacharlu Memorial Town Hall where a Civic Address was presented to him by the Mysore City Municipal Council. Replying to the Civic Address, the Deputy Prime Minister of India made a fervent appeal to the people not to rest on past achievements but to work even harder for the consolidation of the hard-won freedom. He recalled his visit to the State twelve years ago and said that between then and now several changes had taken place in the affairs of the world, of India and of Mysore. He said that the Princes of India had shown rare patriotism and that it was this

commendable spirit that made the achievement of liberty possible. Stressing that municipal work was really an enviable job, he exhorted the councillors to devote themselves wholeheartedly to improving the lot of the poor. He said that municipal work was more interesting than mere politics and warned the councillors against importing politics into municipal work.

Referring particularly to Mysore, Sardar Patel said that for a long time the people of Mysore wanted Responsible Government and that the Maharaja had now granted self-rule to his people, thereby establishing for himself an abiding place in the Indian polity. He said that Mysore had the reputation of being an advanced State. Mysore was a Garden City where nature was munificent, where the climate was good, where there was a succession of good Rulers and able Dewans and administrators. Both the State and the City had a clean record. Adverting to municipal finance, he said that it should be placed on a sound basis and that municipal finances should be watched by the councillors as carefully as their own finances. The Deputy Prime Minister later laid the foundation stone of the Gandhi Stupa near the Town Hall donated by Sri Venkatasubbiah Setty.

Later in the evening, His Highness the Maharaja entertained Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at a Garden Party in the Chamundi Gymkhana. Afterwards, the Deputy Prime Minister drove to the Chamundi Hill and the Brindavan Gardens.

The Deputy Prime Minister arrived in Bangalore, accompanied by the Chief Minister of Mysore, from Mysore, on the morning of the 25th February. A large gathering had assembled at the Hindustan Airport to accord a welcome to him. The Dewan of Mysore received the Deputy Prime Minister and introduced him to the officers and non officials present. A guard of honour was presented by the R.I.A.F. Sardar Patel was later taken round the Hindustan Aircraft Factory. He then drove to the Residency and immediately on arrival there he conferred with local Congress workers. Addressing the Congressmen who had assembled, Sardar Patel made an appeal to them to work hard, support the Government, produce more and help to stabilise the economy of the country. He paid a tribute to the administration in Mysore and to the peaceful conditions that prevailed in the State. He exhorted the Congressmen not to interfere with the services but to help them to function efficiently. In the afternoon, a Civic Address was presented to him at the Race Course, by the Bangalore City Municipal Council and the Civil Station Municipal Commission. There was a mammoth gathering present and, replying to the two Municipal Addresses, Sardar Patel reminded his audience that the country's future depended on the progress which they were making and on the amount of sacrifices which they were prepared to make. He also appealed to them not to do anything which would mar the progress they had achieved already. The people of Mysore, he hoped,

were devoted to the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and that they would not be satisfied with mere slogans but try as far as possible to imbibe his teachings and act up to his advice.

Referring to the question of nationalisation of industries, the Deputy Prime Minister made it clear that there was scope for private enterprise to develop industries.

Referring particularly to Mysore, he said that the State had a very good atmosphere, that the people were contented and happy. It was for them to go in the right path and demonstrate to the rest of India what could be achieved. In conclusion, Sardar Patel said that they must have complete communal harmony and that they should work for the removal of all distinctions between man and man. That was the only way of building up the nation.

The Dewan of Mysore gave a Garden Party in the evening of the 25th February in honour of the Deputy Prime Minister. The function was held in the Tennis Pavilion of the Bangalore Palace.

Later in the evening, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Sm. Maniben Patel attended a prayer meeting organised by the Mysore State Branch of the Kasturba Trust. They also saw certain films exhibited by the Government Occupational Institute and the Hindustan Information Films.

The Deputy Prime Minister and party left Bangalore by the Mysore Dakota for Hyderabad on the morning of the 26th February from Jakkur Aerodrome.



His Highness the Maharaja and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, are seen conversing with each other at the Garden Party given by His Highness at Mysore

Photo 11

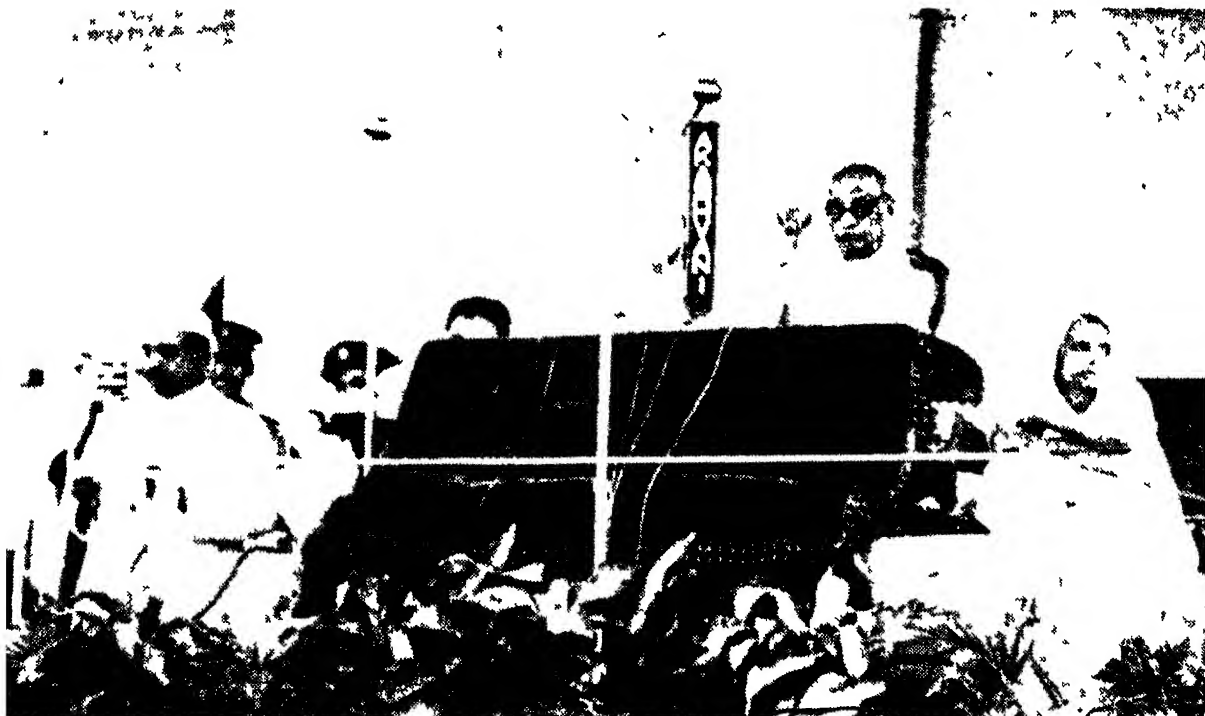


Photo taken on the occasion of presentation of a civic address to the Deputy Prime Minister of India by the Mysore Municipal Council

(Photo Janar)

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA THANKS HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

—:O:—

THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY HIS HIGHNESS THE
MAHARAJA FROM THE HON'BLE SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, DEPUTY
PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA.

Telegram dated 26th February 1949.

BOLARUM.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE, MYSORE.

I should like to send Your Highness, your Government and the people of Mysore my sincere gratitude for the magnificent reception they gave me and for the generous hospitality and affection extended to me during my short visit to Mysore. It was a real pleasure to me to renew my acquaintance and contact with Your Highness and your State after twelve years and to find that under Your Highness' aegis the people of Mysore have attained fulfilment of their aspirations and are making such excellent progress on the road to happiness and prosperity. Mysore's role as the prominent progressive State is being worthily maintained by Your Highness and your Government. I shall be most grateful if Your Highness will kindly convey to all concerned my warm thanks for the excellent arrangements made for my visit. In particular, I should like to say a special word about the police. Their arrangements left nothing to be desired and the orderly and smooth execution of the programme was largely due to the zeal and keen sense of duty displayed by them. Finally, I should like to assure Your Highness that we are carrying with us most happy recollections of our visit and deeply appreciate the consideration and kindness extended to us by Your Highness personally.

VALLABHBHAI

MULTI-PURPOSE SOCIETIES.

CREDIT AND MARKETING FACILITIES TO VILLAGERS THROUGH THESE SOCIETIES

With a view to extending the benefits of the co-operative movement to every village or group of villages and to make of it a live force in the economic regeneration and social uplift of the masses, it is proposed to consolidate the movement and expand its activities so as to bring all the villages into the co-operative fold.

Village Units.

With this idea, the scheme of Multi-purpose Societies is proposed to be organised on a wide basis of village, hobli and taluk organisation so that every village will have, to begin with, a consumers' store catering to the daily needs of the villagers, such as kerosene, salt, betelnut, matches, pulses, etc. These would later on be developed to include credit and marketing facilities, etc., so as to cover all aspects of the needs of a raiyat's life. Gradually these would be affiliated to a Hobli Society which in turn would be affiliated to a Taluk Multi-purpose Society.

Taluk Multi-purpose Societies.

The Taluk Multi-purpose Societies will have to be re-modelled and re-organised so as to serve as a living centre for the general economic improvement in the life of the raiyats. As the name of such societies implies, the activities of these would be multifarious and would include among others the following functions:—

1. To encourage thrift and give an impetus to savings, self-help and co-operation amongst the masses.
2. To finance loans for several essential purposes such as the purchase of ploughs, milch and draught cattle, agricultural implements, etc.
3. To arrange for the supply of the farmer's needs for production like seeds, manure, agricultural implements, etc.
4. To arrange for the sale of agricultural products by the nearest marketing organisation so as to ensure to the raiyats the highest possible prices, and thus put an end to the evil practices, like the imposition of unfair commission and possible cheating by false weights and measures, that may exist.

5. To encourage, where possible, by making suitable provision for subsidiary industrial activities such as poultry farming, etc.

6. To supply domestic requirements to its members like cloth, yarn, kerosene, salt, matches, pulses, etc., on the basis of established needs at the cheapest possible rates.

7. To undertake construction of houses for rural people in the villages.

8. To serve as a milk collecting centre or milk union centre for the supply of milk.

9. To maintain stud bulls and buffaloes with a view to improving the cattle breed in taluk and to stock cattle feed.

10. To undertake, where possible, farming on co-operative lines enlisting the aid of scientific facilities so as to bring under cultivation even the waste lands in and around the villages.

11. To strive for the liquidation of all prior debts by recommending suitable cases to the Land Mortgage bank.

12. To provide, to whatever extent possible, medical facilities and public health amenities to every village.

13. To improve the existing living conditions of the villagers by assisting in stopping all wasteful expenditure and litigation and by persuading them to take a greater interest in primary education and eradication of illiteracy.

14. To assist the village primary societies in the proper discharge of their duties.

15. To undertake such other items of work as will conduce to the general betterment in the conditions of the village as a whole.

How these Societies can help.

One of the main functions of the Taluk Multi-purpose Society is to make available short term credit to the agriculturist. At present the raiyats do not obtain credit at a cheap rate of interest. The problem of Rural finance has been engaging the attention of several co-operators and not much substantial result has been achieved so far. It is essential that loans should be made readily available to the agriculturist during the seasonal operation. At present, the local money-lender knowing the credit-worthiness of the farmer readily supplies



The Deputy Prime Minister of India accompanied by Srimathi Maniben Patel and the Dewan of Mysore on the way from the Bangalore Airport to the Residency

(Photo Janapras)



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is seen with the Dewan of Mysore and Lady Ramaswamy Mudaliar at the Garden Party at Bangalore

(Photo Janapras)

the money required but at a prohibitive and ruinous rate of interest. Co-operative institutions are not now in a position to sanction loans or advance money without observing certain formalities which often lead to inordinate delays, thus defeating the very purpose of the institution. The following are a few suggestions to solve this problem of rural finance :—

- (1) The grant of loans in advance by a regular system of "Forecast loans";
- (2) The grant of loans in advance by adopting the system of "post sanction";
- (3) The grant of loans, on the security of standing crops;
- (4) The grant of "produce loans" on the security of produce or the yield;
- (5) Sanction of overdrafts secured by growing crops or crops to be grown.

Short term loans.

The problem of short-term loans too has to be considered thoroughly and carefully evolved so as to enable the farmer to get the loans without undue delay as and when he desires and adequate to his needs.

It would appear that the best way of solving the problem would be :—

- (i) to assess the credit-worthiness of each member and to prepare statements of limits of credits to each member, based on the unencumbered property he owns. If once such a statement is prepared, there would be no need of further elaborate investigations every year and further enquiries would be unnecessary at the time of renewal of loans each time,
- (ii) To allow a cash credit up to 75 per cent of the property so valued.
- (iii) The Multi purpose Society should be empowered as a financing agency to grant loans up to 75 per cent of the limits whenever the farmer needs them. The loans may have to be granted in instalments according to the needs. In any case, such loans should be limited to a maximum of Rs. 5 000.
- (iv) Ready cash should be maintained in these Societies so as to grant loans immediately instead of recommending the same to any bank for getting funds.
- (v) These Multi-purpose Societies would also be expected to stock all the farmers' needs such as manure, implements and seeds. These agricultural requisites may be given

to the members either for cash or on credit up to the limit which in any case should not exceed 75 per cent of the property value.

- (vi) The produce which the farmer gets should be sold through these Multi-purpose Societies as stated earlier, the realisations being adjusted to his loan account as and when realised and in such manner as is convenient to the raiyat.
- (vii) Since interest is charged only for the loan which is outstanding, there would thus be a reduction in the total amount of interest paid by the member.
- (viii) This system provides for the gradual and complete redemption of the loan in a reasonably short time.
- (ix) Adjustment of credit requirements and convenient terms of repayment help the farmer to regulate his needs and expenses.
- (x) As a general rule the loans should be repaid within one year realised from out of the current year's income.
- (xi) Wherever the credit limit as allowed remains satisfactory, easy renewals may be effected in cases of necessity.

Such a system of allowing controlled credits to individuals on continuous mortgage bonds and enabling the Multi-purpose Societies to sanction loans readily up to the limit clearly specified would go a long way to meet the needs of the raiyat, and would prevent his relapsing into the original state of indebtedness.

Capital Needed.

Multi-purpose Societies would need, to provide themselves with a capital of at least one lakh of rupees. They are also expected to attract fixed deposits and to obtain advances from the Apex Bank or from the Government at cheap rates of interest so that the ultimate borrower may obtain loans at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 percent.

It would be necessary to provide godown accommodation at each Taluk Headquarters for the storage of produce of agriculturists as marketing is one of the important functions of the Multi-purpose Societies. The system of linking up credit with marketing is the main feature in the organisation of Multi-purpose Societies.

Assistance would be necessary in the form of subsidy for at least five years towards the establishment charges and construction of godowns at Taluk Headquarters.

IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE MALNAD DISTRICTS.

The Government have recognised the urgent necessity of undertaking further measures of medical relief and the improvement of the Public Health of the Malnad districts, and it is with this object in view that the number of Medical Institutions in these districts have been increased as far as possible in the past. The decline of population has, however, not been arrested, and Malaria continues to be the one predominant adverse factor, while Hookworm is another disease endemic in several areas in the Malnad. The Committee constituted for the improvement of the Malnad suggested among other measures the further development of medical relief in these areas and the appointment of women doctors in each taluk and also the organisation of Health Units in these areas. For the success of the Malnad Development Plan the Committee considers that as advocated by the Bhore Committee for Health Survey and Development, "the Doctor should be a social physician protecting the people and guiding them to a healthier and happier life and should place the prevention of disease in the forefront of his programme and should so combine the remedial and preventive measures as to confer the maximum benefit on the community, and the doctors in the Primary Units should combine curative and preventive health duties" and that remedial and preventive health work should be developed on "a unified basis" so as to provide integrated institutional and domiciliary service to the people.

With this object in view the question of organising Health Units in the Malnad

parts was discussed with the Director of Public Health and he was requested to put up proposals for the formation of Primary and Secondary Units in the three Malnad districts. He has now put up proposals (1) for the opening of 135 units, (2) establishment of Malaria Research Centre at Saklespur and (3) for appointment of necessary staff for anti-hookworm work, at a total cost of Rs. 27,58,058. He has proposed the starting during the current year of 81 Primary Centres and 16 Secondary Centres with a Malaria Research Centre at Saklespur, at a total cost of Rs. 18,48,821. Deducting the cost of existing 28 Health Units and 53 Dispensaries now working in the Malnad districts which are to be transferred to the Health Department for the formation of Health Units, the next extra cost is estimated at Rs. 13,74,687.

The scheme now put forward after detailed discussion is considered to be the most desirable and necessary measure for improving the Malnad parts from the health point of view.

In view, however, of the large financial implications, Government are pleased to sanction the scheme of opening only the 81 Primary Units and 16 Secondary Health Units with provision for opening the Malaria Investigation Centre at Saklespur and provision for Anti-hookworm Campaign. A sum of 12 lakhs of rupees has been allotted for this purpose in the current year's budget. The scheme is expected to be most productive from the point of view of the health of the people.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

CAMPAIGN INAUGURATED AT BANGALORE

The Dewan of Mysore inaugurated the Mass Radiography Campaign on the 3rd of March 1949, at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, where a special apparatus has been installed.

Mass Radiography is the latest development in the sphere of Radiology. The unit that is installed in the Victoria Hospital will be of the stationary type, to be used mainly for chest Radiography, that is, for detection of any disease found in the chest, lungs or heart. Pictures can be taken at the rate of one hundred per hour. A full record of the person's name, age and other relevant particulars will be maintained along with the picture, the size of which will be 4" by 5". Photographs of the chest of all individuals will be taken irrespective of the fact whether a person is actually suffering from a chest disease or not.

It has been found by experience that many persons afflicted with the Tuberculous disease come late for diagnosis and for treatment. The disease is slow moving and neither the person suffering nor the Physician will be aware of this disease at the very early stage. It is only when a person has symptoms of active disease, such as wasting, cough and fever, that he comes for treatment and very often it is found that the disease is by then far advanced and that effective treatment is rather difficult. There is also the danger of such a person coming into contact with other persons in his own home or area. Statistics show that between 80 and 90 per cent of individuals in a city population are already infected. But it is to be noted

that it is not everyone who is infected that develops the disease. It is only a very small percentage who actually develop the disease, on account of some other inter-current disease or as a result of sudden loss of vitality. It may not be possible to examine each and every person in a city population and there are two ways through which an early diagnosis can be made, (i) by examination of contact of tuberculous persons and (ii) by X-raying all individuals whether diseased or not.

X-Ray photographs reveal early changes in the lung, in fact, much earlier than is possible through physical examination. The X-Ray technique has been evolved with a view to examining in the shortest possible time a large number of persons and to giving treatment, if necessary, in the very early stage itself. In Mysore State, the programme for giving aid to tuberculous patients and for giving ambulatory treatment is already working and with the addition of mass radiography it is hoped that the drive against Tuberculosis will be more effective. The co-operation of the public in this matter is very essential. X-Ray pictures will be taken free of charge and the result of the diagnosis will be communicated to the heads of families.

In the United States of America and in the United Kingdom this work is being carried on extensively and it is hoped that a similar type of work will be done in the State also to diagnose at the proper time symptoms of this disease as also abnormality of the lungs and heart.

REVISION OF THE LAND REVENUE SYSTEM IN MYSORE

SUGGESTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC INVITED

This Committee has been appointed by the Government of Mysore to examine and suggest the revision of the existing land revenue system in the State. The terms of reference include the following, among others :—

1. To examine whether the existing system of land assessment based on the classification of lands into dry, wet and garden requires modification in the interests of a progressive agricultural economy and to consider the feasibility of substituting for it a basic land-tax and a graduated scale of tax on agricultural incomes with its financial implications.
2. To examine the desirability of granting exemption or relief from assessment or taxation to uneconomic holdings and to recommend suitable steps for preventing fragmentation of holdings below the economic limit and for promoting consolidation of holdings;
3. To examine the existing rules for grant of remissions of land revenue and to suggest measures for further liberalising them.
4. To examine the need for a Tenancy Law on the lines of the Bombay Tenancy Act and similar legislation elsewhere in India and to suggest measures for suitable legislation in the State.

In order to facilitate the enquiry and give opportunity to all persons interested to place before the Committee their views on the several matters which will come up for consideration before the Committee in respect of the above terms of reference, a set of questions has been prepared and is published for general information.

The answers need not be limited to the precise points covered by these questions. The Committee will welcome any suggestions or expressions of opinion on matters not covered by this questionnaire but

which have any bearing on the land revenue policy. The Committee would welcome replies to all the questions included in the questionnaire, but, if for any reason, replies can be furnished only to some of them, the fact need not deter the return of the questionnaire with replies only to such questions.

It will be appreciated if the questionnaire is returned with replies as early as possible and in any case not later than the 31st March 1949 to the address of the Secretary, Land Revenue Revision Committee, No. 5, Ali Asker Road, Bangalore 1.

Questionnaire.

Principles of Taxation.—1. What are the main defects of the present Land Revenue System in the State?

2. Is there any reason to suppose that the payment of land revenue hampers the development of agriculture, *e.g.*, is there any sign of this in any district which is heavily assessed (*e.g.*, Kolar) compared with one which is lightly assessed (*e.g.*, Chitaldrug)?

3. Do you consider that the payment of land revenue has made it difficult for the small holder to maintain himself and his family?

4. Are you in favour of the levy of a basic land tax and a graduated tax on agricultural incomes instead of the present system of assessing lands on the basis of classification?

5. Do you recommend the rate of basic tax to be uniform all over the State and in respect of all classes of cultivation?

6. Do you consider the separate levy of water rate in addition to the basic tax justified in the case of lands supplied with water from a Government source?

7. If so, what types of irrigation sources would you consider as Government sources?

8. Should the rate be uniform or depend upon the nature of irrigation facilities? If it is to be the latter, what should be the minimum and maximum rates?

9. Which of the following justifications for the levy of a basic tax would you accept?—

- (i) The State is entitled to a rent being the owner of all lands.
- (ii) The State is entitled to the levy of basic tax on all lands in view of the privileged position in which the agriculturist has been placed by the several Legislative enactments of Government, such as the Agriculturists' Relief Act and the Debt Conciliation Act, etc.

(iii) The Revenue records constitute as much the records of private rights and it is only fair that the agriculturist whose rights are safeguarded in this manner should pay for the maintenance of these records.

10. Do you consider that the levy of a cess on the produce of irrigated lands would be a suitable substitute for the levy of water rate?

11. Do you consider that agricultural income also should be taxed?

12. Should agricultural income be taxed separately or along with income from other sources by the Income-tax Department?

13. If agricultural income is to be taxed separately, what is the minimum which should be exempt from tax?

14. Would you recommend a higher limit for exemption from tax in the case of a Hindu Undivided Family?

15. If the income-tax principles are applied, how would you allow for—

(i) depreciation upon—

- (a) livestock,
- (b) implements and carts,
- (c) means of irrigation, e.g., wells and channels, etc.
- (d) buildings;

(ii) interest charged upon borrowed capital;

(iii) insurance payments on account of—

- (a) life insurance policies,
- (b) agricultural livestock and dead stock,

(iv) agricultural losses, e.g., owing to calamity—

- (a) if a revenue payer owns land in more than one area, should he be allowed to set off his losses in one place against his profit in another?
- (b) if so, should this be confined to area within Mysore?

16. If income-tax principles are applied, should agricultural income earned outside the State be taken into consideration whether brought into the State or not? If so, how should it be ascertained in the latter case?

17. To what extent can the principles of income-tax be applied without requiring land revenue payers to keep accurate accounts? If they do not keep accurate accounts, how should their income be determined?

18. Should non-agricultural income of a land revenue payer be taken into consideration in determining the rate of tax chargeable on his agricultural income?

19. Are you in favour of subjecting the turnover from foodgrains also to the general sales tax? If so, do you consider that the burden will be on the agriculturist or is passed on to the consumer?

20. Do you consider that land revenue could be completely abolished and substituted by a tax on agricultural incomes or on the sale of produce? In that case, what methods would you suggest for the maintenance of the record of private rights in lands now contained in the revenue records?

21. Do you consider that there should be legislation fixing the principles of settlement and laying down the basis and the pitch of assessment?

22. Are you in favour of adopting the standard assessment at 25 per cent of the annual value or net assets as recommended by the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee or at 35 per cent of the rental value as fixed by the Bombay Act XX of 1939?

Note —

The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee have defined the "annual value" as follows:—

"By the term 'annual value' is meant the gross produce less cost of production, including the value of the labour actually expended by the farmer and his family on the holding and the return for enterprise".

The Bombay Act XX of 1939 defines the term "rental value" as follows:—

"Rental value" means the consideration (including premia, if any, or any sum of money paid or promised, or a share of crops, or service or any other thing of value rendered periodically or on special occasions) for which land is or could be leased for a period of one year for its most advantageous use."

23. Do you consider that the rental value is a fairly accurate representation of the net profits of the agriculturist? Or, do you hold that the owner-cultivator's profit is different from the landlord's rental value?

24. Is it practicable and advisable to modify the existing system of land revenue by any or all of the following methods:—

(a) Replacing the fixed system of land revenue by the fluctuating system under which the demand

for each year will be based on the actual acreage on which crops are actually realised every season by each raiyat ;

(b) By fixing different rates for each crop or for groups of crops ;

(c) By introducing the sliding scale system of assessment so far as prices are concerned, as has been done in the Lyallpur and Montgomery Districts of the Punjab.

The above methods would take account of the chief variable factors except the yield of crops. Would it be practicable and advisable to allow for variations in yields also by increasing or reducing the basic assessment rate, each harvest, for each crop, recording as the harvest yield was in excess of, or less than, the yield assumed at assessment.

If so,—

(a) what limits, if any, should be placed on the increase or reduction, how should gardens with perennial crops like areca, coconut, etc., be treated ;

(b) what agency would be employed to determine the yield of each crop at each harvest ; do you consider that Mr. Chakravathy's scheme of Agricultural Insurance based on rainfall during the cultivation season can be adopted to fix the percentage of basic assessment payable each year in each taluk ;

(c) what rights of appeal, if any, should the land revenue payers have, in regard to the increase in the existing rate ;

(d) what would be the effects of varying the land revenue assessment each harvest according to the estimated yield ; would it be popular with the people ; would it lead to discontentment when rates are increased ; would it tend to encourage corruption ?

25. If drastic changes in the present system of assessment are recommended—

(i) is it desirable to introduce them simultaneously all over the State ?

(ii) If so, what changes in the present law would be necessary ?

(iii) The land revenue system is at present regarded as a contract between the State and the land revenue payer, the period of contract being the term of the settlement, viz., 30 years. Is it recommended that the contract should be set aside so that (i) some land revenue payers may gain from the change, and (ii) some may lose from the change.

26. The alternative course would be to introduce changes gradually as settlements expire. This would mean that it would be 1959-60 before the changes were complete, and until they were complete, inequalities would exist between different districts. Is this alternative recommended ?

27. How would you define in terms of the extent of land owned—

(a) the small holder,

(b) an economic holding, required for an average family having regard to the fact that the annual value of a holding is affected by soil, irrigation, location, fragmentation and proximity to village site and market ?

Would you include in the category of small holders those who did not themselves cultivate land, but depended mainly on other sources of income ?

28. (a) Having regard to the enclosed rough estimate of land revenue payers in various grades, do you recommend the exemption of any grade or grades ? If so, which grade or grades ?

(b) Should those who do not cultivate be included in the exemption ?

29. (a) If a minimum limit is fixed, should it be in terms of the acreage owned or of the amount of revenue paid ?

(b) How should mortgagees with possession be treated ?

30. How would you provide for (i) joint families, (ii) partitions, (iii) inheritance, (iv) fictitious mortgages, (v) gifts by a father during his life-time to his sons in order to bring the shares within the exemption ?

31. (a) If the exemption applied to the individual person or the individual holding, would not the result be to give a great impetus to partition and the consequent uneconomic sub-division of holdings ?

(b) What methods should be adopted to check this ?

32. Even if exemptions once allowed were not subject to revision for a period of years, say 10 or 20 years, what methods would be taken to check partitions and sub-divisions when the time for revision of exemptions drew near ?

33. In the Punjab, the small holder is already favourably considered in assessment, i.e., congested tracts with small holdings are more lightly assessed than less congested, and in the distribution of the revenue over estates in an assessment circle, estates consisting of small holders tend to get easier rates. Is it desirable to adopt a similar procedure in Mysore ?

34. In assessing small proprietors, is it possible to differentiate between those who cultivate themselves and those who let their land on cash rents or batai ?

35. As an alternative to exemption, should small holders be given remissions freely ?

36. Assuming that a minimum limit of assessment is not practicable, is it possible to have a graduated system of assessment by which relief could be given to the small holder ?

37. Assuming that it was desirable to re-distribute the existing demand as between various classes of owners, and that legislation was passed accordingly, is there any practicable scheme by which this could be done, *e.g.*, by taking the taluk or group of villages for settlement purposes as the unit of distribution or by taking the individual villages?

38. Without complete redistribution, is any scheme feasible by which a surcharge could be made on land revenue payable by large owners?

What surcharges should be made on the following demands of land revenue?—

Above Rs. 1,000.

„ Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000,

„ Rs. 250 and below Rs. 500.

„ Rs. 100 and below Rs. 250.

„ Rs. 50 and below Rs. 100.

What relief has to be given to the land revenue payers paying—

(i) less than Rs. 15

(ii) less than Rs. 10 :

(iii) less than Rs. 5?

39. If this relief is not regarded as sufficient, what further relief is recommended, and how could the whole or part of the loss to the State revenues be made good?

40. Would it be possible to give material assistance to the small holder if the principle of graduation were introduced into the levy of local and other cesses instead of the assessment of land revenue?

41. Will a graduated scale of land revenue, with a higher rate for large owners, affect agricultural development in so far as this depends upon large owners?

42. Should tenants and mortgagees be taxed in respect of their profits from agriculture?

43. If land revenue were reduced, would any part of the benefit be passed on to the tenant who at present pays no part of the land revenue?

44. Would not a reduction in land revenue increase the capital value of the land and so make it easier for the land-owner to borrow? Will this be for the benefit of the ordinary owner?

45. If exemptions are granted, should the concession be applied to the levy of cesses also? If so, how should the loss of revenue to District Boards and other local authorities be made good?

Consolidation of uneconomic holdings and prevention of fragmentation.—1. Do you consider that fragmentation of holdings is prevailing to any appreciable extent in the State?

2. Is there any scope for voluntary consolidation of fragmented holdings in the same village? Or do you consider legislative sanction necessary to bring about the consolidation by compulsion when two-

thirds of the owners affected by the proceedings have agreed?

3. Are you in favour of amending the laws of inheritance and making agricultural land pass on to a single heir so as to prevent further partitions?

4. If you are not in favour of the above proposal, are you in favour of legislation to empower the courts to refuse partition of a Survey No. or Hissa below a specified minimum in extent and the registration officers to refuse registration of documents if the partition of a Survey No. or Hissa below a specified limit is involved?

5. Are you in favour of levying a minimum tax, say Rs. 2 per year, on the holdings of each person in a village, so that further fragmentation may be prevented?

6. Do you consider that exemption or relief from taxation in respect of uneconomic holdings will bring about further fragmentation?

7. Are you in favour of exempting from tax a consolidated economic holding which is declared impartible and inalienable, with a view to encourage economic holdings and to guarantee their continuance?

Remissions.—1. Do you consider that the existing rules of remission are not adequate and should be further liberalised?

2. Are you of opinion that the assessment should be based on the actual yield every year and that the agriculturist should get remission automatically for loss of crops or low yield due to adverse seasonal conditions?

3. Do you consider that a system of assessment on a sliding scale as has been described in question 24(c) of Part I above, taking into consideration the variations in yield also would meet the requirements of the case?

4. If you are not in favour of such a sliding scale, how else would you regulate the grant of remission so as to ensure the raiyats getting relief in all deserving cases?

Tenancy Legislation.—1. Do you consider that cultivation of land by tenants is widely prevalent in the area of which you have intimate knowledge? (Area to be specified).

2. Are the tenants being rack-rented or threatened with eviction with a view to coerce them to pay heavy rents?

3. Do you consider any legislation necessary to safeguard the tenants? Do you also consider any action called for to fix the maximum rate of rent? If so, what are the rates you would suggest?

Inams.—1. Are you in favour of Government taking over the management of all Inam villages immediately pending the fixation and payment of compensation for the permanent acquisition of such villages?

2. What do you consider to be the fair compensation to Inamdars and Jodidars? Is it to be paid in cash or in the shape of bonds in view of the present inflationary tendencies?

3. Should Inamdars be allowed to retain Khas lands in their villages if they cultivate them personally? If so, what percentage would you suggest?

General.—1. Would you recommend any difference between the land revenue system on the Malnad and that of the Maidan? If so, what are the points on which there should be difference between the two systems?

2. Do you consider it necessary to have any special basis for dealing with plantations? If so, please indicate your suggestions in the matter.

3. Should there be any discrimination in the taxation of various agricultural commodities like Coffee, Areca, Cardamom, Pepper, Rubber, etc.? Would you suggest a different method of taxation of Agricultural commodities which partake of a commercial character?

4. Do you consider the existing agency for the collection of land revenue satisfactory, or do you indicate any change in the agency?

5. Would you suggest the abolition of the present *potgi* system and grant of a fixed pay with commission to the village officers as an inducement for good collection? Or, are you in favour of the replacement of hereditary village officers and village servants by stipendiary personnel?

6. Are you in favour of entrusting the collection of land revenue to the Village Panchayets, judging from the experience of what happened when the Panchayets were entrusted with the collection of Village Panchayet dues?

7. Do you consider it necessary to make over, either the whole or any part of the land revenue realised in a village, to the Village Panchayet or to the other Local Boards functioning in the area for being utilised on local schemes? If so, indicate the percentage you would allow to the several Local Boards?

8. Do you consider that co-operative farming can be successfully introduced in the villages with a view to make agriculture more paying?

9. Are you in favour of changing the policy of disposal of Government lands for cultivation so as to provide that all lands to be granted hereafter will be in large blocks to be framed on a co-operative basis?

10. Do you consider that land should be nationalised, i.e., all land should be owned by Government and the intermediate feudal interests and rights of inheritance removed, occupancy rights in economic holdings being given to the cultivators with certain reservations as to subdivision, transfer of land, etc., and subject to the condition that the occupant should cultivate the land and live on the farm or near it and should not use the land as security for unproductive purposes?

11. Do you consider that our agricultural economy is hampered by absentee landlordism and if so, what suggestions do you make to eliminate absentee landlordism?

12. What are your suggestions for bringing waste lands under cultivation and the system to be adopted for the grant of such lands? Are you in favour of empowering Government to take over lands which have been lying fallow continuously for more than two years and to arrange for their cultivation?

13. What are your suggestions for dealing with large extents of Hiduvali lands under Irrigation Works which are lying uncultivated, so as to ensure the proper utilisation of the lands and adequate return to Government on the capital outlay on such Irrigation Works?

14. (a) Are you in favour of fixing the maximum extent of land to be held by a person? If so, what is the maximum extent of each of the following classes of lands you would allow to a person?

(i) Wet, (ii) Dry, (iii) Garden.

(b) Should these limitations apply to a person who cultivates his own lands?

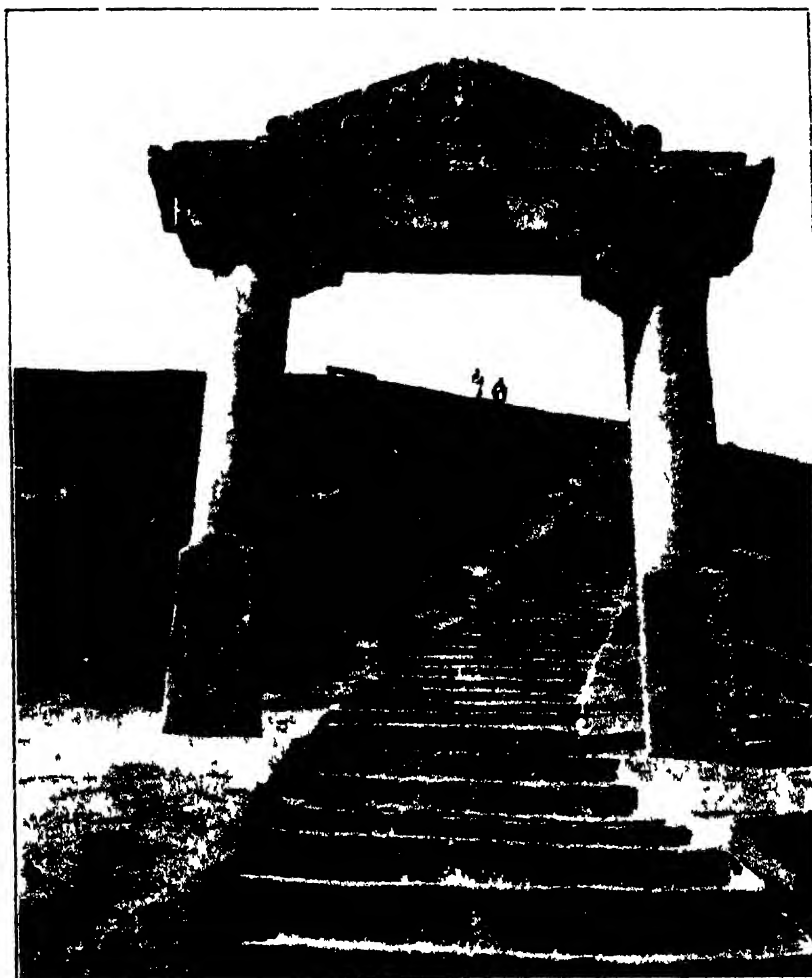
(c) Are you in favour of a higher limit in the case of a joint Hindu family?

(d) How should the surplus extent be disposed of and what should be the basis for paying compensation for that extent?

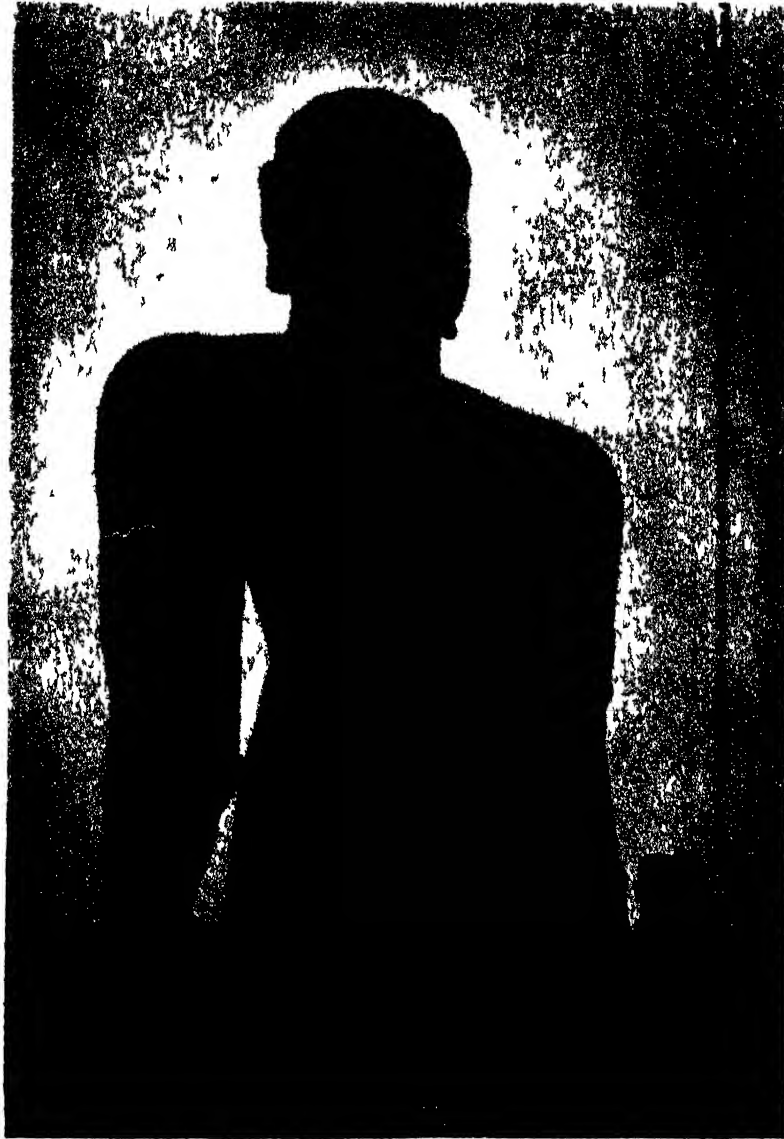
15. Are you in favour of replacing the existing Miras system of remuneration of the minor village servants by a system of payment of salary? If so, what rates of salary would you suggest to the following classes of minor village servants?—

(i) Thoti, (ii) Thalari, (iii) Nirganti.

How could the cost thereof be recovered from the raiyats who have to pay the Miras as per existing rules?



Entrance Arch at Shravanabelgola



Gomateswara Statue at Shravanabelgola.

SRAVANA BELGOLA

COLOSSAL STATUE OF THE JAIN MONK

Sravana Belgola is situated in 12°51' North Latitude and 76°29' East Longitude, about 8 miles to the south of Channarayapatna in the Channarayapatna Taluk of the Hassan District of the Mysore State. It lies picturesquely between two rocky hills, one larger than the other, which stand up boldly from the plain and are covered with huge boulders. "In the whole beautiful State of Mysore it would be hard to find a spot, where the historic and the picturesque clasp hands so firmly as here."

There are regular bus services from Hassan and Mysore to Sravana Belgola. The distance from Hassan is 31 miles and the distance from Mysore is 62 miles. There are several roads leading from the following railway stations to Sravana Belgola and the distance from each station is noted against it in brackets:—

Hole-Narsipur	(22 miles)
Tiptur	(10 ")
Arsikere	(42 ")
French Rocks	(45 ")

All roads to Sravana Belgola pass through Channarayapatna and as the traveller drives through this place, he observes a conspicuous hill a few miles to the south, bearing on its summit what appears at first sight to be a column, but which on drawing nearer proves to be a colossal statue in the human form. This striking and unusual object, the image of Gommatesvara, which is visible for miles around marks the site of Sravana Belgola, the chief seat of the Jains in South India, probably from the earliest authentic period of Indian History. There is a musafir-khana or rest-house for the use of visitors in the village. It is very plainly furnished

and has Hindu style kitchens. Travellers should make their own arrangements for beds and food. Next to the rest-house is a dispensary.

Sravana Belgola or the white pond of the Sravana or Jain monk is so named with reference to the colossal Jain image of the place and its prefix Sravana also serves to distinguish it from two other Belgolas with the prefixes Hale and Kodi. The derivation of the word 'Belgola' appears to have been from the two Kannada words Bel (white) and Kola (pond) in allusion to the beautiful pond in the middle of the village. The Sanskrit equivalents Sveta sarovara, Dhavala-sarovara and Dhavala-sarasa used in the inscriptions support the derivation of this word from the two Kannada words. Some inscriptions mention the name of the place as Beleula, Belugula and Belagula, which have given rise to another derivation from the plant, white gulla (*Solanum ferox*) in allusion to a tradition which says that a pious old woman completely anointed the colossal image with the milk brought by her in a gullakayi or gulla fruit. The place is also designated as Devara Belgola (Belgola of the God) and Gommatapura, the city of Gommata (the name of the colossus), in some epigraphs. Further, the epithet Dakshinakasi or Southern Kasi is applied to it in some modern records.

About five hundred inscriptions which the Mysore Archaeological Department has collected at the place and published in *Epigraphia Carnatica*, Volume II, are mostly Jaina and cover a very extended period from 600 A.D. to 1830 A.D. Some refer even to the remote time of Chandragupta Maurya, the earliest emperor yet discovered in Indian History. Two

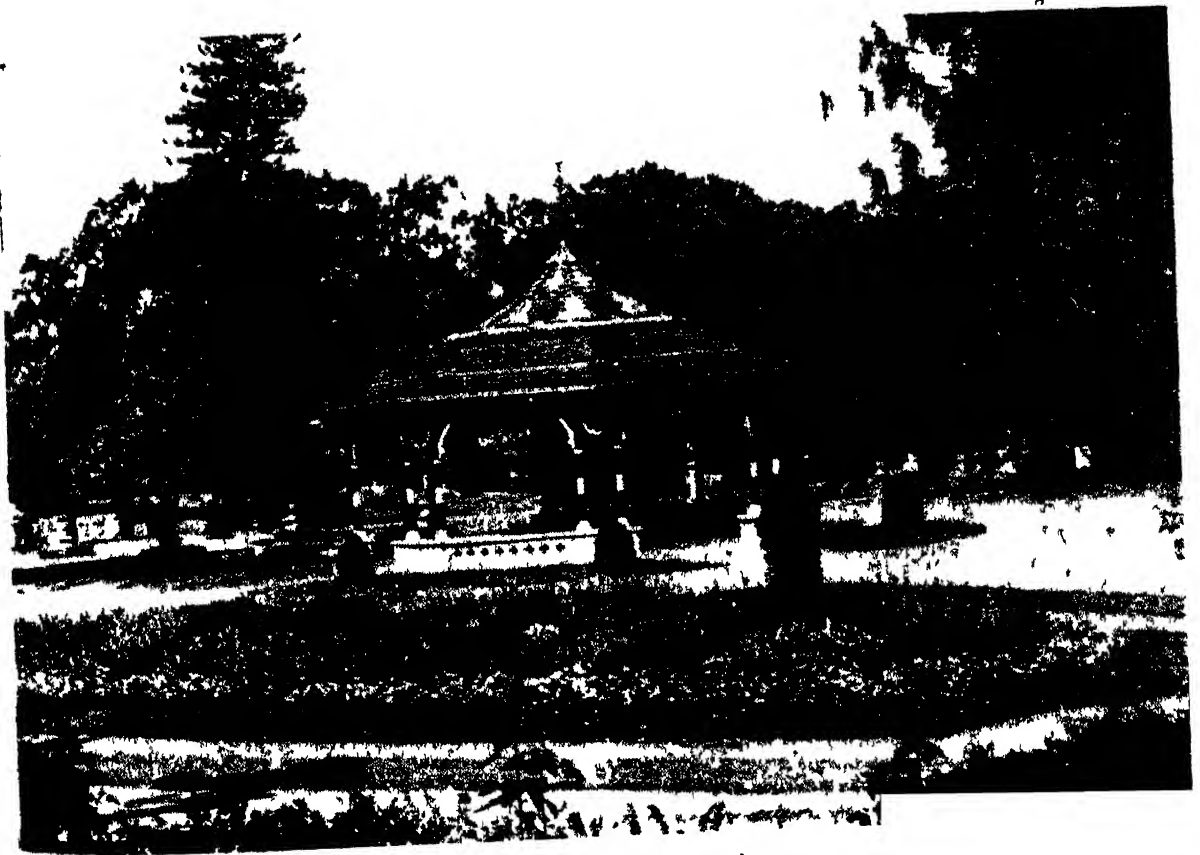
inscriptions mention Bhadrabahu and Chandragupta and also relate the story of the first settlement of Jains at Sravana Belgola. That this village was an acknowledged seat of learning is proved from the fact that a priest from here named Akalanka was in 788 A.D. summoned to the court of Himasitala at Kanchi where having confuted the Buddhists in public disputation, he was instrumental in gaining their expulsion from the south of India to Ceylon. At the time of the conversion of Vishnuvardhana Hoysala to the Vaishnava faith by the reformer Ramanujacharya it is wrongly alleged that the Jains suffered much persecution; but in reality their influence at the court continued practically unabated. Differences between the Jains and Sri Vaishnavas existed, but a compromise was brought about in the time of Bukkaraya of Vijayanagar which resulted in a declaration of toleration which was inscribed on stones and set up in public places.

The place abounds in inscriptions some of the most interesting of which are those cut on the floor of the rocks on Chandragiri in ancient characters several inches long. For purposes of history there are numerous inscriptions giving details of great importance relating to the rise and growth in power of the Ganga kings, the death of the last of the Rashtrakutas, the establishment and expansion of the Hoysala kingdom, the supremacy of the Vijayanagar Empire and lastly the reign of the Mysore Royal House.

Inscriptions definitely state that the statue of Gommata was caused to be erected by Chamunda Raya, the minister of the Ganga King, Rajamalla Satyavakya or Rachamalla, whose reign began in 974 A.D. and ended about 984 A.D. Since according to tradition the consecration took place during the reign of Rajamalla, the statue must have been erected between these two dates. But a Kannada work, popularly known as Chamunda-Raya

Purana, composed in 978 A.D. by Chamunda Raya does not mention the erection of the statue in the long account it gives of the author's achievements. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that the image was set up after 978 A.D. In the absence of more precise information the date of the completion of the colossus may be taken as 983 A.D. The traditional date of the consecration of Gommata by Chamunda-Raya, given in several literary works is Sunday, the fifth lunar day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra of the cyclic year Vibhava corresponding to the year 600 of the Kali or Kalki era, which might correspond to 1028 A.D.

The colossal image of Gommateswara, 57 feet high, standing erect on the summit of the larger hill is nude and faces north. The shoulders of the image are very broad and the arms hang straight down the sides with the thumbs turned outwards. The waist is small. From the knee downwards, the legs are rather short and thick. The figure has no support above the thighs. Up to that point it is represented as surrounded by ant-hills from which emerge serpents and a climbing plant (Madhavi) twines itself round both legs and both arms terminating at the upper part of the arm in a cluster of berries or flowers. The pedestal is designed to represent an open lotus. The image is carved in fine-grained light-grey granite rock. It looks as bright and clean as if it had just come from the chisel of the artist. It is probable that this image was cut out of a great tor which stood on the spot as it would have been an impossible task to transport a granite mass of such a huge size up the oval hill-side. The statue of Gommata is more impressive both on account of its position and size than the statues of Rameses in Egypt and is bigger than any other monolithic statue in the world. Two more colossal images of Gommata are known to exist, one at Karkala and the other at Enur, both in the South Canara district. The image at



Inside the Lal-Bagh, Bangalore



The Temple on the Chamundi Hill

Karkala erected in 1432 A.D. is 41 feet, 5 inches high, while that at Enur erected in 1604 A.D. is 35 feet high. The Sravana Belgola image is the largest and the most beautiful of all. The measurements of the different parts of the image are as follows :—

Total height of the image	. 57' 0"
Total height to the bottom of the ear	... 50'—0"
From the bottom of the ear to the crown of the head (about)	6'—6"
Length of the foot	... 9'—0"
Length of the great toe	2'—9"
Half girth of the thigh	16'—0"
Breadth across the pelvis	... 13' 0"
Breadth at the waist	. 10'—0"
Breadth across the shoulders	.. 26'—0"
From the base of the neck to the ear	... 2'—6"
Length of the forefinger	3'—6"
Length of the Middle finger	. 5' 3'
Length of the third finger	4'—7"
Length of the fourth finger	2' 8"

A Masterpiece of Art

The labour bestowed on this image is really astonishing and the image is on the whole a very successful master-piece of sculpture. The best part of the image is

its face with its wonderful contemplative expression touched with a faint smile with which Gommata gazes out on the struggling world. The spirit of Jaina renunciation is fully brought out in this statue. The nudity of the image indicates absolute renunciation, while its stiff and erect posture suggests perfect self-control. The benign smile on the face shows the inward bliss and sympathy for the suffering world. In spite of its slight anatomical defects, the image looks majestic and impressive. Fergusson says: "Nothing grandeur or more imposing exists anywhere out of Egypt and even there no known statue surpasses it in height." The majesty and the beauty of this great image has led many Kannada poets, old and new, to sing their praises of it in beautiful poetry. From the terrace around the Gommata image a wonderful sight meets the eye on all sides extending over a radius of about forty miles. On a clear day many well-known places can be identified through field glasses. This sacred place assumes an indescribable charm at dawn, at sunset, by moonlight and in the darkness of a starlit night.

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PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

THE HARVEST ORDER ENFORCED THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

The public are hereby informed that the exemption in respect of Clauses 4 and 17 of the Article of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1948, allowed for ragi and jola in Government Notification No. S. D. 3180—C. 82-48-4, dated 5th November 1948, has been withdrawn with immediate effect in respect of all the remaining Taluks of the State where such exemption had not been withdrawn and that in pursuance of Clause I (ii) of the Harvest Order, 1948, all the provisions of the aforesaid Order have been made applicable in all those areas of the State with immediate effect in respect of all the foodgrains specified in Schedule I of the said Order.

With the issue of orders as above, the Harvest Order, 1948, has been brought into force in respect of all the foodgrains mentioned in Schedule I of the said Order, throughout the State until further orders. It is hoped that the public will co-operate with Government in the matter of procurement of surplus foodgrains, etc. (Press Note, dated 2nd February 1949).

PROVIDING ELECTRIC LIGHTS

An editorial note appearing in a local daily newspaper complains of defective lighting in several quarters of Bangalore and suggests that the Minister in charge of Electricity should go round the City by night to discover it.

Government are always ready and willing to provide lights wherever required. It is for the City Municipal authorities to ask for more lights and provide for their charges. The Minister for Electricity has himself brought to the notice of the Municipality the need for more lights and has been providing them as far as possible. (Press Note, dated 2nd February 1949).

EXPORT OF POTATOES

In view of the hardship caused to the growers and stockists of potatoes in the State, the ban on the export of potatoes outside the State was temporarily lifted till the end of January 1949.

Representations have since been made to Government that stocks of potatoes in the State are still huge and unless exports are permitted, the growers and stockists will be put to heavy loss. Government have, therefore, directed that the ban

on the export of potatoes be lifted till the end of February 1949. (Press Note, dated 5th February 1949).

MORE POWER TO THE CEMENT RATIONING AUTHORITY.

The Government of Mysore have, in their Notification No. S.D. 6499—C.O. 6-48-4, dated 9th February 1949, substituted the following for Clause 6 of the Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1948, with a view to empowering the Chief Cement Rationing Authority to enter any premises, check stocks, accounts, etc., of any manufacturer or of a dealer in cement—

The Government or the Chief Rationing Authority or any officer authorised by the Government in this behalf may—

- (a) direct any manufacturer or or a dealer in cement or any other person carrying on any transaction connected with cement to furnish such information and to maintain such records or accounts as may be specified;
- (b) inspect or cause to be inspected any books or other documents belonging to or under the control of any person carrying on any transaction connected with cement,
- (c) enter and search or authorise any person to enter and search any premises where any transaction with cement has been, is being or is about to be carried on;
- (d) seize or authorise the seizure of any cement in respect of which there is reason to believe that a contravention of this Order has been, is being or is about to be committed. (Press Note, dated 10th February 1949).

EXPORT OF PULSES PROHIBITED

It has come to the notice of the Government that the prices of horsegram (ಹಸುಗಿ), Ballar (ಬದಲಿ) and Tur (ತುರ್) have risen very high. As these are grains of food value and stocks have to be conserved in view of the unsatisfactory food position and with a view to checking the rising prices, Government have prohibited the export of the above grains and their products from any place in the State to any place outside the State except under permits issued by the Director of Food Supplies. (Press Note, dated 11th February 1949).

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The Mahadeswarabetta Jatra, in Kollegal Taluk of Coimbatore District, which is scheduled to come off on the 25th February, attracts a very large number of pilgrims from Mysore State, particularly from Mysore, Mandya and Bangalore Districts. Though it is not desirable for people from Mysore to attend the Jatra in view of the prevalence of cholera in Coimbatore District of the Madras Province, Government have provided for protecting such of those as desire to proceed to the Jatra. In this connection, the Director of Public Health, Madras, has been addressed. Arrangements have been made for inoculation at the frontier before the pilgrims enter Kollegal Taluk. Pilgrims are advised to get themselves protected before proceeding to the Jatra. (Press Note, dated 12th February 1949).

PASTING OF NEW SLIPS TO THE RATION CARDS.

The Rationing Officer, Bangalore City, has notified for the information of the Ration Card-holders in Bangalore City that as the columns provided for making entries of issue of rations on the existing ration cards do not admit of entries being recorded after 28th February 1949, printed slips providing for entries from March onwards have been issued to the several Foodgrains Distributing Centres in Bangalore City for being pasted to the Ration Cards.

Ration Card-holders are requested to have the extension slips pasted to their ration cards in their respective D. Centres to which the cards are assigned. The slips will be pasted at the top only, without being completely gummed throughout as it is necessary to have scope for referring to previous entries made in the previous months.

After the extension slip is pasted on to the Ration Card, the number and seal of the D. Centre will be affixed thereon on the righthand corner at the top and persons in charge of Ration Shops have been instructed to sign across the stamp and date the signature. The fact of issue of slip should be endorsed on the Ration Card just below the Ration Card Number in red ink on the front page with the words "Slip Issued" with the initials of the person in charge of the Distributing Centre and date of issue.

The Ration Card-holders are hereby informed that alterations in the entries on Ration Cards can be effected only by the Food Inspectors of Divisions, and on no account the entries should be tampered with either by the Card-holders or by the Licensees in whose ration shops the cards are assigned.

DECLARED HOLDERS.

As regards declared holders and others who have imported rationed articles into Bangalore City and on whose cards rationed articles have been or have to be adjusted, they are requested to draw the rations they are entitled to for February 1949 on or before the 25th instant and then present their cards at the respective *Divisional Food Offices for making adjustment entries, if any.* The Food Inspectors have been requested to transfer the adjustment entries to the extension slips and return the Ration Cards duly pasting the slip on or before 1st March 1949.

Declared holders are therefore requested to present their ration cards and get the extension slips from the Food Inspectors of the Division in which they reside. *The Distributing Centres will not issue these extension slips to Declared Card-holders whose cards bear certificate of adjustment.*

N.B.—It may kindly be noted that once a slip has been pasted no duplicate slip will be issued and therefore the Ration Card-holders are requested to preserve very carefully the slips once pasted. (Press Note, dated 15th February 1949).

SELECTING THE PANEL OF EXAMINERS

Government in their Press Note dated 22nd December 1948 stated that enquiries would be made into the circumstances under which a Circular was issued by the Secretary, Secondary Education Board, inviting applications from the members of Backward Communities for S.S.L.C. Examinerships.

Enquiries made reveal that what is called the "Panel Committee" appointed by the Secondary Education Board to select preliminarily a Panel of Examiners for the S.S.L.C. Examinations of 1949 found at their meeting held on 25—26th November 1948 that the applicants on the whole were few, especially those from the Backward Communities being only 3-4, and having come to know that the convention of selecting those as Examiners who had 5 years' teaching experience and had not been given a chance for 5 years was only for general guidance and had not been followed strictly on all occasions in the past and thinking that a fair representation for all would be more healthy, resolved to relax the convention in the case of members of the Backward Communities and so invite applications accordingly. It is stated that this resolution was subsequently ratified by the Secondary Education Board at its meeting held on 16th December 1948, that being a body representative of all classes and interests and fully competent to deal with all questions relating to the appointment of Examiners.

While the Government do not wish ordinarily to interfere in the working of such a responsible and representative organisation as the Secondary Education Board, they are of opinion that invidious distinctions in the selection of Examiners need not be made, that whenever any relaxation in the existing practice is found to be necessary, the benefit of it might be applied equally to all and that efficiency and impartiality of service must be the guiding factors in making selection of Examiners. (Press Note, dated 16th February 1949).

THE COTTON TEXTILE ORDER, 1948

Government have promulgated an order, called the Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1948, in supersession of the Cotton Textiles (Control of Movement) Order, 1946. The main difference between the two orders is that the Controller of Civil Supplies and Additional Textile Commissioner in Mysore is empowered to sanction prosecution for the contravention of any of the provisions of the new order himself without obtaining previous approval of Government, as was provided in the previous order. (Press Note, dated 16th February 1949).

GUN LICENCES

Several representations have been received from the riyats of Malnad and Forest Areas requesting the grant of gun licences to protect their crops without insisting upon the required property qualifications. Government have considered the matter and have issued instructions to the District Magistrates to grant gun licences to the tenants where the landlords have no objection, without rigidly enforcing the required property qualifications in respect of the tenants of Malnad and Forest Areas. (Press Note, dated 17th February 1949).

PRECAUTIONS TO PILGRIMS

The Maha Sivarathri Festival at Srisailem in Kurnool District which is scheduled to take place from 21st February 1949 to 28th February 1949 attracts a very large number of pilgrims from Mysore State. It is not desirable for people from Mysore State to attend the festival in view of the prevalence of Cholera in Nandikotkur Taluk in which Srisailem is situated but such of those who are desirous of proceeding to the above place are advised to get themselves inoculated against cholera and take dated certificates of inoculation prior to the departure for the festival. Under the provision contained in the Madras Public Health Act, 1939, all pilgrims who do not possess the inoculation certificates will be compulsorily inoculated at Srisailem and other centres in Kurnool District.

Pilgrims are therefore advised to get themselves protected before proceeding to the festival. (Press Note, dated 18th February 1949).

CONCESSION TO STUDENT DETENUS

Government have directed that the students of the various Educational Institutions in the State, who were undergoing imprisonment for various terms in different Jails in connection with the recent R.S.S. Satyagraha Movement and who have been released, be shown the following concessions:—

- (1) Condonation of shortage in attendance of student detenues.
- (2) Accordance of permission to appear for Examination after payment of Examination fees even after the expiry of the last date for sending up applications.
- (3) Restoration of freeships, scholarships and such other concessions as had been shown (previous to this movement) to the respective students.
- (4) Remission of sentences of fine imposed on students who were convicted for R.S.S. activities, remission of sentence in such cases being also inclusive of remission of fine not yet recovered. (Press Note, dated 22nd February 1949).

MOVEMENT OF FOODGRAINS

In consonance with the policy of the Government of India, banning inter-Provincial movement of foodgrains, the Government of Mysore have banned the export and import of maize, bajra and barley except on Government to Government basis. (Press Note, dated 24th February 1949).

FOREIGN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following Press Note issued by the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, on the 15th February 1949 is re-published for general information:—

CENSUS OF INDIA'S FOREIGN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

"In view of certain unavoidable delays which have taken place in extending the necessary legislation to some of the States and the States Unions in connection with the Reserve Bank's enquiry into foreign investments in India and Indian investments abroad in terms of the Bank's Notification No. D.R.S. 3303—B.P.E. 13-48, dated 2nd October 1948, the last date for the submission of returns by persons in these areas as well as in the rest of India has been extended to the 31st of March 1949. It is also notified that no further extension of time will be granted beyond this date under any circumstances." (Press Note, dated 26th February 1949).

REMISSION OF ASSESSMENT

Consequent on the failure of crops on large tracts of lands measuring 1,050 acres 11 guntas, under the atchkats of the four tanks, Alalaghatta, K. Rampura, Muganaikanakatte Amanikere and Nittur Amanikere in Gubbi Taluk, during the year 1947-48, Government are pleased to sanction the remission of half wet assessment amounting to Rs. 2,558-15-6 in respect of the above tanks for the year 1947-48. (Press Note, dated 28th February 1949.)

BUS FARE REDUCED

With effect from 1st March 1949, a fare of six pies per mile per passenger will be charged for travel by the buses of the Mysore Government Road Transport Department. (Press Note, dated 28th February 1949).

LANDS TO THE MILITARY PERSONNEL

With a view to help the Military personnel whether in service or retired to get the lands awarded to them under Military Concession Rules, a Special Officer for Land Grants has been appointed to work under the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore.

The Military personnel or their legal claimants who have been awarded lands but have not yet been put in possession of lands must apply to the Special Officer for Land Grants, Revenue Commissioner's Office, New Public Offices, Bangalore, stating specifically the particulars of lands they seek under the award.

The awardees have to select the lands by reference to the lists of unoccupied lands that are available which would be published in the Units and the Chief Commandant's Office, Mysore State Troops, from time to time.

The Special Officer for Land Grants will register such applications and will render all possible help in their choice of lands, if they feel any difficulty in selecting the lands.

All awardees must apply for lands within three months from the date of this notification failing which they will be deemed to have forfeited their claim and their names will be deleted from the Register, which will not entitle them to prefer claims thereafter.

All awardees who are granted specified lands must take possession of the lands within 3 months from the date of communication of the order of grant to them, failing which the allotments would be cancelled and they will be deemed to have forfeited their claims to the lands.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and out for lending any official emphasis.

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

FEBRUARY 1948

Commodity prices were generally on downward trend during the month under survey, as compared with the previous month except under Oils and Oilseeds the prices of which remained fairly steady. The prices of Ragi, Bengalgram, Sweet oil, Groundnut, Wheat flour, Coffee, Pepper, Ghee, Salt, Yarn, Cotton (raw), and Cast Iron registered a slight increase, while those of Tur Dhal, Ballar or Avare, Horsegram, Castor oil, Coconut oil, Castor seed, Til seed, Jaggery, Cocoanuts, Copra, Arecanut, Tamarind, Coriander, Chillies, Cardamoms, Potatoes, Silk (raw), Brass or Yellow Metal, Hides and Skins (raw) and Bees Wax decreased as compared with the previous month.

The General Index Number of wholesale prices in Bangalore during the month of February 1948 was 395 as compared with 411 in January 1948 and 401 in February 1947.

The following table furnishes details:—

Sl. No.	GROUPS	FEB. 1948	JAN. 1948	FEB. 1947
1	Food-grains and pulses	426	463	504
2	Oils and oil seeds	432	431	397
3	Other food articles	364	398	404
4	Textiles	237	241	247
5	Others	439	448	403
6	General Index Numbers	395	411	401

Appendix I of this survey shows the Index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore of the principal articles of trade under the above main groups during the month of February 1948. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The cotton ginning and pressing factories in the State pressed 1,859 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during February 1948 as compared with 2,401 bales in January 1948.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and unpressed) by the Mills in the State:—

	Bales of 400 lbs. each
Consumption in February 1948	5,026
Do in January 1948	5,712
Do in February 1947	5,454
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1947	28,724
Total consumption during the corresponding period of the previous year	35,065

The prices of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. was Rs. 320 during February 1948 as compared with Rs. 305-6-4 during the previous month and Rs. 283-12-0 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Cotton Manufactures

The following table gives the weight of woven goods produced in the Cotton Mills in the State during February 1948 as compared with January 1948 and February 1947.

	Feb. 1948	Jan. 1948	Feb. 1947	Average of Feb. 1947	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with
Mill-woven goods.—					
Lbs. (000)	547 1,063	1,205 1,060	+ 94.8	- 11.8	+ 0.3
Yards(000)	1,746 3,816	4,432 3,710	+120.2	-13.2	+8.7

The following table gives the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State from April 1941 to February 1948.

Months	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
April	3,403	4,087	4,103	4,238	4,229	4,005	4,195
May	2,815	4,210	4,344	2,885	4,129	4,747	4,686
June	2,570	4,538	4,510	245	4,656	4,786	4,498
July	4,259	4,796	4,777	3,425	4,966	4,735	4,917
August	3,758	3,238	4,900	4,461	4,926	4,739	4,238
September	4,133	3,039	4,731	4,005	4,835	4,839	3,811
October	4,283	2,184	4,127	4,050	5,069	4,090	3,223
November	4,202	4,235	4,415	4,342	4,961	4,417	3,181
December	4,510	4,650	4,065	4,221	4,838	4,890	3,725
January	4,178	4,255	3,857	4,150	4,697	4,424	4,482
February	3,788	4,018	4,820	3,519	4,178	3,710	3,846
March	3,992	4,295	4,686	3,993	4,625	4,401	
Total	45,886	47,895	52,785	43,579	56,179	53,233	

The total production of woven goods during the month of February 1948 was 3,846,313 yards as compared with 4,432,490 yards in the previous month and 3,709,682 yards in the corresponding month of the previous year. The production during the month under survey thus showed a decrease by 586,177 yards or 13.2 per cent as compared with January 1948 and an increase by 136,631 yards or 3.7 per cent as compared with February 1947.

There was no perceptible improvement in the cotton cloth supply position during the month under report as compared with the previous month. The demand for mill made cloth continued to be heavy but the supply was too inadequate to meet the demand. There was a rise in prices of all varieties of Mill cloth.

The following table shows the ex-mill prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month of February 1948.

Sl. No.	Description of cloth	Unit	Price	
			Rs.	a. p.
1.	Dhoties—Mysore Mills No 5038	..Pair of 8 vds	5	13 6
2.	Do " 3338	" "	4	9 6
3.	Shirtings—Mysore Mills 7722	Per yard	0	7 4
4.	Long Cloth—Do 1885	" "	0	7 8
5.	Coating—Do 22 Range	" "	0	8 10
6.	Towels—Do No. 188	Pair	1	18 3
7.	Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen Cotton and Silk Mill Co., Ltd (Gold Standard—striped)	Per yard	0	11 9
8.	Shirtings—Bangalore Woollen Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd. (Gold Check Pattern,	" "	1	0

Yarn

The following table shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during the month of February 1948 as compared with January 1948 and February 1947 :—

Yarn Lbs. (000)	Feb. 1948	Jan. 1948	Feb. 1947	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with	
				January 1948	Feb 1947
	1,903	2,102	2,073	-9.5	-8.2

The total weight of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during February 1948 was 1,903,287 lbs. as compared with 2,101,864 lbs. in January 1948 and 2,072,567 lbs. in February 1947. There was thus a decrease in production by 198,577 lbs. or 9.5 per cent as compared with January 1948 and 169,280 lbs. or 8.2 per cent as compared with February 1947.

The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20^s per bundle of 10 lbs. during February 1948 was Rs. 14-2-0.

Sugar

The total quantity of Sugar produced in the State during the month of February 1948 was 1,950 tons as compared with 2,837 tons in the previous month.

Gold

The total quantity of fine Gold produced in the State during February 1948 was 11,763 ozs. and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 34,11,270 as compared with 13,375 ozs. of the estimated value of Rs. 37,45,000 produced during January 1948.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of heavy chemicals during February 1948 as compared with January 1948 :—

Description of Chemicals	February 1948		January 1948	
	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwt.
Sulphuric Acid (non-fuming)	119	11	435	9
Do (fuming)	...	...	...	...
Ammonium Sulphate (Neutral)	240	6	315	10
Do (Acid)	...	...	...	...
Hydrochloric Acid (Ordinary)	...	...	...	...
Nitric Acid (do)	0	7	2	18
Aluminium Sulphate	26	1	72	4
Copper Sulphate	38	4	23	8
Ferrous Sulphate	...	...	...	...
Magnesium Sulphate	...	...	1	10
Alum	3	10	7	9

Alcohol

19,030 gallons of absolute alcohol were produced during February 1948 as compared with 20,523 gallons in January 1948.

Glass and Enamelware

The value of production of Glassware during the month of February 1948 was Rs. 50,500 as compared with the value of production of Rs. 50,600 in the previous month. There was no production of Enamelware during the month under Survey.

Silk

The rumoured prohibition of imports of Raw Silk into India infused some optimism into the Trade in local Silk. Prices of Mysore Charka reeled and spun silk showed an upward tendency. Italian raw silks were selling at Rs. 19 to Rs. 22 per lb. in the Bangalore Market. Transactions were moderate.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by the department during the month under survey was 25 as compared with 15 during the previous month. The enquiries were received as usual from the several Government Departments as well as mercantile bodies from both within and without the State and the information sought for was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following :—

1. Supply of Paints and Varnishes.
2. Information regarding non-Ferrous Metal Manufacturers.
3. Manufacturers of Manures and Fertilisers.
4. Manufacturers of Soaps
5. Information regarding Plywood and wood-working Factories.

Joint-Stock Companies

Appendix II of this survey furnishes particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore

and registered during the month of February 1948. It is seen therefrom that three Joint-Stock Companies were registered in Mysore during the month with a total authorised capital of Rs. 20,00,000, of which a sum of Rs. 5,14,750 was subscribed and paid-up.

No new foreign company established a place of business in the State and filed the documents under Section 277 of the Mysore Companies Act during February 1948.

Merchandise and Mineral Traffic of the Mysore State Railway

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of February 1948, was 2,180,382 railway maunds as compared with 1,856,829 railway maunds in the previous month and 1,971,136 railway maunds during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The earnings of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 14,40,400 as compared with Rs. 19,35,131 during the previous month and Rs. 14,35,142 during the corresponding month of the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of February 1948.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in February 1948	Ratio
Foodgrains and pulses.							
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	Rs. 15 8 0	100	Rs. 32 3 0	208
2	Paddy	Coimbatore samna	640 "	86 0 0	100	No sales	
3	Ragi	Black and red varieties	640 "	46 0 0	100	124 12 0	347
4	Dhal	Tur dhal, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	70 8 0	427
6	Juarice	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	15 9 0	195
6	Ballar or avare	Pulses, locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	67 12 0	984
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	7 0 0	100	81 8 0	460
8	Bengal gram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	50 2 0	418
Total					800		2,979
Average							426
Oils and oil seeds							
	Sweet oil	Expeller oils	25 lbs	5 8 0	100	19 10 3	357
2	Castor oil	Do do	25 "	4 8 0	100	22 14 0	508
3	Cocunut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	21 14 10	818
4	Kerosene oil	White—, O. C. or Socory	2 tin	4 10 0	100	10 8 6	228
5	Cotton seed	Exporting factories	24 lbs	0 12 0	100	3 8 0	467
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	23 0 0	100	132 8 0	576
7	Lil seed	Do do	255 "	36 0 0	100	155 0 0	411
8	Mustard	Do do	255 "	19 0 0	100	114 12 0	604
9	Mustard	Do do	255 "	14 8 0	100	64 0 0	447
10	Groundnut	Un hulled, local	210 "	8 0 0	100	31 0 0	388
Total					1,000		4,819
Average							412
Other food articles							
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	28 lbs	2 0 0	100	8 8 0	426
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28 "	1 14 0	100	1 0 0	213
3	Cocanuts	Assorted sizes	No 1,000	44 0 0	100	202 0 0	459
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs.	6 4 0	100	23 12 0	380
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	196 "	14 9 0	100	31 13 0	218
6	Arecanut	Sup. 1st, Palghat varieties	25 "	9 8 0	100	41 10 8	439
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 8 0	100	44 10 8	525
8	Commander	Local	30 local measures	4 8 0	100	7 6 0	164
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency	26 lbs.	2 10 0	100	16 11 0	643
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	28 "	8 8 0	100	34 5 4	404
11	Pepper	Cheng and Malabar	25 "	10 0 0	100	33 0 0	350
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached Saklespur	21 "	12 4 0	100	96 4 0	226
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	31 rds of 82 lbs.	28 0 0	100	132 0 0	471
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	26½ lbs	16 0 0	100	56 0 0	350
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	1 8 0	100	8 13 0	196
Total					1,500		5,463
Average							364
Textiles							
1	Yarn	Grey—20's, local	10 lbs	5 4 0	100	11 2 0	269
2	Cotton, raw	Machine-ginned—long staple	500 "	158 0 0	100	320 0 0	204
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	10 8 0	310
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—Charaka reeled	1b	7 14 0	100	17 8 0	222
5	Piece-goods (Cotton, Indian) Dhories	Grey average of 35" x 4 yds. wg. 40 tolas and 41" x 7 yds. wg 43 tolas.	1b.	1 1 6	100	2 0 0	183
6	Piece-goods (Foreign) H. K. Shirtings.	34" x 40 yds wg 8½ lbs imported	..	1 2 6	100		...
Total					600		1,187
Average							237

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in February 1948	Ratio
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt.	57 0 0	100	160 0 0	281
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do	Do	54 0 0	100	141 0 0	262
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	4½ lbs.	1 0 0	100	2 4 0	225
4	Bran	Bombay	140 "	6 2 0	100	25 6 0	414
5	Soapnut	Mainad	26½ "	2 12 0	100	13 0 0	473
6	Bees wax	Local	25 "	17 0 0	100	85 0 0	206
7	Turmeric	Imported	26 "	4 8 0	100	18 0 0	289
8	Skins—Goats and sheep	Local, raw	No. 100	90 0 0	100	815 0 0	850
9	Bricks	Wire-cut, burnt, local	" 1,000	19 0 0	100	120 0 0	632
10	Tiles	Mangalore pattern, local	" 1,000	39 0 0	100	160 0 0	410
11	Cast Iron	Local	Cwt	6 12 0	100	41 4 0	611
12	Tobacco	Raw—Cholambadi and Bettadapur	25 lbs.	7 6 0	100	45 0 0	610
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	Gross	0 18 0	100	5 9 0	635
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	C.ft.	2 10 0	100	14 12 0	562
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	6 12 0	100	38 12 0	574
	Total				1,500		6,581
	Average						489

ABSTRACT.

Item No.	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No	February 1948	Ratio	General Index Number
	Foodgrains and pulses	8	800	2,979	426	
	Oils and oil seeds	10	1,000	4,319	432	
	Other food articles	15	1,500	5,463	364	
	Textiles	6	600	1,187	237	895
	Others	15	1,500	6,581	439	

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered in the month of February 1948.

(Companies limited by shares)

Number	Class and Name	Names of Agents, Secretaries, etc., and situation of the Registered Office	Objects	Capital		Paid-up
				Authorised	Subscribed	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1*	II. Transit and Transport. Motor Traction, Dealing and Manufacturing Mysore Motors, Ltd.	Director, Mr. M. N. Mahadevan, No 12, Kumarapark Extension, Highgrounds, Bangalore.	To carry on the business of dealers, repairers and manufactures of motor cars.	5,00,000	10,000	10,000
2*	III. Trading and Manufacturing. (b) Printing and Publishing and Stationery. The Printers, Limited.	Director, Mr. K. N. Guruswamy, Subbaramachetty Road, Basavangudi P.O., Bangalore.	To carry on the business of Printers and Publishers of Newspapers, Journals, Magazines, and other literary works, etc.	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
3	V. Tea and other Planting Companies. (b) Coffee and Cinchona. Bucksagar Estates, Ltd.	Managing Agents, M/s. Agricultural Development Co., No 39 Police Station Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore	To carry on the business of planters, growers and preparers of and dealers in coffee, tea, pepper, rubber, etc.,	10,00,000	4,750	4,750
			Total	20,00,000	5,14,750	5,14,750

* Private Companies.

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

List of books added to the University Library from 1st December 1948 to 1st January 1949

General and Reference.

Calcutta University
St. Andrews University

... Calendar, Supplement for 1948. (372'3).
... Calendar for the year 1948-49. (372'3).

Philosophy

Ushenko, A. P.

Power and Events: An essay on Dynamics in Philosophy. (120'4)

Psychology.

Kat, D.
Stout, D. B (ed.)
Young, P. T.

Psychological Atlas. (140'4).
Personnel Research and Test Development. (141).
Motivation of Behaviour. (140'92a).

Religion.

Brunner, Emil
Wilbur, E. M.

Christianity and Civilization. Part I. (Gifford Lectures. 1947) (108).
A History of Unitarianism. (224).

Politics.

Dodge, G. H.
Swisher, C. B.

The Political Theory of the Huguenots of the Dispersion. (320'9).
The Growth of Constitutional Power in the United States. (325).

Economics.

Hansen, A. H.
International Labour Office

Economic Policy and Full Employment. (330'4).
Studies and Reports. New Series.
No. 5, The Chilean Development Corporation: A Study in National Planning to raise Living Standards, by H. Finer. (329ga).
No. 7, Part I, Employment, Unemployment and Labour Force Statistics.
Do 2, Cost of Living Statistics.
Do 3, Methods of Statistics of Industrial Injuries.
Do 4, The Sixth International Conference of Labour Statistics, Montreal, 1947.
No. 8, Housing and Employment.
Proceedings of the 21st Annual Meeting held at New Delhi, 1948.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Education.

Bruce, W.
Lewis, C.

Principles of Democratic Education. (371).
Children of the Cumberland. (372'1).

Pure Science.

Reynolds, N. B.
Franklin, P.
Northrop, E. P.
Schumann, C. H.
Blackwood, O.
Lindsay, R. B.
Pollard, B.
Hammett, L. P.
Lobeck, A. K.
Guillermund, A.
Meyer, B. S.
Smith, G. M.
Went, F. W.
Davison
Cotton, R. T.
Huettnier, A. F.
Messer, H. M.

Excursions in Science. (504).
Methods of Advanced Calculus. (517).
Riddles in Mathematics. (510).
Descriptive Geometry. (515).
General Physics. (530).
General Physics. (530).
Applied Nuclear Physics. (530).
Solutions of Electrolytes. (530).
Geomorphology. (551'3).
The Cytoplasm of the Plant Cell. (580).
Plant Physiology. (580).
Cryptogamic Botany. Vol. II. (580).
Phytohormones. (580).
Davison's Mammalian Anatomy with special reference to Cat. (590).
Insect Pests of Stored Grain and Products. (595'7).
Fundamentals Comparative Embryology of the Vertebrates. (590).
An Introduction to Vertebrate Anatomy. (590).

Newman, H. H.	...	...	...	Outlines of General Zoology. (590).
...	...	...	...	The Phylum Chordata. (590).
Thomson, Sir, J. A.	...	...	...	Outline of Natural History (590).
Wieman, H. L.	...	...	...	General Zoology (590)
Winchester, A. M.	...	...	...	Zoology. (590).

Applied Arts.

Horace Plunkett Foundation	...	...	...	Yearbook of Agricultural Co-operation, 1948. (630).
Eddy, W. C.	..	...	...	Television, the Eyes of Tomorrow. (621-886)

Fine Arts.

Rowley, G.	...	...	...	Principles of Chinese Painting (750).
Falls, N. A.	..	..	..	Asian Artillery (790-32).

Literature.

Nicolson M. H.				Newt n Demands the Muse (811)
Brown, A. . .				The Metaphysical Society (920-9).
Graham, W. . .	...			William Morris (824-52)
Blücher S. S.				Lucas Stories (835b)
Chao-Chen Wang (Tt.)	...			Traditional Chinese Tales. (8'0).

Oriental Literature

Fukthanker, V. S.	Mahabharatha, critical edition Bhismaparvan (2) Fascicule 16 (61'1)
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Davis, D. H.	The Earth and Men (910-9).
Wood, G. L. (ed.)	Australia (911).

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...				Public Debt, 1914-1946 (828ga).
...				A Brief Statement of the Uses of Sampling in Censuses of Population, Agriculture, Public Health and Commerce
...				The Population of Western Samoa.
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Ananda	Matagati (869k).
.....				Pakshigana.
Bharatipriya	Rudraveena.
Gopal.krishna Adiga, M.	Bhavataranga.
..				Kattuvenu Navu.
.....				Bastara Hudugi
.....				Suvarnakseta.
Hanumantha Rao, G	...	...	...	Rigveda Sooktagalu.
Krishna, C.	..	...	..	Gowriya Maduve
.....				Mugudeyara Patragalu.
Krishna Sastry A. R	...	...	...	Sripauthya Kathagalu.
McCarthy Rao, A. N.	...			Ashadabbutu.
.....				Hava ada Dweepa
.....				Yodhana Punaragamana.
.....				Paschyatya Sannakathagalu.
Mysore University.	..	...	...	Kannada Kaspidi Part II.
..				Karnataka Kadambari Sangraha.
Narasimhachar, P. T.	...	...	...	Iwajarsakshne.
.....				Duniya Binada Mattu Kavi
.....				Ganesha Darsana
.....				Gokula Nirgamana
.....				Hanate.
.....				Mandaliru.
.....				Rathasaptami mattu itara Chitragalu.

Narasimhaiah, A. N.	...	...	...	Sharada Yamini.
Puttappa, K. V.	...	...	...	Ramachariya Nenapa.
...	...	...	...	Sahitya.
...	...	...	...	Agnibamas
...	...	...	...	Beralke Koral.
...	...	...	...	Birugali.
...	...	...	...	Chitrangada.
...	...	...	...	Kala Sundari
...	...	...	...	Kanooru Subbamma Heggadith .
...	...	...	...	Kavya Vibara.
...	...	...	...	Kinkini
...	...	...	...	Kogile mattu Seviet Russia.
...	...	...	...	Kolalu.
Puttappa, K. V.	...	...	...	Krittike.
...	...	...	...	Malenaina Chitragalu.
...	...	...	...	Mooru Natakagalu.
...	...	...	...	Navilu.
...	...	...	...	Nirankusamatigalagi.
...	...	...	...	Pekshikasi.
...	...	...	...	Premakashmeera.
...	...	...	...	Sahitya Prachara.
...	...	...	...	Sanyasi mattu itara Kathagalu.
...	...	...	...	Shodasi.
...	...	...	...	Shoodra Tapasvi mattu Balidana.
Raghavacharya, K. V. (ed.)	...	...	...	Honganagalu.
Ramaswamy Iyengar, G	...	...	...	Sivaratiri.
...	...	...	...	Betarakariya.
...	...	...	...	Halliya Halu.
Ranganath, H. K.	...	...	...	Duranta mattu itara Prasara Natakagalu.
Ranganath, S. V.	...	...	...	Shalli.
Sastry, S. G.	...	...	...	I daroo Irabahudu.
Shama Rao, T. S. & Others	...	...	...	Kumara Vvasa Bharata, Adiparva.
...	...	...	...	Kannada Mahabharata, Udyogaparva.
Shankaranarayana Rao, H. M.	...	...	...	Katha Vallari, Part I, Jainara Sahitya.
Shushtery, M. A.	...	...	...	Chandranuhta Vijaya.
Srikantha, B. M.	...	...	...	Isi m Sanskriti, translated into Kannada by Prof. B. M. Srikantha
Srikantha, T. N.	...	...	...	Kannadigarige Volleya Sahitya, Part I.
...	...	...	...	Kavyasameeksha.
...	...	...	...	Rakhasana Mudrike.
Srinivasanurthi, M. R.	...	...	...	Harihara Kaviya Nambiyannana Ragale, Vol. I.
Subbala, A. and Narayana Rao, A.	Vachanadharmanasara.
Venkannaya, T. S.	Prani Sastra.
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General Collections, Series, Etc.

Carroll, L.	Complete Works (Modern Library Giant No. G49) (060).
Conrad, J.	...	...	...	Victory (Modern Library No. 34) (080).
Dickens, C.	...	...	...	The Pickwick Papers (Modern Library No. 10) (060).
Dostoyevsky, F.	...	...	...	The Idiot (Modern Library Giant No. G60) (080).
...	...	...	...	The Brothers Karamazov. (Modern Library Giant No. G36). (080).
Fielding, H.	...	...	...	Tom Jones (Modern Library Giant No. G54). (080).
Five Great Modern Irish Plays ..	...	...	...	Five Great Modern Irish Plays. (Modern Library No. 80).
Glasgow, E.	...	...	...	Letter Ground (Modern Library No. 26) (080).
Hawthorne, N.	...	...	...	Complete Novels and Selected Tales. (Modern Library Giant No. G37) (080).
Hugo, V.	...	...	...	Le Misérables. (Modern Library Giant No. G3). (080).
Joyce, J.	...	...	...	A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man. (Modern Library No. 145). (080).
Morley, C.	...	...	...	Parnassus on Wheels. (Modern Library No. 190). (080).
Nietzsche, F.	...	...	...	The Philosophy of Nietzsche (Modern Library Giant No. G24). (080).
O'Neill, E.	...	...	...	Anna Christie: The Emperor Jones and the Hairy Ape. (Modern Library No. 146). (080).
Pelts, M. E. & Lawrence R.	...	...	...	The Metropolitan Opera Guide. (Modern Library Giant No. G48). (080).
Proust, M.	...	...	...	Swann's Way. (Modern Library No. 59). (080).
Rostand, E.	...	...	...	Cyrano De Bergerac (Modern Library No. 154). (080).
Shakespeare, W.	...	...	...	Tragedies, Vol. I. (Modern Library No. 1).
Tennyson, A.	...	...	...	Poems and Plays. (Modern Library Giant No. G42) (080).
Twain, M.	...	...	...	Tom Sawyer and Juckleberry Finn. (Modern Library Giant No. G49). (080).
				Twelve Famous Plays of the Restoration and 18th Century. (Modern Library Giant No. G10).
Young, G. F.				The Medici. (Modern Library No. 179). (080).

Philosophy.

.....	...	...	Rationalist Annual for 1949. (108).
Aristotelian Society	...	...	Proceedings, Vol. 48. 1947-48. (106).
Lodge, R. O.	Plato's Theory of Education. (106).
Isherwood, C. (ed.)	Vedanta for the Western World. (186).

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Reath, O. W.	What People Are—A Study of Normal Young Men. (143).
Cleeton, G. U. & Masson, C. W.	Executive Ability: Its Discovery and Development. (147).

Religion.

Brightman, E. S.	..	.	A Philosophy of Religion. (210).
Laird, J.	On Human Freedom (210).

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De Schweinitz, K.	People and Process in Social Security. (300*4).
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...	The Indian and Pakistan Year book and Who's Who, 1948. (310 8).
Dudley, J. W. (Jr.)	Statesman's Year Book. (310*3).
Grant, E. L.	...	..	Examination of Industrial Measurements. (310*4).
		..	Statistical Quality Control. (310*4).

Politics and Administration.

MacIver, R. M.	.	...	The Web of Government (320*4).
Perkins, D.	.	...	The United States and the Caribbean (American Foreign Policy Lib Ser.) (326).

Economics.

Tarshis, L.	...	...	The Elements of Economics--An Introduction to the Theory of Price and Employment. (330*4).
Timbn, M F.	.	.	Keynesian Economics. (330 4).
Vakil.	...	...	Economic Crisis Rising Prices and Falling Production. (340*4).
Samuelson, P. A.	...	...	Foundations of Economic Analysis. (340 9a).
Mitchell, B. & L. P	...	..	American Economic History. (330*9b).
King, W L. M.	.	..	Industry and Humanity—A Study in the Principles underlying Industrial Reconstruction. (331)
.....	...	..	Agriculture in an Expanding Economy. (331*1).
Berge, W.	...	...	Cartels Challenge to a Free World. (331*1).
Stocking, G. W. & Watkins, M W.	.	.	Cartels in Action—Case Studies in International Business Diplomacy. (335).
Butters, J. K. & Lintner, J.	..	..	Effect of Federal Taxes on Growing Enterprises (336).
Curran K. J.	...	.	Excess Profits Taxation. (336).
Shoup, C. S.	Principles of National Income Analysis. (336).

Law.

Wheaton, H.	Wheaton's International Law. (345).
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Education.

Bryce, L. W.	The Child in the Midst—A Parent Education Book. (Edn. of India Series.) (370*8).
Bryce, L. W.	...	..	Comrades of the Road or Rama and Sita To-day (Edn. of India Series.) (370*8)
Buck.	...	...	Buck's Book of Rules of Games and Sports. (Edn. of India Sers.) (370*8).
Danielson, A. J.	...	...	Health and Physical Education for Schools. (Edn. of India Sers.) (370*8).
Jacob, T. N.	...	...	The Reconstruction of Curriculum of Elementary School of India. (Edn. of India Sers.) (370 8).
Lapp, G. J.	...	...	The Christian Church and Rural India. (Edn. of India Sers.) (370*8).
Manshard, C.	...	...	The Social Settlement as an Educational Factor in India. (Edn. of India Sers.) (370*8)
Ryburn, W. M. & King, E. L....	...	...	The New Light. (Edn. of India Sers.) (370 8).
Van Doren, A. B.	Christian Education in Villages of India. (Edn. of India Sers.) (370*8).

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Ramaswamy, M.	The Commerce Clause in the Constitution of the United States. (880-4).
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Krauskopf, K. B.	Fundamental of Physical Science. (504).
Schillinger, J.	The Mathematical Basis of the Arts. (510).
Morse, M.	...	...	Topological Methods in the Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable (613-83).
Price, W. E. & Bruce, G. H.	...	...	Chemistry and Human Affairs. (540).
Koepe, C. E.	...	...	Weather and Climate. (551-5).
Chester, K. S.	...	...	The Nature and Prevention of the Cereal Rusts as exemplified in the Leaf Rust of Wheat. (680).
Hermans, P. H.	...	...	Contribution to the Physics of Cellulose Fibres. (580).
Asdell, S. A.	...	...	Patterns of Mammalian Reproduction. (590).

Useful Arts.

Schillettier, J. C. & Riehey, H. W.	Textbooks of General Horticulture. (630).
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Mukerjee, R.	The Social Function of Art. (704).
Burnett, R. G. & Tattersall, E. W.	London Lives on. (720).
Ison, Walter,	The Georgian Buildings of Bath. (720).
Lees-Milne, J.	The Age of Adam.
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Capell, R.	Opera. (782).

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Duthuit, G. (ed.)	Who's Who of Authors and Writers 1948-49. (903).
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Bethell, S. L.	Writers of To-day, vol. 2. (810-4).
Booth, R. T.	Essays on Literary Criticism and the English Tradition. (810-4).
Brophy, J.	God Made the Country. (810-4).
Gordon, G.	Body and Soul. (810-4).
Jackson, H.	More Comparable Books (810-4).
	Bookman's Holiday—A Recreation for Booklover. (810-4).
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Murry, J. M.	Looking Before and After. (810-4).
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Stephenson, M. M.	T. S. Eliot and the Lay Reader. (811).
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Roberts, M. (ed.)	Seventeenth Century Poetry. (821-081).
Hare K.	The Faber Book of Modern Verse. (821-081).
Bennett, H. S.	Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight. (821-1a).
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Duffin, H. C.	Songs of Innocence and of Experience -1794. (821-43).
Hughes, A. M. D.	The Way of Happiness: A Reading of Wordsworth. (821-51).
Logan, J. V.	...	...	The Nascent Mind of Shelley. (821-51).
Bowra, C. M.	...	...	Wordsworthian Criticism—A Guide and Bibliography. (821-51).
Macneice, J.	...	...	The Lyrical Poetry of Thomas Hardy. (821-6).
Ward, W. C.	...	...	Holes in the Sky—Poems 1944-1947. (821-6).
Southern, R.	...	...	William Wycheley. (822-08).
De Madariaga, S.	...	...	The Georgian Playhouse (822-09).
Shakespeare.	...	...	On Hamlet. (822-31).
Tillyard, E. M. W.	...	...	Shakespeare Survey. (822-31).
Sayers, D. L.	Shakespeare's History Plays. (822-31).
Narayan, R. K.	Four sacred Plays. (822-6).
Wells, H. G.	The Dark Room. (822-6).
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Campbell, I. M.	Connemara Journal. (824-6).
	Wayward Tendrils of the Vine. (829).

French and Other Roman Literatures.

Mackworth, C.	...	...	Francois Villon—with an introduction by Denis Saurat. (841b).
Strachan, W. J.	Apollinaire to Aragon. (841b).

Classical Literature.

Aristotle.	Aristotle's Art of Poetry. (851b).
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Russian Literature.

Gorki, M	Selected Works, vol. I. (853b).
	The Artamonov Business. Tr. into English by A. Brown. (853b).

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Chatterjee, Sir A. & Burn, Sir R.	British Contributions to Indian Studies. (860'4).
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...	Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1942 in three volumes. (906).
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Geography and Travels.

Huntington, E. & Others	Principles of Economic Geography. (910'9).
Pestle, R.	...	...	Mountain Geography. (910'9).
Wool ridge, S. W. & Morgan, R. S.	...	...	The Physical Basis of Geography. (910'9).
Taylor, G.	...	...	Newfoundland. (911)
Cutting, S.	...	...	The Fire Ox and Other Years. (914'1).
Ettlinger, H.	...	...	Fair Fantastic Paris. (914'2).
Leechman, D.	...	...	Esquimo Summer. (914'2).
O'Faolain, S.	...	...	An Irish Journey. (914'2).

Biography.

Ganguly, N. C.	...	...	Raja Ram Mohun Roy. (Builders of Modern India Series.) (920'8).
Hoyland J. S.	...	...	Gopal Krishna Gokhale. (Builders of Modern India Series.) (920'8).
Popley, H. A.	...	...	K. I. Paul—Christian Leader. (Builders of Modern India Series.) (920'8).
Burphy, J. T.	...	...	Labour's Big Three. (923'2).
Acworth, B.	...	...	Swift. (928).
Barton, M.	...	...	Carrick. (928).
Cecil, D.	...	...	To Quiet Lives. (928).
Keat.	...	...	The Letters of John Keats. (928).
Moss, A. & Marve, E.	...	...	The Legend of the Latin Quarter—Henry Murger and the Birth of Bohemia. (928).
O Faolain, S.	The Great O'Neill—A Biography of Hugh O'Neill Earl of Tyrone 1550 1616. (928).
Scott, W. S. (ed.)	New Shelley Letters. (928).
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Vulhamy, C. E.	Byron. (928).
Ward Maisie.	Young Mr. Newman. (928).

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Fischer, E.	The Passing of the European Age. (940'9).
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India.

Taylor, E.	Richer by Asia. (960'9).
Karmakar, A. P.	Cultural History of Karnataka. (916'1).
Mookerji, R.	...	...	The Gupta Empire. (962'3).
Gadgil, D. R.	...	...	Some observations on the Draft Constitution (966/380'8).
Janaki, M. A.	...	...	Constituent Assembly - Bar Council Lectures. (966).

WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY
FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1948.

A Fall of 5.9 Points.

The Cost of Living Index Number for the month of December 1948, works up to 297.6 points registering a fall of 5.9 points.

The Index Number of Food group declined by 2 points to 337.4 owing to a fall in the prices of blackgram dhal, turdhal, avare dhal, greengram, sugar, coffee seeds, ghee, onions, fruits and coriander.

An increase in the price of castor oil resulted in the rise of index number of fuel and lighting group by 1.3 points to 254.8.

The index number of the clothing group declined by 43.4 points to 254.7 points owing to a fall in the prices of dhoties, coating, shirting and cloth for pyjama.

An increase in the price of supari resulted in the rise of the index number of the miscellaneous group by 6 points to 298.8.

The index number of the house rent group remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936=100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1936		November 1948		December 1948		November 1948	December 1948
			Rs.	a p.	Rs.	a p.	Rs.	a p.		
<i>Food —</i>										
Raw Rice	... Seer (Msr.)	14.0	0	2 2	0	6 5	0	6 5	296	296
Boiled Rice	... " "	22.6	0	2 3	0	6 5	0	6 5	285	285
Ragi	... " "	6.6	0	1 1	0	3 2	0	3 2	292	292
Blackgram Dhal	... " "	0.7	0	3 1	0	14 11	0	14 10	484	481
Tur Dhal	... " "	3.4	0	2 8	0	13 7	0	12 11	509	484
Bengalgram Dhal	... " "	1.4	0	2 11	0	13 0	0	13 0	446	446
Avare Dhal	... " "	0.6	0	2 7	0	14 3	0	13 11	552	539
Greengram	... " "	1.2	0	2 0	0	11 8	0	11 6	583	575
Sugar	... Seer Wt.	1.9	0	1 4	0	6 4	0	6 1	475	456
Jaggery	... Viss	1.9	0	3 6	0	9 8	0	10 7	276	302
Coffee seeds	... Seer Wt.	1.4	0	3 11	1	3 9	1	2 3	504	466
Meat	... 2 lbs. Wt.	7.2	0	7 0	2	0 0	2	0 0	457	457
Curds	... Seer Msr.	1.9	0	1 7	0	6 0	0	6 0	379	379
Milk	... " "	6.1	0	3 7	0	8 0	0	8 0	223	2.3
Ghee	... " Wt.	2.7	0	6 0	0	14 11	1	14 6	249	242
Onions	... Viss	1.0	0	1 3	0	5 10	0	4 11	467	393
Vegetables	... " "	5.6	0	2 6	0	9 1	0	9 9	363	390
Fruits	... Doz.	0.9	0	2 0	0	5 3	0	4 6	263	233
Gingelly oil	... Seer Wt.	2.5	0	2 0	0	8 3	0	8 4	413	417
Groundnut oil	... " Wt.	0.4	0	1 8	0	7 1	0	7 7	425	455
Salt	... " Msr.	1.1	0	1 3	0	1 9	0	1 9	140	140
Cocoonut	... Each	1.0	0	1 0	0	3 3	0	3 4	325	333
Tamarind	... Viss	0.9	0	3 3	0	10 11	0	11 7	336	356
Chillies	... " "	2.0	0	7 4	2	10 10	2	12 7	584	608
Coriander	... Seer Msr.	1.3	0	1 5	0	5 5	0	5 2	382	365
Garlic	... " Wt.	0.7	0	2 0	0	10 11	0	11 6	546	575
Wheat Flour	... " Wt.	1.4	0	0 8	0	1 7	0	1 7	238	238
Soji	... " Msr.	1.3	0	2 5	0	6 8	0	6 8	276	276
Ready made coffee	... Cup	6.3	0	0 6	0	1 6	0	1 6	300	300
Total	...	100.0	...		...		...		...	...

Index Number—All Food Articles

337.6 337.4

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average price per unit of quantity									Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1936			November 1948			December 1948			November 1948	December 1948
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Fuel and Lighting.—													
Firewood ..	Maund ...	72.0	0	2	6	0	5	10	0	5	10	233	233
Castor Oil ...	Seer Wt....	7.7	0	1	11	0	9	10	0	10	2	513	530
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle ...	16.0	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	4	0	192	192
Match Boxes of 50 sticks.	Dozen .	4.3	0	2	6	0	9	0	0	9	0	360	360
Total ...		100.0	...			...			...			...	...
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting												253.5	251.8

Clothing.—				Rs.			a.			p.			Rs.			a.			p.			Rs.			a.			p.		
Dhoties	..	Pair of 8 yds		14	6	2	0	9	7	4	0	6	6	2	354	312														
Coating	...	Yard	..	22	5	0	5	6	1	2	0	0	12	5	327	326														
Shirting	...	"	...	21	5	0	4	0	0	12	3	0	9	7	306	240														
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	..	"	..	3	0	0	4	0	0	14	0	0	13	7	350	340														
Sarees	...	Each	..	22	4	3	0	0	5	14	8	6	14	8	231	231														
Cloth for jackets, etc.	...	Yard	...	16	0	0	5	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	280	280														
Total			..	100	0	...			...			...			..			...
Index Number—Clothing																298.1			254.8											

House Rent.—															
House rent	100	0	2	10	3	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100
Total	100	0											
Index Number—House Rent															
100 0 100 0															

Miscellaneous.—				Rs	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p		
Shaving	...	1 Shave	13 0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Washing soap	...	1 Bar	17 5	0	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	500	500
Supari	...	Seer Wt.	8 4	0	3	6	1	1	5	1	1	8	498	505
Beedies	..	Bundle of 25	11 2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Amusements	..	1 Show	8 4	0	2	0	0	3	9	0	3	9	188	188
Medicine	..	Bottle of mixture	8 3	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	175	175
Education	...	...	5 0	0	2	0	0	4	6	0	4	6	225	225
Flowers	..	One bunch	5 7	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200
Household Necessaries		Seer Wt.	22 5	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	300	300
Total			100 0	...			...			...			...	...
Index Number—Miscellaneous			...			...			...			298 2	298 8	

Groups						Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
							November 1948	December 1948
Food	...	..	...	...	...	53.5	337.6	337.4
Fuel and Lighting	..	..	...	...	...	7.0	253.5	254.8
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	13.8	298.1	254.7
House Rent	..	...	...	...	...	6.4	100.0	100.0
Miscellaneous	19.3	298.2	298.8
Total			100.0
(Cost of Living Index Number)			303.5	997.6

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MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XII]

Bangalore, March 31, 1949

[No. 3

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S GRACIOUS MESSAGE,

—:O:—

THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE WAS READ ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME ON 6th MARCH 1949.

I am happy to learn that my Government have decided on a new scheme of Rural Development and that the scheme is being inaugurated to-day in all Districts by the different Ministers of my Government. The importance of the village in the economy of the State has long been recognised by the Government and for over a generation, attempts have been made to build up the village economy which was fast disintegrating under the pressure of modern conditions and the demands of modern life. It is a truism, oft repeated but not fully appreciated, that the life of the country is in the villages and that in the prosperity of the rural people lies both the strength and the security of the State itself. Autonomous village communities which served all the needs of the villagers have disintegrated. The requirements of the village are not met to-day from within and the migration to urban areas is steadily creating in its wake many problems, economic, social and moral.

The attempt of the new Rural Development scheme is to revivify the activities in the village and to make the villager feel less discontented with his lot and more prosperous. To promote better conditions of agriculture, to place at the disposal of the agriculturist those facilities which make for better cultivation and yield better results, is one of the objects of this scheme. To remove the pressure on the land, to diversify the occupations of the villagers, to interest them, or rather to re-interest them, in those village industries which they were practising in the past and to introduce new village industries, is an equally important phase of the work of the Rural Development Committees.

The village must once more be a unit as much of culture as of prosperity and happiness. The villager must come back to his own. All this requires essentially the co-operation of the people. Differences should be laid aside; partisan spirit should be eschewed; a healthy spirit of rivalry must exist where faction once prevailed. I fully hope and trust that the new Committees, composed essentially of leaders of non-official opinion, which have been given independent powers to promote the good of the village may bring prosperity to the villages and rejuvenate the life of the villagers. My Government are determined to advance the economic conditions and promote healthy prosperous life among the rural areas. I wish the scheme all success and I am certain that the Presidents and members of the Rural Development Committees, helped and assisted by all officers of the State, will inspire confidence in the villagers and in a short period bring about a welcome change in the economic and social conditions of rural areas.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA ON ROTARIAN MOVEMENT

THE ROTARY IDEAL IS TO ESTABLISH INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, inaugurating the Inter-District Conference of Rotary International, on 12th March 1949, said.—

I extend a hearty welcome to you, the delegates of this Conference, to the Capital of my State and to wish all success to your deliberations. This is not the first occasion when Mysore has had the privilege of welcoming delegates to the Inter-District Conference of Rotarians. It was in the year 1936 at about the same time that my revered father, His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore, had the pleasure of welcoming you and of referring to the great part that the Rotarian movement plays in promoting cordial relationship between the citizens of various countries and members of various races. Since then, much has happened to damp the enthusiasm of those who have worked for world peace and world fellowship, for international understanding and for promoting the highest ethical standards in business and profession.

The Rotarian movement, as many other movements, suffered an eclipse during the last War in several countries. But true Rotarians, who have kept the ideal of service above self, who have constantly endeavoured to promote goodwill, have lived through the horrors of that War and have never lost faith either in themselves or in the movement to which they have dedicated their lives. In the countries where the dark forces overwhelmed for a time the good and the true, the movement is beginning to lift its head again and to promote with redoubled vigour the ideal of international fellowship. Both from the national point of view, and from the international point of view, the promotion of peace and goodwill is more necessary now than ever before. We have seen how in our own country, the Dominion of India, peace

has been disturbed in several places and misunders anding has spread its poison amongst communities and peoples to the detriment of cordial fellow feeling.

There are indeed several international organisations working hard for the promotion of such peace and, among them, Rotary International finds a high and well deserved place. The Red Cross movement which has done so much for relieving the suffering of people, the Boy Scout movement which tries to catch at an early age the developing citizens and instil into them the motto of service and of cordial goodwill, and other movements are, in spite of all difficulties and obstacles, trying to promote that ultimate objective which man has in view and to hasten that one great divine event to which the whole creation is moving.

The Rotary International, I am gratified to know, is contributing quite substantially to that one world and that indivisible peace which men of goodwill, irrespective of race, creed or religion, believe in. I am also happy to know that the Rotary Clubs in my own State are, apart from the ideals they preach, helping the poor and the humble in several directions. I trust that the work of the Rotary Clubs and particularly the objects and ideals which Rotarians have set before themselves will be widely publicised and that your movement will grow from strength to strength till it encompasses all men of goodwill in all parts of the world. Let me once more express my very sincere pleasure at having the opportunity of welcoming this Conference and of wishing to its delegates all success in their noble endeavours.

INTERNATIONAL FOREST CONFERENCE.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE WELCOMES DELEGATES.

The Third International Forestry and Timber Utilisation Conference for Asia and the Pacific, convened under the auspices of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, commenced in Mysore on 28th March 1949. The Conference was held in the Cheluvamba Mansion. Representatives of various nations participated in the deliberations.

The Hon. Sri Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, declared the Conference open.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in welcoming the delegates, referred to the various problems confronting the Conference and expressed the hope that the work of the Conference would be crowned with success.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, in a message to the Conference which was read by Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Secretary, Food and Agriculture Ministry, said :

"It is with great regret that owing to the need for my presence in Parliament, I have been unable to accept the invitation of the Director-General of the F.A.O. to inaugurate the International Forestry and Timber Utilisation Conference for Asia and the Pacific. I am greatly interested in the problems of forestry and attach great importance to conservation of forests. To people in the East, as indeed in the whole world, the numerous problems of forestry hold out a great challenge. It must be met if the world is to be made a better place to live in. Fundamentally the problems are the same in all countries, and I am sure this conference will not only provide the means of pooling the world's knowledge and experience of forestry, but will also, by bringing together

the foresters of the countries of the East, strengthen the brotherhood of forestry and the bonds of friendship which already exist among the nations participating. I send my best wishes for the success of the Conference."

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, welcoming the Delegates, said :—

"It gives me great pleasure to extend a warm welcome to you all who have come here to participate in this Conference convened by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and to wish every success to your deliberations.

I learn that the first Forestry Conference was held about two years ago in Czechoslovakia, a country in the heart of Europe and rich in forest wealth, and the second, in Brazil last year, the home of great forests, in South America. It is in the fitness of things that India, celebrated not only for her magnificent forests and forest resources but also for the research work of the Forest Research Institute in Dehra Dun, has been selected as the venue this year for the Third International Conference.

Forest Resources of Mysore.

It is a matter for special gratification to me that the Government of India decided to hold this Conference here in Mysore State. The State occupies a prominent place on the Deccan Plateau with an average elevation of over 2,000 feet. Climate is therefore salubrious, there being no abnormal variations of temperature between hot and cold seasons. But there is considerable variation in rainfall. The Sahyadri mountains known as the Western Ghats, which fringe the western boundary of the State, rise like a giant wall to heights of 2,000 feet and over, cut across

the main direction of the rain bearing winds from the Arabian Sea and cause very heavy rains between June and September in this region. The rainfall decreases very rapidly as we proceed eastward where ultimately we have about 12 inches of rain a year as against 350 inches in the western region. The rains are seasonal with long periods of drought between January and June. Governed principally by this rainfall, the forests of Mysore are also varied in type and composition. In the west, we have the evergreen zone where the vegetation is luxuriant. Adjoining the zone to the east, is the moist deciduous forest zone containing valuable woods like teak, rosewood, etc. To the east of this zone, we have the dry open forests where we obtain most of our sandalwood, well-known throughout the world. The forest resources of Mysore are being systematically exploited for providing the several needs of the country, and our forests provide the raw materials for several thriving industries in the State.

Utilisation of Forest Produce.

The problems associated with Forestry are many and varied and require to be tackled with vigour and wisdom if we have to succeed in securing the economic advancement of the country and a better standard of living. The problem of providing fuel and the materials for housing in many of the countries, requires immediate attention. In countries particularly where steel is scarce, a successful solution of the housing problem largely depends on making available more and more timber. Forests can be fruitful sources of leaf manure and fodder for cattle and contribute effectively to the increased production of food. Soil erosion which has proved a menace to agriculture in several regions can be counteracted by wise re-afforestation. The proper utilisation of minor forest produce like herbs,

honey, wax, etc., cannot but be useful in several ways. Industrial development in certain spheres depends on the availability of sufficient raw materials which forests only can provide. To mention only a few, the paper, rayon and alcohol industries are dependent on forest produce. I have indicated just a few aspects of Forestry only to show how the progress of the country is closely linked with a wise handling of the problems of Forestry.

Object of the Conference.

The objective of this Conference is to tackle the manifold problems connected with the improvement and utilisation of forest resources. The first step in such a task will, of course, be a correct stock-taking of the situation together with a definition of the main issues that will have to be tackled.

I am gratified to know that the Conference has a comprehensive agenda before it and I fervently hope that the work of this Conference will be crowned with success and the objects for which this Conference has been convened will be fulfilled for the mutual benefit of all the participating nations.

Let me once more express my sincere pleasure at having the opportunity of welcoming the delegates from so many nations to this Conference and wishing them very pleasant days during their stay here."

To meet the delegates attending the International Forestry Conference for Asia and the Pacific, the Hon. Sri Jairamdas Poulatram, Food and Agriculture Minister, Government of India, gave a delightful party at the Brindavan Gardens.

His Highness the Maharaja, the Hon. Chief Minister of Mysore and other Ministers were among the two hundred guests present.



The Hon'ble the Chief Minister of Mysore welcomes General K. M. Cariappa, the Commander-in-Chief of India, at Bangalore.

(Photo—"Janani")



The Commander-in-Chief of India conversing with the Hon'ble Sri T. Mariappa, Home Minister.

(Photo—"Janani")



The Hon'ble the Chief Minister of Mysore, while touring villages for food procurement, visited Banneraghatta near Bangalore

(Photo--'Janavani')



The Hon'ble Sri R. Chennigaramalah, Minister for Local Self-Government and Forests and Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, leader of the Indian Delegation to the World Conference.

INAUGURATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME AND FOOD PROCUREMENT WEEK

MINISTERS' INTENSIVE TOUR OF RURAL AREAS

The Hon. Sri. K. Chengalaraya Reddy's Tour in the Bangalore District.

In connection with the procurement of foodgrains, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister, accompanied by the Director of Food Supplies, the Deputy Commissioner (Urban), the Deputy Commissioner (Rural) and the members of the Procurement Committees of the Bangalore District (Urban and Rural) and the Chairmen of the Development Committees of the Anekal and Bangalore South Taluks visited Varthur, Gunjur, Sarjapur, Attibele, Chandapura, Hebbagodi, Konappana Agrahara, Bommanaballi, Madivala, Adugodi and a few other villages of Bangalore South and Anekal Taluks. The object of the tour was to initiate all over the district an organised and intensive effort with a view to getting the maximum collections of foodgrains voluntarily, over and above the determined quantities of the surpluses, in order to relieve the shortage of foodgrains, as far as possible and to tide over the crisis. It was a further attempt to contact the raiyats and to bring home to them the need on the part of the agricultural population to make an all-out effort for growing summer crops, like Kari Ragi and also to avail in full measure of the several facilities afforded by the Government in this attempt. At two places, in Varthur and Sarjapur, there was a very large and representative gathering of leading agriculturists of the neighbourhood and the Chief Minister expressed his happiness on this occasion of addressing them on these two subjects. The raiyats assembled, on their part, assured the Minister that they would fully co-operate

with the Government in this behalf. They also pointed out that on account of inadequate rainfall in the past year and other conditions they were not able to contribute as much as they would like to do. As a token of their goodwill and support in response to this commendable gesture on the part of the Ministers to contact the growers directly, they offered the following quantities of foodgrains, mainly Ragi, over and above the surpluses already determined :-

Name of the Taluk	Number of villages represented at the meeting	Surplus determined for these villages	Voluntary surrender promised over and above the determined surplus
Bangalore South Taluk	...	Pallas of Ragi 867	138
Anekal Taluk	...	1,908	640
Total	...	2,275	778

Some of the raiyats had taken the trouble of collecting overnight and bringing a portion of their voluntary offers of foodgrains and delivered them to the authorities (235 Pallas were collected on the spot) at Sarjapur and a few other villages. The Director of Food Supplies also addressed the gathering at some places.

In connection with the procurement of foodgrains, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister continued his tour of villages on the 8th instant in Kengeri Hobli and Channarayana Taluk. He was accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner (Urban) and the Deputy Commissioner (Rural), in their

respective jurisdictions. The Chief Minister visited the ragi areas of Byatarayanapura, Pantharapalya, Kengeri and Kumbalagodu in the Bangalore District (Urban) and the paddy areas of Sunnaghatta, Honganur, Santemogehalli, Thittamarahalli, Mylanayakanahalli, Chikmaluru and Doddamaluru in the Channapatna Taluk. The interior villages of Singirajapura, Virupakshapura, Kudlu and Thagachigere in this Taluk also sent in their contributions. In the four villages of Kengeri Hobli, the villagers voluntarily delivered a total quantity of 66 pallas of ragi and in the eleven villages of Channapatna Taluk, 604 pallas of paddy were promised to be delivered similarly, over and above the determined surpluses.

In the course of his talks with the villages, the Hon'ble the Chief Minister laid emphasis on the fact that the time had come when all had to share in the work of tiding over the food difficulties facing the State. He said that, from what he saw of the enthusiasm of the people these two days, he had reason to be optimistic that the Foodgrain Procurement Drive would be a success. The Chief Minister heard representations from the villagers regarding the need for irrigation facilities, inter-village roads, schools and extensions and said that Government would do their utmost to encourage agricultural operations throughout the State and that it was up to the people to grow food crops in preference to commercial crops so as to make the State self-sufficient in regard to food. The Chief Minister also requested the villagers to grow Kar Ragi wherever water facilities were available.

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa's Tour in the Shimoga District.

In connection with the inauguration of the new Rural Development Scheme in the Shimoga District, the Hon'ble

Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, arrived at Bhadravati on the 6th morning. At the Railway Station, he was met by the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, Director and Vice-Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, President, Shimoga District Board, President, Bhadravati Town Municipal Council, officers of the several departments and local public. After a short interval, he left for Shimoga to inaugurate the scheme. The Karnataka Sangha building at Shimoga where the inauguration ceremony took place had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. Before taking up the business, a condolence resolution on the sad demise of Srimathi Sarojini Devi, Governor of the U.P., was recorded, all assembled standing. Sri S. Muninajappa, Deputy Commissioner, while requesting the Hon'ble Minister to inaugurate the scheme, set forth in brief the efforts made during these years in the direction of rural development and how the present comprehensive scheme came to be conceived and what the objects of the scheme were. The message received by His Highness on this occasion was read. Amongst the speakers were Sriyuts H. S. Rudrappa, Kadidal Manjappa, A. R. Badrinarayan, Jayathirthachar, Thimmaiya and Janab Syed Abdul Rahiman and Sri K. G. Wadiyar, Chairman of the District Development Committee, who dealt at length with the various aspects of the scheme and the way to implement the same.

Addressing the gathering, the Hon'ble Sri Dasappa said that of the Malnad parts the District of Shimoga was prominent and played an important role in many respects. The people of the District had always been in the forefront and exhibited the best virtues of patriotism, love for service, and great interest in the improvement of the conditions of the country. They had solidarity and a spirit of co-operation, a feature of their own. The

gracious message of His Highness at the juncture was a timely and inspiring one. Every word of it had the greatest value. The people of Mysore were lucky in having all through a succession of Rulers whose administration set an exemplary pattern to the rest of the world. During his recent tour in the West, he found that whoever had visited the State held in high esteem the Rulers of Mysore and the administration. The impressions on the recent visits of the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, and the Deputy Prime Minister of India to the State also were the same. That with the changing conditions in India, Mysore has maintained this tradition while so finely adjusting itself to the new democratic set-up was really remarkable. With the handing over of the administration to the people's representatives, responsibilities had grown and the popular Government was launching several schemes for the betterment of the conditions of the common man, of which the scheme of Rural Development was one. A common question arose in the minds of those of the Indians who visited Western countries as to why our conditions were poor and why industries and other activities had not progressed here. The reason was not far to seek. In advanced countries like America we could see men and women working ceaselessly and giving the best of themselves to their country and their production. In countries like Denmark everything was done on co-operative lines—whether industry, agriculture or marketing. Government would hardly be approached for financial support to the enterprises. Gandhiji's ideals also were the same. He felt that for any organisation Government should have very little to do and he wanted the organisers to help themselves. All these principles held good in regard to the new scheme of Rural Development which was just before them. If the people thought that all the

schemes of development could be successful only with the meagre funds that could be made available by the Government, it would be a great mistake. The people should make the cause their own. The public had now a greater opportunity and greater responsibility to discharge. Then only the scheme would have the desired effect.

The food problem had acquired great importance and Sri Dasappa said that the time had come when every subject of the State be, he an official or a non-official, a peasant or a merchant, had to discharge his share of responsibility loyally and sincerely to the country. Otherwise, any amount of trouble taken by Government to tackle the situation would be only a waste. While in India nature had been bountiful, she had to suffer for want of food, which was a disgrace, as was expressed by the Prime Minister of India recently while he gave a note of warning that all imports in food would be allowed to go on only for another two years by which time self-sufficiency in food should be reached.

Another important point stressed by the Hon'ble Minister was the necessity to protect the country from dangers like foreign invasions, and for that purpose a strong and loyal defence force was a necessity. In Western countries, it was considered a matter of pride and privilege, not merely a duty, to join the military whereas amongst us the military was something to be avoided. The whole outlook should therefore be changed.

The time of exporting to foreign countries raw materials of our country was now gone and if the country had to stand on its legs every effort should be made to utilise the raw materials for national purposes. Industries—major and minor—should therefore be developed and public support therefor was very essential.

Concluding, he hoped the present set-up of the scheme would prove a success.

A District Committee consisting of influential non-officials, two for each taluk, was constituted to procure food-grains.

In the afternoon, Sri Dasappa presided over the first meeting of the District Development Committee in the Circuit House, Shimoga, and acquainted himself with the personnel of the Committee.

In the evening, he visited along with the Chairman, District Development Committee and other officers, Kumsi and Harnahalli and heard representations of the villagers. At Harnahalli a review was made of the food procurement and of the effects of the Timber Control Order.

The Hon'ble Sri H. Siddaiya's Tour in the Tumkur District.

The Hon'ble Sri H. Siddaiya, Minister for Revenue and Public Works, undertook a tour in Tumkur District from the 6th instant to the 10th instant in connection with the inauguration of the Rural Development Scheme and Food Procurement week. A big procession consisting of leading non-official gentlemen and officers went round the town, at which the Minister was also present. The aims and objects of the new Rural Development Scheme were explained to the public who had gathered in the Town Hall and an appeal was made to the public to surrender the surplus quantity of food grains to Government in order to tide over the present acute food crisis and to grow more food. The various concessions granted by Government in this direction, particularly for growing Kar-ragi and Kar-paddy, were brought home to the people. Similar appeals were made in the taluk headquarter places and in the several villages of the district. The response to the appeal was very encouraging. Nearly 1,500 pallas of foodgrains (more than two-thirds being ragi), over and above the surplus fixed, was actually collected and delivered to the depots. In

Yedavani Village in Kunigal Taluk, the Minister himself distributed the cost of the grains delivered to the depot, to the several raiyats.

During the tour in the district, many irrigation works, building constructions and road repair works were inspected and necessary instructions were given to the concerned officers. Several representations from many parts of the district were heard, numerous petitions received and suitable replies given. The Minister's tour in the district was very helpful from the point of view of his obtaining a real picture of present day conditions in the district, particularly in the rural areas.

The Hon'ble Sri R. Chennigaramiah's Tour in the Chikmagalur District.

The Hon'ble Sri R. Chennigaramiah, Minister for Local Self-Government, left for Chikmagalur on the 5th afternoon in connection with the inauguration of the Rural Development Scheme and the Food Procurement Drive. At Sakrepatna, the Minister addressed the raiyats who had gathered there in connection with the Kai-ragi growing function on that day.

On the 6th morning he presided over the meeting convened in connection with the inauguration of the Rural Development Scheme and Foodgrains Procurement Drive. The Message of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was read at the meeting.

The Minister, while inaugurating the scheme, explained the meaning and the significance of the Rural Development Scheme. He stated that, in India, the raiyat was almost identical with the village and unless village life was improved and the standard of life of the village people was raised considerably, the nation could not be expected to rise to her full stature. There were two ways of achieving this object. Firstly we have to

provide to the villages all the necessary civic amenities, and secondly, the outlook of the villager has got to be changed radically.

With regard to Food Procurement Drive, he explained the food position of the State and the difficulties that people are experiencing in some parts of the State for want of adequate supply of foodgrains.

The District Food Procurement Committee was formed at this meeting with the object of going round the villages for collection of foodgrains.

In the afternoon, at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, the Minister attended the first meeting of the newly formed District Development Committee. In the course of his speech, the Minister said that now that the separate Depressed Class Amelioration Committees have been amalgamated with the general committees of rural development, the responsibilities of the members in looking after the welfare and zealously safeguarding the interests of the Depressed Class people have become great. To some of the doubts expressed, the Minister replied that the functions of the Development Committees do not overlap the statutory functions of the District Boards or other local bodies and assured the members present that the Government are prepared to examine the difficulties, if any, to be experienced by the Committees in the execution of the scheme and introduce necessary amendments as and when found necessary. He appealed to the Press to lend their full co-operation in working out the scheme successfully.

Next, he met the Municipal Councillors of Chickmagalur Town at the Municipal

Office and heard their representations. On the request of the members for a lumpsum grant of Rs. 20,000 for improvement of the town, the Minister promised a grant of Rs. 10,000 for repairing and improving the very bad roads in the interior of the town and a sum of Rs. 5,000 for construction of Sweepers' Quarters from out of the Depressed Class Amelioration Fund. Then he visited the Adikarnataka colonies and issued instructions to the concerned officers to see that the Adikarnataka people utilised the Government grant given to them in building better houses according to a plan. Next he visited the Adikarnataka Boarding Home.

In the evening he met the raiyats of the neighbouring villages and advised them to make voluntary surrender of their foodgrains to the Government by taking advantage of the concession of Rs. 2 per palla offered by Government for voluntary surrender.

On the 7th morning the Minister left for Tarikere visiting Aldur, Balehonnur, Sringeri, Koppa, Narasimharajapura, and Lakkavalli. At Sringeri, Koppa and Narasimharajapura, the Minister met the Municipal Councillors and heard their representations.

On the 8th he visited Kimmangundi. He met and heard the representations of the Municipal Councillors at Birur, and Kadur and returned to headquarters in the evening.

As a result of this appeal, about 5,500 pallas of paddy over and above the assessed demand were promised by the raiyats.

LAW MINISTER VISITS ESTATES IN CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT.

During the tour in the Chikmagalur District between the 13th and 18th March 1949, the Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, paid a visit to the following Estates with a view to studying the conditions of labour at these plantations:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Estate and Owner or Manager	Total extent under cultivation			No. of labourers employed
		Tea	Coffee	Rubber	
		Acres	Acres		
1	Kelagudi Coffee and Tea Estates. Proprietor Mr. E. J. Mathais	325	200		500
2	Kalasa Tea and Produce Co., Ltd. Manager. Mr. C. C. Couchman.	666	.	...	576
3	The Balehonnur Coffee Research Station, Balehonnur. Director Mr. Thomas.	142		..	122
4	Balanoor Rubber and Tea Plantations, (Karkikonda Estates). General Manager. Mr. Vergese.	583		129	770
5	Mysore Plantations, Ltd., managed by Col. Tippet.	Total About 2,000			691
6	Berkody Coffee Estate Proprietor Sri B. Krishna Bhatta	...	235	..	105

The Minister went round these estates, visited the Factories and saw the nature of work done by the labourers. He also had a detailed discussion with the representatives of these estates and made enquiries into the conditions of labour and the amenities created for them by the planters. It was gathered that at all these plantations, the wages given worked out at the rate of 7 annas *plus* 3 annas bonus to men workers, 6 annas *plus* 3 annas bonus to women workers and 4 annas *plus* 1½ annas bonus to children. The Minister felt that the wages paid to the workers were very insufficient when compared with the nature of work turned out by them. He

was also informed that these labourers were provided with amenities like supply of foodstuffs, medical aid, education of their children, religious institutions, grant of leave and maternity benefits. He also paid a visit to the labour colonies in some of these places and suggested the providing of cheap and decent quarters for the labourers. He advised the planters to adopt a uniform procedure of providing housing facilities to every labourer and advised them to adopt the same plan that is now being carried on in Bangalore for housing these labourers.

Further, the Minister made enquiries into the nature of difficulties the planters were undergoing. They represented

to the Minister that they might be helped in the matter of (i) supply of proper rations to their coolies treating them as hard labour; (ii) providing of power to their estates; (iii) preventing the troubles caused by the suppliers of labour and (iv) supply of proper medicines and doctors to the hospitals. The Minister promised that their requests would receive the sympathetic consideration of Government. As a matter of fact, he promised to give power for the estates and would prevent

troubles from the suppliers by establishing a Labour Exchange, which, he said, was under the consideration of Government.

Besides, the Minister made enquiries of these planters at Chikmagalur, Mudigere and Koppa and assured them that Government would consider their main requests like easy supply of zinc sheets, iron and steel and cement, treating the coolies as hard labourers and increase in the grant of takkavi loans, etc.

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REJUVENATING OUR VILLAGES.

A PROGRAMME

(By the Hon'ble Sri T. Marappa, B.A., LL B., Home Minister and Minister for Rural Development.)

On the eve of the inauguration of the new scheme of Rural Development, I would like to explain briefly what are the considerations which led Government to undertake a re-orientation of the work that is being done in this direction and the spirit in which they would like the new programme to be carried out. The occasion is one which has a special significance for all interested in the reconstruction of our countryside. We will be celebrating the anniversary of the attainment of our country's independence in August next and to all thinking men and women will recur the question—What has freedom brought to us? Has it given peace? Has it given us freedom from want? Has it given us adequate and wholesome food?—simple and sanitary shelter and essential clothing? And, regretfully, the answer has to be in the negative. Ours is a country of villages and nearly 85 per cent of our people live in them. But, they live in conditions which in any civilised country must be considered deplorable.

Present Conditions of Villages.

There is first of all, the chronic poverty of the villager. He cultivates fragmented patches of land in the most primitive manner and is satisfied if he gets the barest living out of it. Year by year, whether he starves or is just able to feed himself and his family, is a gamble—a gamble in rains, in prices and in a variety of other conditions over which he has no control. His draught cattle are underfed and often lack strength to do the heavy labour demanded of them. His

milch animals are in an equally bad condition and even what little he could get from them, he disposes of to the towns in order to buy the other essentials of life. He lives in the most primitive dwellings, often under appallingly insanitary conditions, and is quite unable to get the barest health and medical facilities. He is so poor that he has even to deny his children education and has to harness them to the task of earning a living at an age when they should be romping with their play-mates in school. This is the condition of our villages now.

Development of Agricultural Resources.

What then should be the first item in our programme of Rural Development? It is the alleviation of the dreadful poverty of the villages and the attainment of a higher standard of living. A plan of Rural Economic Development should, therefore, be in the forefront of our programme. This has two phases—one is the improvement of our agriculture, the other, of cottage industries. In the scheme we are inaugurating, special attention will be paid to both these aspects. On the agricultural side, the programme will comprise :—

- (1) Widely extended use of good seed, manure and implements,
- (2) Development of our organic manurial resources by proper composting, etc.
- (3) Improvement of live-stock by proper breeding, keeping better milch cattle,
- (4) Growing of vegetables on a larger scale;
- (5) Planting of fruit trees and economic plants;
- (6) Proper maintenance of common grazing grounds;

- (7) Improved dry farming methods ;
- (8) Improvement of minor irrigation resources.

This list is not exhaustive, but is intended only to indicate the main points on which our attention should be concentrated. Any scheme which neglects the development of our agricultural resources will be a failure. It is now intended that a special all-out drive should be launched to enable the farmer to get the best out of his land and thereby, help not only to maintain himself and his family, but also support the country at large.

Industrialisation of Villages.

The other aspect of the problem is, as I have already said, the industrialisation of our villages. Our national economy is now in a precariously unbalanced condition. Over 85 per cent of our population depend on land which is quite unable to sustain the tremendous pressure. A variety of other occupations have, therefore, to be provided if we are to bring new life and vigour to the countryside. It is unfortunate that just at this juncture, the craftsmen who were serving the villages in the past and were being looked upon and remunerated as Essential Village Servants are now in so low a condition that they are all moving into towns. The old autonomous village community with its band of contented servants—the barber, the blacksmith, the potter, the washerman, the carpenter and others who, together, met all the needs for technical and social services in the village, is now a memory. Many of the agricultural labourers are leading precarious lives and a number of them go annually to the towns and other places for a livelihood which, if not more secure, is at least a trifle more attracting. It is therefore, urgently necessary, firstly, that this exodus of village craftsmen to towns should be stopped by providing remunerative employment for them in villages

themselves or organising them on a proper basis ; secondly, that a wide range of cottage industries should be introduced—driven by power in small units wherever available—and that the existing home industries should be revived and supported. These objectives will be in the forefront of the Rural Development Programme that is now being ushered in.

Removing anti-social elements in Villages.

If we are to achieve anything tangible, we must have the necessary moral and spiritual atmosphere in our countryside. The old village economy, whatever its other defects, recognised the rights of every individual and gave each man and woman a place in society. Accepted standards of decency and right living were rigidly enforced through Panchayats. Each man respected the rights of others and would not normally dream of trespassing on his neighbours. The foreign domination gradually disorganised the village social structure and its economy and the war conditions have brought about a lamentable demoralisation among our peasantry. Petty thefts of agricultural produce, damage by stray cattle, lack of co-operation in carrying out the various agricultural operations, local factions and feuds, increased recourse to lawyers and courts, widespread prevalence of the most unscrupulous jobbery and toutting—these and other factors have combined to make the village far removed from the innocent paradise of our dreams. If the countryside is to be saved from decay and ultimate death, it is essential that we at once remove these anti-social and disturbing factors from our midst. We must hunt out the thief and the tout ; pillory the faction-monger and rowdy in the market place ; and honour the right-thinking man and woman. Villages which allow themselves to be ridden by faction, must be spotted out and made

objects of derision; and the energies of all local leaders must be concentrated in an all-out effort to weed out the disturbing elements and restore peace and harmony to our rural parts.

Development of Social Activities.

In other words, our rural development programme must have two objectives—one, economic rehabilitation of the countryside, the other, its spiritual regeneration. Adult and children's education, revival of rural sports and pastimes, development of rural social activities like folkdances, dramas, jattras, fairs, etc., will all come in its stride. In its scope will also come the richer organisation of communal life of our villages—the formation and support of scout troops, seva dals, and other voluntary agencies for social service. Equally within its purview will be the rejuvenation of the various decaying welfare services in the village; the relief of the sick and the suffering through hospitals, health centres, etc., provision for the very old and the infirm, and maternity and child welfare services.

Co-operation, the only solution.

It will also seek to introduce in a larger and larger measure, the principle of co-operation in the conduct of the daily life of the village. I need not emphasise the fact now admitted all over the world that it is only through co-operation that we can hope to solve our economic ills; that it is the only rational and democratic alternative to Communism. We must, therefore, organise a network of multi-purpose co-operatives all over the State until ultimately they will be the organs for all cultivation, manufacture and distribution of commodities in the rural parts and for maintaining social services, until in fact, they become sole centres for the rural reconstruction movement in the

State. The organisation of efficiently managed and comprehensive co-operatives will be, therefore, in the forefront of our programme.

Importance of Statistics of all aspects of Rural Life.

I now come to one item which I consider to be the most important in our work. I refer to the collection, compilation and maintenance of correct statistics of all aspects of rural life. The absence of well authenticated data has hampered our work hitherto to an extent which cannot easily be imagined. People start arguing and quarrelling about aspects of rural work which can only be finally decided by correct figures. Nobody can contradict either party for the simple reason that the necessary data are not available. The air is, therefore, filled with the clamour of ill-informed tongues, half-digested facts and expositions of situations based only on surmises. I earnestly appeal to all the rural workers to get into the habit of surveying the facts, getting authenticated statistics and then proceeding to conclusions. As a corollary, it follows that the collection of authenticated data would be one of our most important items of work. Equally so would be the scientific investigation of specific rural problems like peasant indebtedness, fragmentation of holdings, co-operative farming, etc.

Experiments Tried Previously.

I have tried to indicate above what I consider to be the main lines of Rural Development. To reach our goal quickly we must create a suitable organisation and devise a proper mode of approach. We in Mysore are lucky that we have had a long tradition of rural uplift work and the experience gained by the series of experiments tried from time to time is now available to us. Over 20 years back

we started with an attempt to do intensive work in selected villages. The experiment was first tried in 182 villages which were later increased to 264. The scheme never came up to its expectations for a variety of reasons; the most important of which was the fact that no villager appeared to catch inspiration from the work got done by official pressure in these villages, thereby furnishing yet another example of the truism that all genuine inspiration must come from within.

In 1942, Government sponsored "a Five-Year Rural Development Scheme." According to this scheme, able and energetic non-official workers who were to be called "Gramasudharakas" were to be posted to each Hobli selected for the purpose, as Rural Propagandists. Hobli, Taluk and District Advisory Committees were constituted to assist the executive in carrying on rural development work.

The whole scheme did not yield the expected results. The Gramasudharakas often proved an obstacle. The Advisory Committees never functioned properly as they had no independent powers and therefore treated their duties lightly. It was no wonder that the agitation against this set-up grew in volume and found increasing voice in the Houses of Legislature. The demand strengthened that the scheme should be revised and a resolution to that effect was actually passed in the Session of the Representative Assembly in January 1948. There was a united plea that local non-official committees should be given some specific and independent powers.

Well-organised Scheme

The whole question was carefully reviewed and after the deepest deliberation and in consultation with all shades of public opinion the present scheme has been drawn up. Its main outlines are as follows:—

There will be committees in the Taluks and Districts consisting of non-officials and presided over by a non-official which will be vested with full responsibility for the progress of rural development in their jurisdictions. They will have certain independent powers of sanction. Their scope comprises all aspects of rural development including depressed class uplift, village life improvement, rural communication, water supply, adult education, village health and sanitation, in fact, Rural Welfare in its entirety. At the top there is a Central Development Committee with the Minister in charge of the Rural Development portfolio as Chairman. There will also be a Central Depressed Class Policy Committee with the Minister in charge of Depressed Class Uplift as Chairman to deal with all aspects of the problem.

The Rural Development Section has now been organised into a separate department with a Commissioner as its head and with control over all the development activities in the State.

What, it may be asked, are the new features of the scheme and how does it differ from the previous set up? I shall be brief in the reply. The first and central idea that has been incorporated in the scheme is that not only have non-officials been associated in a larger measure with the direction of the rural reconstruction movement but the bodies charged with this responsibility will have specific and independent powers of sanction. They will not be merely advisory bodies as till now.

Secondly, rural development work will not be split up into different phases each managed by a different agency, but will be integrated under the guidance of the new development committees. Even adult education and depressed class uplift will come under their purview. It is thereby expected that there will be

greater co-ordination and a better drive than heretofore.

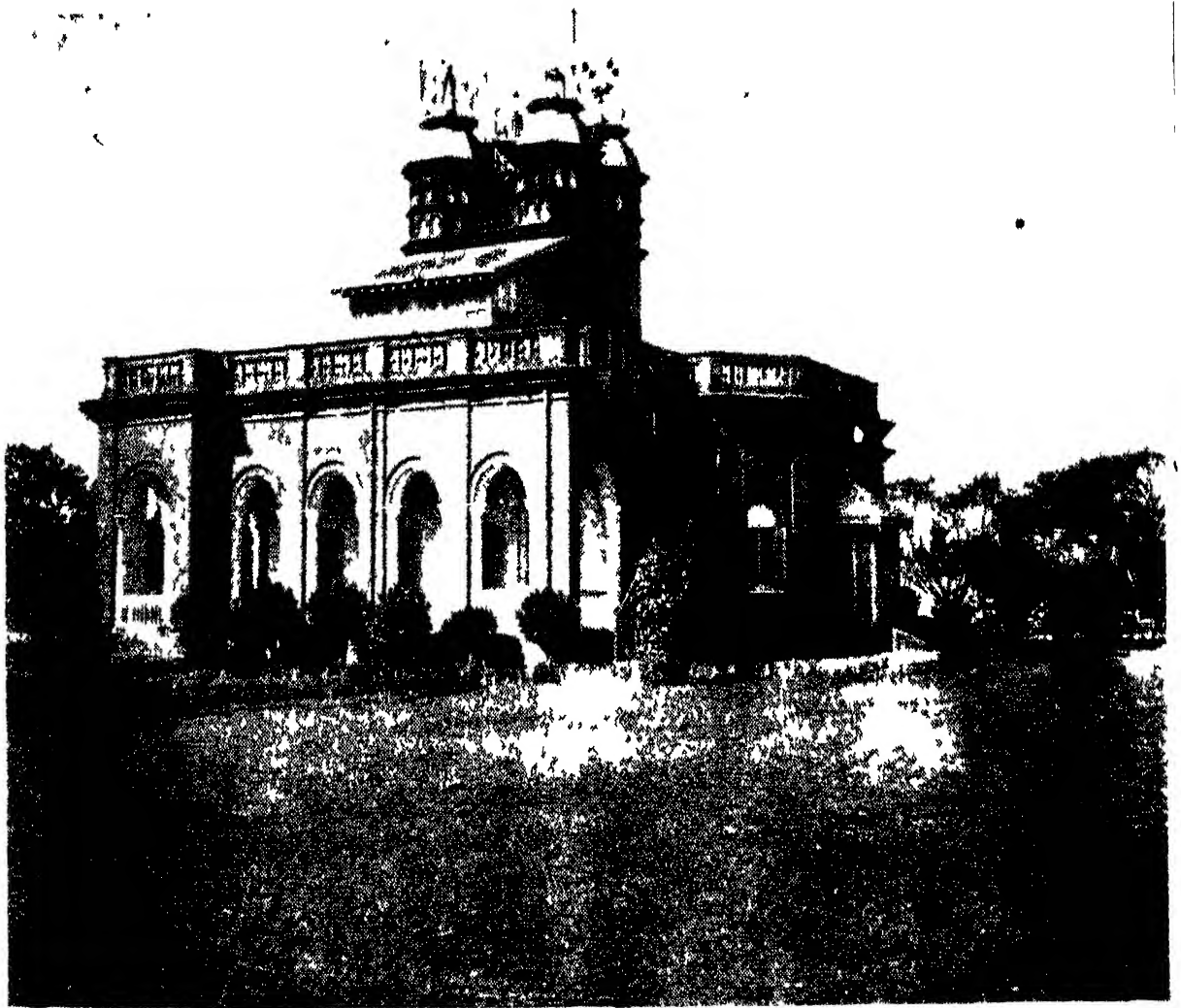
Thirdly, co-ordination between different departments and with non-official agencies working in the same field will be fully secured.

An Appeal to work the Scheme with Sincerity and Vigour.

I must reiterate however that no scheme, however perfect on paper, can produce useful results unless the well-springs of social endeavour are found in the hearts of our people. To tap these springs and develop them must be our primary object. I have tried to indicate already the main lines on which rural development work should run in future. May I appeal to all my countrymen to contribute their utmost to the success of the scheme? I am even more aware than any possible critics that it is capable of

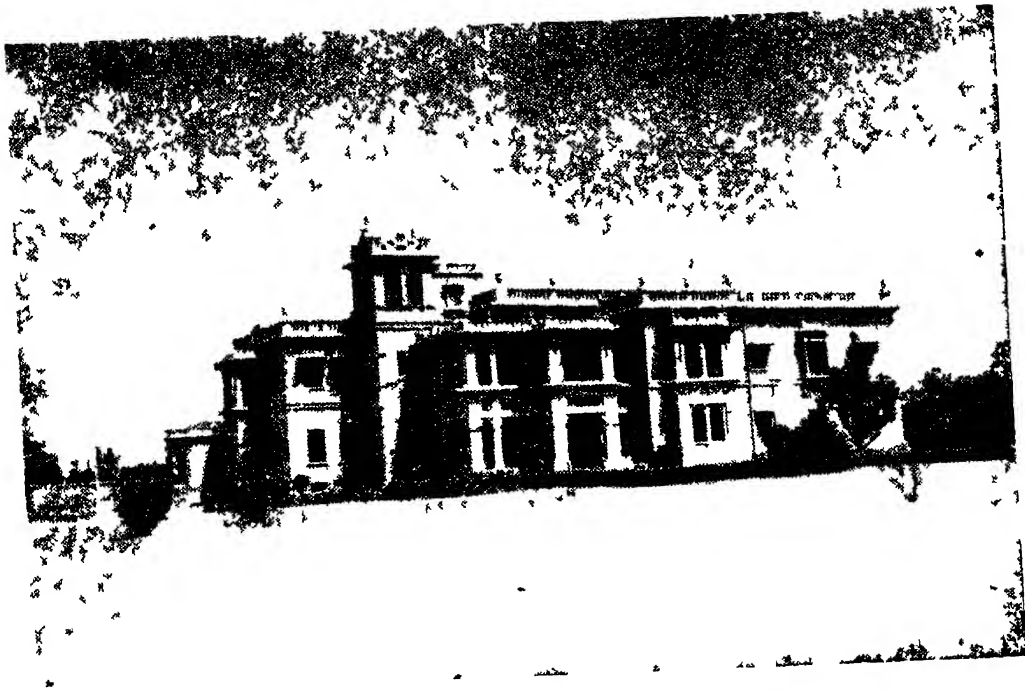
improvement; that several other features could have been incorporated in it. But Government claims no finality for the plan. It is only one more step in our endeavour to rejuvenate our village life and village economy. If it succeeds, as I am sure it will, further and even more far reaching steps could be taken. In the meantime, I appeal to all to work the scheme with sincerity and vigour; take the greatest advantage of the opportunities given for non-official enterprise and energy and to see that the twin objectives which I formulated earlier, *viz.*, the economic regeneration of our countryside and the resuscitation of its moral and spiritual life are achieved as early as possible. Then and only then can our newly won freedom have any meaning and popular and democratic Government justify itself.

JAI HIND



GOVERNMENT CENTRAL OBSERVATORY, BANGALORE.

Built in 1893 after the model of the Alipore (Calcutta) Observatory. There are four turrets on the top for exposing meteorological instruments at a height and in the open, while in the groundfloor there are dark rooms where readings of air-pressure and temperatures are photographically recorded day and night continuously. This is the headquarters of the Mysore Meteorological Department which administers six "surface" observatories, seven minor meteorological stations and 259 rain-gauge stations situated all over the State. The Bangalore Observatory is a first class observatory and one of the few best equipped observatories in India. It is an Upper Air Station as well, with two day and one night-ascent of pilot balloons, carried on every day all the year round.



Kumara Park Guest House, Bangalore



The Mayo Hall, Bangalore

CENTRAL CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

COLLECTIVE EFFORTS OF ALL DEPARTMENTS TO CARRY OUT POLICIES.

A meeting of the Central Co-ordination Committee for Rural Development in Mysore was convened in the Chambers of the Minister for Home, on 21st March 1949. The Hon. Sri T. Mariappa, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Home, presided.

The Central Co-ordination Committee, consisting of the Heads of Development Departments as members with the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore as the Chairman, is intended to co-ordinate the efforts of the several Departments and to carry out the policies laid down by the Central Development Committee, with a view to achieving overall improvement in the rural areas.

The following important subjects bearing on the uplift of the rural population were discussed:—

Constitution of District and Taluk Co-ordination Committees analogous to that of the Central Co-ordination Committee with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts as Chairmen and the District Development Officers as Secretaries and the several District Officers of the Development Departments as members for the District Co-ordination Committees, and the Amildars of the Taluks as the Chairmen and the Special Revenue Inspectors as Secretaries with the local Officers of the Development Departments as members of the Taluk Development Committees. This is intended to facilitate co-ordination at the different levels, *viz.*, Taluk level, the District level and the State level.

A scheme prepared by Sri N. S. Hiranayya, M.A., Commissioner for Rural Development in Mysore, relating to the preparation of compost manure on a systematic basis taking recourse to certain legislative and organizational measures on the lines of the United Provinces Rural Development (Requisition of Land) Act, 1948.

Establishment of Circle and Taluk Rural Development Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies (746 Circle Societies and 82 Taluk Societies), throughout the State, with a view to accelerating the tempo of progress in the manifold activities of Rural Co-operation. Steps will be taken for the inauguration of this movement by 17th April 1949. To begin with, after the registration of these societies, they will be permitted to distribute cloth, yarn, kerosene, manure, seeds and agricultural implements.

Regarding water supply for drinking purposes, the proposal is to pump water to a small over-head tank near the well itself and to have a number of taps for the people to draw water.

Surveying of suitable spots where water and electricity are available, with a view to have lift irrigation in the areas. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the Chief Electrical Engineer have agreed to draw up short-term schemes to supply water to an area of 50 to 200 acres. The probable areas where water can be tapped for such irrigation are near Harihar, near Hole-Narsipur, near Hunsur and in some places in the Arkavati basin. It is expected that the raiyats who will be benefited should undertake to pay a higher rate of water-tax and contribution.

The Chief Conservator of Forests was agreeable to the suggestion to manufacture and supply door and window frames and other building materials as also wooden materials needed for the manufacture of carts to several district head-quarter towns for the use of agriculturists.

The Director of Animal Husbandry has been asked to submit proposals for improving cattle and sheep breeding on cottage industry basis.

DEVELOPMENT OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS IN MYSORE. HONNEMARADU PROJECT.

INSTALLATION OF HALF A MILLION KILOWATT POWER PLANT.

Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Electricity, accompanied by the Chief Electrical Engineer, the Superintending Engineer and other officers of the State, visited the Honnemaradu Valley to fix the dam site for impounding the waters of the Sharavati, with a view to generate power to the extent of over half-a-million kilowatts.

Honnemaradu is about five miles up the Sharavati, from the Jog Generating Station now known as "The Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works". These works were opened by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, during February 1948. The station is built on the banks of the river at a narrow space cut out of rocks. It has an installed capacity of 120,000 kilowatts. The first stage consisting of four generators each of 12,000 K.W. capacity have been installed and the second stage of four generators each of 18,000 K.W. capacity is under execution. Two transmission lines of 110 K.V. have been constructed between Bhadravati and Jog as part of the first stage of the scheme. The construction of the other two transmission lines of 110 K.V. between Jog and Bhadravati will be taken up during the course of next year. All the power generated is transmitted to Bhadravati, from where it is transmitted onwards to various parts of the State at different voltages.

At present, the Sivasamudram system and the Jog system are tied at Bhadravati through two frequency changer sets. The aim is to extend the 50 cycle system to the entire State in due course, except

the Kolar Gold Fields area, which will be fed by Sivasamudram on the 25 cycle system.

A reservoir has been constructed, known as the Hirebhaskar dam. It impounds 25,000 million cubic feet of water. It is intended to supplement the natural flow of the river during the dry season to meet the demand of the station for a generation of a firm power of 102,000 kilowatts at 75 per cent load factor.

Sharavati is a rapid and voluminous river. The rainfall in the catchment area is heavy and the average annual yield in the river is in the neighbourhood of 150,000 million cubic feet. As all the waters of the river go over the falls and reach the sea, it is considered necessary that a reservoir, capable of impounding the maximum quantity of water, should be constructed and all the water thus impounded utilised to supplement the natural flow of the river during the summer season for generation of power. After a detailed survey of the place, it has been considered desirable that a reservoir should be built at the place known as Honnemaradu, about three miles down the river from Hirebhaskar dam. It is a narrow valley flanked on either side by hills and the river-bed is rocky. A reservoir at the place constructed to a height of about 165 feet is calculated to impound over 100,000 million cubic feet.

The water from the reservoir to the extent required by the present generating station is proposed to be diverted into the existing power channel by the Karagal Anecut constructed for the purpose.

The remaining water will be led either by a tunnel or by an open channel into the Talkalali valley, across which it is proposed to construct a dam in order to store the flow during the monsoon season in the Talkalali valley and also serve as a balancing reservoir to the future station. The water from the balancing reservoir will be led by an open channel or low pressure pipe to a forebay to be constructed on the top of the hill, wherefrom penstocks will lead the water to the generation station about 1,400 feet below. There is a large area of level ground on the left bank of the river about five miles below the existing generating station. The place available is adequate for the installation of power-plant with a capacity of half-a-million kilowatts.

There are thus three distinct advantages in the Honnemaradu Project : -

1. Storage of over 100,000 million cubic feet of water, capable of generating power to the extent of half-a-million kilowatts.

2. The new generating station site provides a fall of 1,400 feet against 1,200 feet at the existing generating station.

3. Natural level ground for the construction of the proposed generating station.

The Government of Mysore contemplate taking up the project on hand immediately since large blocks of power are in demand for electro-metallurgical and electro-chemical industries in the State, besides the electrification of towns and villages and supply of power for irrigation purposes throughout the State.

MEKEDATU PROJECT.

An agreement has been reached between the Government of Madras and the Government of Mysore regarding the Hydro-Electric Project at Mekedatu.

As far back as 1924, an agreement had been entered into between both

the Governments whereunder the Government of Madras had "surrendered all their rights to the water of the Cauvery at Mekedatu to the Government of Mysore to enable the latter to generate power therefrom." Certain irrigation rights were reserved by Madras while certain corresponding rights of Mysore were recognised. It was left for the Governments to decide later on as to what quantity of power was to be sold to Madras and at what rate.

Regarding the right to generate power it was conceded that it vested in the Government of Mysore. The Station is to be located in an area of about one to two square miles in the Salem District along the border.

The Government of Mysore contemplate construction of a reservoir above the Mekedatu falls to augment and regulate the supply of water to the Generating Station. The dam is to be constructed in several stages to a height of about 150 feet, eventually capable of impounding about 15 thousand-million cubic feet of water.

The water from the sluices of the reservoir is proposed to be led to a forebay through an open channel thus making available a head of 200 feet on to the turbines. The first stage of the project contemplates generation of power to the extent of about 15,000 K.W.

According to the arrangements agreed to, the Government of Mysore will supply bulk power to the Government of Madras in the following manner :—

5,000 Kilowatts of power at Mekedatu,

4,000 Kilowatts of power at Hosur and an additional block of 4,000 Kilowatts of power at Hosur after the period of the agreement for the supply of power at Ujjani for Ceded Districts terminates.

The first two supplies will be at 75 per cent of the Ujjani rate and the last at 90 per cent. Apart from this, the Government of Mysore have agreed to supply power to the extent of 6,000 K. W. at the border of the State near Jog and a maximum of 700 K. W. at Hindupur. The Government of Mysore have already been supplying power to Kollegal and surrounding areas near Sivasamudram.

It is understood on both sides that the irrigation rights acquired by both the parties under the agreement of 1924 are not to be interfered with to the prejudice of either. The total cost of this scheme is expected to be about Rs. 5 crores. The Government of Mysore intend taking up the scheme almost immediately.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

HOBLI MULTI-PURPOSE SOCIETIES

CATERING FOR DAILY NEEDS OF VILLAGERS

It is proposed to organise a society for each village or group of villages on a limited liability basis with a view to make co-operation a live force in the economic regeneration of the masses. It will be a Consumers' Society to cater to the daily needs of the villagers such as kerosene, salt, betel-nut, matches, pulses, etc. These societies shall be affiliated to Hobli Multi-purpose Societies which in turn be affiliated to Taluk Multi-purpose Societies.

Functions of the Hobli Multi-purpose Societies

1. To encourage thrift and savings and to promote self-help and co-operation among the members. Small Hundi boxes would be distributed among the villagers so as to be of immense use in helping the villagers to save money and the amounts so collected in Hundies will be credited to their accounts to be opened in Multi-purpose Societies.

2. To arrange for supplying farmers' needs for production such as seeds, manure and agricultural implements: to take interest in the preparation of compost manure.

3. To supply domestic requirements to its members like cloth, yarn, kerosene, salt, matches, pulses, etc., on the basis of established needs at the cheapest possible prices.

4. To encourage subsidiary activities such as poultry-farming, bee-keeping, mat-weaving, basket-making, brassware, manufacture of sandal sticks, coir and rope industry, pottery, promoting handloom weaving, paper-making, etc.

5. To arrange for sale of agricultural produce of the raiyat in the nearest marketing organisation so that the questionable practices like unfair commission and false weights may disappear.

6. To finance loans to members for several purposes such as to purchase ploughs, cattle, agricultural implements, etc.

7. To be Fodder Storage Societies, the object being to stock fodder and be of use to the members at the time of Fodder shortage.

8. To maintain stud bulls and buffaloes for the improvement of cattle breed.

9. To serve as Milk Collecting Centres or Milk Co-operative Societies for supply of milk.

10. To take interest in Co-operative farming and bring into cultivation the waste lands on scientific lines; to be practically land improvement societies aiming at increasing the area under cultivation and also to increase the sources of irrigation; to raise topes, gardens and to plant trees, etc.

11. To undertake the construction of houses for the rural people; to secure plots for the members and to advance loans for building purposes.

12. To take interest in primary education and in starting adult education schools to eradicate illiteracy.

13. To provide medical facilities and public health amenities by adopting health programmes on house and home hygiene.

14. To introduce better measures to stop waste of expenditure and litigation.

15. To arrange for liquidation of prior debts of the members of the society and to recommend grant of loans to Land Mortgage Bank.

Constitution of Hobli Multi-purpose Societies

The Chairman of important Village Panchayats in the Hobli may be nominated as Directors of Hobli Multi-purpose Societies. Important non-official men of the locality will also be eligible to the Directorate, in addition to the Presidents and Directors of the Primary Societies in the Hobli.

Finance of Hobli Multi-purpose Societies

1. The Village Panchayats comprised in the Hobli may be permitted by the Deputy Commissioners as provided in the Village Panchayats Act to take shares in Hobli Multi-purpose societies. They may also be asked to keep deposits in societies.

2. To collect shares from every individual important person residing in Hobli.

3. To sanction grants from the Taluk Development Committee for specific purposes, such as starting of cottage industries, etc.

4. To obtain loans from the Apex Bank whenever necessary.

Important features of Hobli Multi-purpose Societies

The Multi-purpose society is the only efficient institution to promote rural reconstruction. Important people of Village Panchayats and leading efficient persons are welded together into a community for the rural uplift. Rapid expansion of activities in villages will check the tendency of the people leaving villages for towns. The Panchayats raise the civic consciousness while the multi-purpose societies will raise definitely the economic conditions of the people.

General

The present credit societies in villages will be converted into village multi-purpose societies wherever possible.

It is no doubt true that there is difficulty in securing good secretaries on account of general illiteracy in the villages. It is also true that societies with small working capital are unable to bear overhead charges. The Revenue Inspector or the Development Inspector of each Hobli may be entrusted with the work of writing of accounts, etc., and effective supervision of these societies as the number of villages in each Hobli has been reduced very recently.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

DISTURBANCE IN SIRA

A small incident on account of some difference of opinion between members of two different communities on a financial matter gave occasion to a communal flare-up in Sira Town, on the Shandy day on 1st March 1949. Since the situation could not be brought under control by persuasion of the local officials, and the mob was threatening to get out of control and resort to violence, the Police had to open fire in self defence.

The number of injured in the scuffle is reported to be 37; the number dead is six, including one Police Jamadar. The latter figure includes those who succumbed to injuries after admission to the hospital. One Police Inspector, who was injured, is now progressing satisfactorily in the hospital. The situation is now perfectly under control. Provincial armed police are patrolling the affected area.

The Government request the people not to get unnecessarily panicky by believing wild rumours. (Press Communique, dated 4th March 1949.)

GOVERNMENT FLYING CLUB

The attention of Government has been drawn to certain articles in the Press regarding the Government Flying Club.

The Government wish to state that Capt. V. Sundaram had the approval of Government in all the steps he has taken and no motive could be attached to the termination of the services of Capt. Brammar who had been appointed in anticipation of sanction. There were very good reasons for terminating the services of Capt. Brammar. Government are taking steps to appoint another Instructor very early.

Government are also looking into the grievances of the students who are taken to the Flying Training School. (Press Note, dated 4th March 1949.)

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE IN KIND

In view of the present acute food position in the State, Government consider that it would be desirable to collect the current year's land revenue (kandayam) in kind (*i.e.*, in foodgrains) as far as possible, and have instructed the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to make this very generally known and to enlist the co-operation of the raiyats and landholders to make the scheme a success.

Grain so delivered will be valued at the present procurement rates, and raiyats making such payment will be given the benefit of the bonus already notified, provided that the grain is received before the 1st April 1949. The Patels and Shanbhogs will collect grain so delivered in the villages themselves, and the raiyats need not take the grain for delivery at the nearest depot.

Government hope that a very substantial quantity of grain will be collected in the State by this means. (Press Note, dated 8th March 1949.)

SUBMISSION OF RETURNS BY PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS.

Under Clause 6 of the Newsprint Control (No. 1) Order, 1947, every Proprietor of a Newspaper should submit to the Controller of Newsprint in Mysore, *i.e.*, the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, on or before the 7th day of every month a true return in Form IV attached to the Order, of the amounts of Newsprint held, acquired, consumed and otherwise disposed of by him during the preceding calendar month.

It is understood that most of the Proprietors of Newspapers have not submitted the return to the Controller of Newsprint and have thus made themselves liable to prosecution. All Proprietors of Newspapers are hereby requested to submit their returns in future on the prescribed date without fail and are warned that prosecutions will be launched without further notice in case of any further default. (Press Note, dated 8th March 1949.)

A QUARTERLY EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India, has decided to publish from March 1949 a priced Quarterly Educational Journal to cover useful educational information in India and abroad. The proposed journal will incorporate the functions of the "Monthly Bulletin" and the "Monthly Diary" of Educational Events in India" now published by the Ministry of Education. In addition, it will contain information on problems of educational and cultural reconstruction. The journal will be an authoritative publication and will seek to give objective information free from bias or propaganda.

The proposed Journal will be divided into the following main sections :—

- (a) Activities of the Ministry of Education.
- (b) Activities of Provincial and State Governments, Universities and other Educational Institutions.
- (c) Information on facilities for education in India and abroad.
- (d) Recent developments and trends in education in India and abroad with special reference to Asiatic countries.
- (e) Information about appointments, transfers, obituary notices, etc., of important educationists.
- (f) Abstracts and notices of selected publications on education in India and abroad. (Press Note, dated 9th March 1949.)

REPEALING THE GOLD DUTY ACT.

A conditional Agreement has been reached between the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and the Mining Companies on the Kolar Gold Fields. The Government propose to introduce a Bill in the Mysore Legislature for the repeal of the Gold Duty Act, on the basis of the conditional agreement.

The Companies will convene meetings at which shareholders will be asked to accept this Agreement which replaces the Gold Duty by a special provision for capital development and by a substantial contribution in addition to the royalties and to the transfer of the seat of management and control to the State of Mysore.

It should be added that while the Agreement is calculated to increase the life of the Mines it is not likely to result in higher dividend being paid than in recent years.

A circular will be issued to shareholders in due course setting out the terms of the Agreement and convening extraordinary general meetings to pass the necessary resolutions. (Press Note, dated 10th March 1949.)

REMOVAL OF MOTOR VEHICLES FROM THE STATE.

Order No. RL. 665—Legis. 17-47-4, dated 14th November 1947, prohibiting the removal of motor vehicles from the State without the previous permission in writing of the District Magistrate of the District concerned has been cancelled by Notification No. RL. 1941—Legis. 17-47-7, dated 26th February 1949. (Press Note, dated 12th March 1949.)

SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

Order No. RL. 664—Legis. 17-47-3, dated 14th November 1947, imposing restrictions in respect of the sale, disposal, scrapping or dismantling, of Motor vehicles without obtaining the previous permission of the Inspector-General of Police in Mysore, has been cancelled by Notification No. RL. 1940—Legis. 17-47-6, dated 26th February 1949. (Press Note, dated 12th March 1949.)

" INDIAN UNION POST OFFICE " INSTEAD OF " IMPERIAL POST OFFICE."

The following Circular dated 8th February 1949, received from the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, New Delhi, is published for general information :—

" It has been decided with the concurrence of the Ministry of States, that the expression " Imperial Post Office " should no longer be used in official documents to denote a post office established by the Central Government in an Indian State or Union of Indian States but it should be substituted by the expression " Indian Union Post Office ". Similarly, the term " Imperial " or " British Indian " wherever occurring in this context in the P & T Guide or Codes or Manuals in reference to Indian Union Post Offices, offices of exchange or postage stamps should be replaced by the term " Indian Union ". (Press Note dated, 15th March 1949)

NEWSPRINT CONTROL ORDER AMENDED.

Government have issued certain amendments to the Newsprint Control (No. 4) Order, 1947, similar to those issued by the Government of India and have also issued an open general permit under the said Order giving general permission, until further notice, to any person to sell to or to purchase from any other person newsprint and to use it for any purpose.

The effect of the said amendments is that the existing restrictions on the use of newsprint for purposes other than the printing of newspapers have been relaxed until further notice. This step is being taken to afford some relief to the printers and publishers of text books and other consumers of printing paper, who have not been able to obtain adequate supplies on account of the existing shortage of printing paper in the country.

Although stockists, dealers and importers of newsprint may now dispose of newsprint without any restriction, it will be obligatory on them as well as every consumer of newsprint to submit to the Controller of Newsprint in Mysore on or before

the 7th day of every month a true return in the prescribed form of the stock, acquisition and consumption of newsprint. (Press Note, dated 17th March 1949).

ALLOTMENT OF STEEL.

It is notified for information of the public that all applications from parties in the Mysore State for allotment of steel for :—

- (1) Industrial Maintenance and Packing,
- (2) Steel Processing Industries,
- (3) Private Industrial Development Schemes, and
- (4) News Paper Quotas,

are to be forwarded through the Iron and Steel Controller for Mysore, Bhadravati, who will scrutinise them and forward with his recommendations to the Central Government authorities concerned. Applications should be sent in time before the last dates specified for each period under various quotas.

A copy of such applications should also be forwarded direct to the Sponsoring Authorities before the due dates in order to enable them to take action in case the recommendations from this office do not reach in time.

The last dates for sending applications for allotment of steel from the above quotas in each period (quarter) are being published in leading News Papers like 'HINDU'—'MADRAS MAIL'—'TIMES OF INDIA', etc., and the applicants should watch for such Notifications and send their applications well in advance before the prescribed date for each period. (Press Note, dated 18th March 1949.)

EXCHANGING FOOD GRAINS

It has come to the notice of Government that in many areas, people who grow one kind of grain are prepared to surrender it in exchange for other grains to which they are ordinarily accustomed and that there is considerable demand for such exchange. With a view to affording a much needed facility to growers, Government have ordered that, whenever people want to exchange one grain for the other, one palla of ragi might be issued in exchange for every three pallas of paddy surrendered and that two pallas of paddy may similarly be obtained in exchange for one and half pallas of ragi surrendered. This is, however, subject to stocks being available, the difference in the cost of grains being worked out on the basis of purchase price and recovered from or paid to the parties at the time of the exchange, (Press Note, dated 21st March 1949.)

CONCESSION TO RAIYATS

Consequent on the failure of the wet crops cultivated in the tract forming the atchkats of Doddakere and Chikkakere tanks in Siru Taluk, Government are pleased to sanction as a measure of relief, the remission of half-wet assessment in respect of the lands measuring 732 acres, 28 guntas under the above tanks for the year 1947-48. The amount to be remitted is Rs. 1,885-6-0. (Press Note, dated 21st March 1949.)

CEMENT RATIONING ORDER AMENDED

Government have issued orders amending the Cement Rationing and Licensing Order, 1948, providing for the levy of a fee on every authorisation for the supply of Cement issued by the Chief Cement Rationing Authority.

They have also fixed in respect of every authorisation for the supply of cement a fee of one rupee and four annas per ton or one anna per bag of cement covered by such authorisation. (Press Note, dated 22nd March 1949.)

TAKAVI LOANS

In view of the need for additional allotments under the heads, "Takavi Loans" and "Land Improvement Loans", for distribution among the districts, Government have sanctioned an additional allotment of Rs. 1,50,000 under each head (*viz.*, Takavi and Land Improvement Loans), *i.e.*, Rs. 3,00,000 in all, for the current year. The original allotment in respect of these two heads was Rs. 3,50,000.

S.A.S. EXAMINATION

Government have sanctioned the proposal to entrust the conduct of the S.A.S. Examination and the Accountants' Examination in future to the Board of Management, Mysore Local Service and Pleaders' Examinations.

POWER SUPPLY

Government have sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 2.1 lakhs for running a 13.2 KV. 3-phase Transmission Line from Bhadravati to Tarikere.

"NAVANE" DECLARED CONTROLLED COMMODITY.

In view of the short supply of millets, Government have ordered that 'Navane' (ನವನೆ), one of the minor millets grown on a fairly large scale in the Chitaldrug District, might also be acquired on

Government account, like other controlled food-grains specified in Schedule I of the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1948. 'Navane' has, accordingly, been notified as a controlled commodity in the Chitaldrug District only and its purchase price fixed at Rs. 19 per palla of 100 seers. (Press Note, dated 25th March 1949.)

PAY OF MUSIC TEACHERS.

It has been stated by a correspondent in "Tainadu" dated 31st October 1948 that those music teachers who have passed the music junior examination and those who have not passed the examination are both getting the same pay of Rs. 10. A suggestion has also been made that those who had passed the music senior examination and junior examination may be given the pay of middle school teachers and primary school teachers, respectively, the unpassed teachers being paid Rs. 10 only.

There is no sanctioned scale of Rs. 10 for a music teacher either in a primary or middle school, it being only a part-time allowance sanctioned in places which do not require full-time music teachers. Local candidates possessing the minimum qualification in music are appointed as far as possible in such places. In the absence of qualified candidates local candidates who can satisfactorily teach the subject will sometimes be appointed even though they do not possess any academical qualifications. In all the middle or primary schools where full-time provision has been made for teaching music, teachers possessing the requisite qualification are appointed as per rules. But in places where only part-time allowances of Rs. 10 are sanctioned, it is not always possible to appoint passed teachers unless they are locally available.

The suggestion made to give the pay of middle or primary school teachers to those who have passed the music senior or junior examination, as the case may be, is therefore not practicable, in the absence of any sanctioned full-time provision at those places. The passed teachers may, however, take their chance for appointment as per rules when the vacancies of music teachers are advertised in the Gazette in places where they occur. (Press Note, dated 25th March 1949.)

CENTRAL JAIL INCIDENT.

There have been some conflicting reports about an incident which occurred on the morning of 22nd March 1949 in the Central Jail, Bangalore. With a view to place the actual facts before the public the following press note is issued :—

Certain detenues were ordered by Government to be transferred from the Central Jail, Bangalore, to

another Jail in the interests of public security. When this order was about to be carried out some of the detenus and convicts in the Jail protested against this transfer and wanted to stage a demonstration inside the Jail. They attacked the warders who, in self defence, had to resort to a mild lathi charge to enforce discipline. During this altercation, 39 detenus and convicts, and 12 warders have received injuries. Of these, one warder and one detenu were admitted to the hospital for treatment as in-patients. The detenu was discharged from the hospital on 25th. The warder is still undergoing treatment in the hospital. All the other persons have received only minor injuries. The situation is perfectly under control. (Press Note, dated 25th March 1949.)

FUNCTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES.

After the re-organisation of Taluk and District Development Committees, certain functions relating to rural water supply, inter-village roads and village improvements are delegated to them. The public are requested to approach the Committees in the first instance before sending up petitions to Government indiscriminately. (Press Note, dated, 25th March 1949.)

SAFEGUARDING THE RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

At the Inter-Dominion Conference between India and Pakistan held in December 1948, it was re-affirmed that mass exodus of the Minorities which is not in the interests of either Dominion, is to be checked and that facilities should be created for the return of evacuees to their ancestral homes.

2. The following instructions are therefore issued for the protection of their lives and properties and for safeguarding their civic rights and liberties.

3. The Minority Communities owe their allegiance and loyalty to the State of which they are citizens and this fact should be driven home to them by leaders while making public declarations. This Government is responsible for protecting their lives and property and for safeguarding their civic rights and ensuring that they receive justice.

4. Every citizen shall have equal rights opportunities, privileges and obligations. There shall be no discrimination against minorities whose cultural, educational, and religious rights shall be fully safeguarded, they shall be given fair representation in the services.

5. Any propaganda for the amalgamation of Pakistan and India or portions thereof shall be discouraged.

6. Complaints from minorities regarding oppression or unfair treatment should be promptly looked into and grievances redressed.

7. Wide publicity should be given to all officers and subordinates that any Government servant guilty of dereliction of duty in protecting the lives and properties of the minority community or directly or indirectly illtreating or showing prejudice against the minority community in the discharge of his duties, shall receive exemplary and deterrent punishment, and such punishment shall be given full publicity.

8. Severe action shall be taken against any person or group of persons creating or attempting to create any apprehension, fear, insecurity or alarm in the minds of the Minority Communities.

PADDY HULLING PERMITS

In the Press Note, dated the 7th January 1949, the Government announced that the Revenue Inspectors had been authorised to issue permits for hulling private paddy up to 100 seers at a time. In view of recent representations for more liberal facilities to raiyats in this regard, Government have empowered the Revenue Inspectors to issue permits for hulling private paddy up to five pallas at a time, subject to the condition that the aggregate quantity so permitted from time to time shall not exceed the quantity allowed to the holder under the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1948.

Government trust that this facility will obviate inconvenience and will be availed of by the public. (Press Note, dated 29th March 1949).

BUS SERVICES EXTENDED.

The public are hereby informed that there will be an extension of the Bus Services of the Mysore Government Road Transport Services with effect from 1st April 1949 and the above Bus Services will be run to the timings mentioned in the Notification separately issued by the General Manager, Mysore Government Road Transport Services.

The following are the details of the Bus Services now extended :—

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Bangalore—Mysore via Maddur. | |
| 2. Bangalore—Hassan via Kunigal, Bellur and Channarayapatna. | |
| 3. Bangalore—Mysore via Kunigal and Naganangala. | |
| 4. Bangalore—Chitaldrug. | |
| 5. Bangalore—Uttanur via Hosakote, Chintamani and Yeldur. | Additional Services |

The Bus Service (in Routes 77 and 78 of the Statement of Routes and Timings of the Bus Services as in force from 1st February 1949) now running between Satanur (Kankanhalli Taluk) and Bangalore will be extended up to Nallahalli. On 1st April 1949 the Buses No. 1 to 1 (inclusive) will be running from Bangalore only and continuous Services for both the forward and return journeys will be maintained from 2nd April 1949 and onwards. (Press Note, dated 31st March 1949)

KOLAR GOLD FIELDS STRIKE CALLED OFF

The Kolar Gold Fields strike, which was going on for the last two months, has been called off. All the four mines are working with full complement since this morning. (Press Note, dated 31st March 1949)

TRANSFER OF SOME DEPARTMENTS.

News Reports have appeared that Mysore has agreed under the "Accession Scheme" to make over to the Centre, Income-tax, Telephones, Akashavani and the State Railways, and that a revenue of about Rs. 3 crores out of Mysore State Revenues, will be transferred to the Centre by 1950 according to decisions of Sri V. T. Krishnamachari Committee. These reports are not correct. There is however a Committee—States Finance Enquiry Committee—presided over by Sri V. T. Krishnamachari, which is now sitting and is examining the question of integration of States and Unions of States in a Federal Financial structure. The whole question is still in the stage of examination and consultation. No decision has yet been taken. This is the correct position. (Press Note, dated 31st March 1949.)

FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE

Misapprehensions seem to be prevailing in several quarters that the procurement of foodgrains in the State has not been satisfactory. Government therefore wish to make it clear that their procurement policy has been quite successful and that they have every hope that the results will be up to expectations. So far, over 11½ lakhs of pallas of paddy have been procured by Government and there is every chance that the full anticipated target of 14 lakhs of pallas will be collected before long. The collections have been somewhat better than in previous years on the corresponding date.

It has, however, to be stated that after the closing of the last session of the Representative Assembly, when Government announced a scheme of exemptions to small holders, the food position has considerably worsened, mainly as a result of the failure of dry crops in the principal millet producing districts. It has therefore become necessary in the larger interests of the country that even exempted holders of paddy lands who have substantial surpluses left in their hands, should come forward and voluntarily sell the surpluses to the Government as early as possible. In order to encourage them to do so, the Government have announced the grant of a bonus of Rs. 2 per palla over and above the present price, the bonus being tenable only till the *1st of April*. This bonus will be payable to surplus holders also for any quantities surrendered over and above the assessed surpluses due to be delivered. It will also be applicable to Ragi and Jola. The Government fully trust that all public-spirited citizens will freely avail themselves of the special concession

during the very short time for which it will be available. In this connection, it may be added that as proposed in some of the Indian Provinces, it may become necessary as a matter of general policy at a later stage to consider the necessity for reducing even the basic price of foodgrains in the State to some extent.

As regards millets, the target for collection is a little over 2 lakhs of pallas. The collections so far come to about 20,000 pallas of ragi and 4,000 pallas of jola. Although these quantities are comparatively small, it is to be remembered that it is the usual practice in the country not to commence threshing of ragi until after the 'Sivaratri' festival. Generally, the procurement of ragi commences in earnest only from the month of March onwards. There is no ground for being pessimistic regarding the results achieved so far this year, which are comparable with those of previous years, keeping in view, of course, the fact that the harvest was very bad.

On the whole, it is expected that the anticipated targets will be fully realised. However, even after this should be achieved, there will still be a large deficit which cannot be completely met from the ceiling import quota of 100,000 tons allotted by the Central Government. It is therefore most essential that, as repeatedly stressed by the Central Government, each State or Province should make the maximum internal procurement possible. Government would earnestly appeal to every citizen of the State actively to co-operate in making the endeavour completely fruitful. (Press Note, dated 5th March 1949.)

In the Press Note regarding the food situation in the State, issued on 5th March 1949, Government stressed the paramount need for maximising internal procurement. With this intention, a Food Procurement Drive under the immediate presence and guidance of the Hon'ble Ministers was organised for a week from the 6th instant, covering the entire State. Provisional figures indicate that, as a result of the Food Drive, nearly 73,000 pallas of paddy, 15,000 pallas of ragi and 700 pallas of jola were actually collected during the week. These figures, of course, include the usual weekly receipts, but the pace of procurement has nevertheless been greatly accelerated by the concerted propaganda undertaken during the week in question.

The procurement of foodgrains up-to-date as against the anticipated target for the current year 1949 is as follows:—

		<i>Target</i>	<i>Procurement</i>
		Pallas	Pallas
Paddy	...	1,400,000	1,272,000
Ragi	...	176,000	40,000
Jola	...	27,000	6,000

Apart from the actual collections during the week, numerous promises of voluntary surrender of grains have been received which are expected to be fulfilled in a large measure. Having regard to the fact that the threshing of ragi has just commenced, the quantity procured so far is satisfactory.

It is gratifying to find that the procurement drive was successful and has alleviated to some extent the anxiety as regards the food position in the State. There will, however, be no relaxation in the efforts to collect all the surplus foodgrains. (Press Note, dated 18th March 1949.)

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

MARCH 1948

There was a further decline in commodity prices during the month under survey, as compared with the previous month. There was a slight increase in the prices of Ragi, pulses, Coconut Oil, Pepper, Coffee, Salt, Cotton (raw), Silk (raw) and Brass or Yellow Metal while the prices of Sweet oil, Castor oil, Castor seed, Groundnut, Jaggery, Coconut, Copra, Arrecanut, Tamurind, Coriander, Chillies, Potatoes, Cardamoms, Ghee, Skins (raw) and Cast Iron decreased as compared with the previous month.

The General Index number of wholesale prices in Bangalore during March 1948 was 392 as compared with 395 in February 1948 and 399 in March 1947.

The following table furnishes details:—

Sl. No	GROUPS	MARCH 1948	FEB. 1948	MARCH 1947
1	Foodgrains and pulses	466	426	50
2	Oils and oil seeds	126	432	397
3	Other food articles	346	164	419
4	Textiles	247	237	229
5	Others	431	489	380
6	General Index number	392	395	399

Appendix I of this survey shows the Index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore of the principal articles of trade under the above main groups, during the month of March 1948. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The cotton ginning and pressing factories in the State pressed 2,403 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during March 1948 as compared with 1,859 bales in February 1948.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and unpressed) by the Mills in the State:—

	Bales of 400 lbs. each
Consumption in March 1948	5,955
Do in February 1948	5,026
Do in March 1947	6,140
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1947	34,679
Total consumption during the corresponding period of the previous year	41,225

The prices of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. was Rs. 390 during March 1948 as compared with Rs. 320 during the previous month and Rs. 268-5-4 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Cotton Manufactures

The following table gives the weight of woven goods produced in the Cotton Mills in the State during March 1948 as compared with February 1948 and March 1947:—

	of March as ending 1929	94	February 1948	March 1947	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with		
					Average of March 1927-29	Feb 1948	March 1947
Mill-woven goods.							
Lbs. (000)	567	1,258	1,063	1,253	+121.0	+17.9	
Yards (000)	1,789	4,496	3,845	4,401	+161.3	+16.9	+2.2

The following table gives the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State from April 1941 to March 1948.

(Yards in Thousands)

Months	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48
April	3,101	4,087	1,108	4,288	4,229	4,006	4,195
May	2,815	1,210	4,844	2,485	4,129	4,747	4,686
June	2,570	4,538	4,510	215	4,666	4,736	1,498
July	4,359	4,796	4,777	3,425	4,966	4,736	4,917
August	3,758	3,238	4,900	4,161	4,926	1,739	4,236
September	4,131	3,019	4,731	1,006	1,935	4,839	3,311
October...	4,283	2,184	4,127	4,060	5,069	4,090	3,223
November	4,202	4,135	4,415	4,342	4,961	4,417	3,181
December	4,510	4,660	4,065	4,321	1,438	4,390	3,725
January...	4,178	4,265	3,857	4,160	4,697	4,424	4,432
February	3,788	4,018	4,820	3,519	4,178	3,710	3,848
March	3,992	4,395	4,636	3,993	4,695	4,401	4,496
Total	45,688	47,395	52,765	43,579	56,179	53,233	48,688

The total production of woven goods during the month of March 1948 was 4,495,504 yards as compared with 3,846,313 yards in the previous month and 4,401,893 yards in the corresponding month of the previous year. The production during the month under survey thus showed an increase by 649,191 yards or 16.9 per cent as compared with February 1948 and by 94,111 yards or 2.2 per cent as compared with March 1947.

The cotton cloth supply position showed a perceptible improvement consequent on the removal of restrictions over the prices and sales of cloth. However, owing to the heavy rise in prices, the demand from the consuming public slackened considerably.

The following table shows the ex-mill prices of a few varieties of cloth during the month of March 1948 :—

Sl. No.	Description of cloth	Unit	Price
			Rs. a. p.
1.	Phooties—Mysore Mills No 9118 ...	Pair of 8 yds	10 9 0
2.	Shirting—Mysore Mills 7722 ...	Per yard	0 10 3
3.	Long Cloth—Do 1885 ...		0 10 3
4.	Coating—Do 22 range ...	piece of 24 yds.	22 12 0
	Do ...		29 14 0
5.	Towels—Do No. 86 ...	Pair "	9 9 0
6.	Shirting—Bangalore Woollen Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd (Gold Standard—striped)	Per yard	1 3 6
7.	Do "	"	1 10 0

Yarn

The following table shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during the month of March 1948 as compared with February 1948 and March 1947 :—

	March 1948	Feb. 1948	March 1947	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with February 1948	March 1947
Yarn Lbs. (000)	2,120	1,903	2,248	+11.4	-5.7

The total weight of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during March 1948 was 2,119,866 lbs. as compared with 1,903,287 lbs. in February 1948 and 2,247,736 lbs. in March 1947. There was thus an increase in production by 216,579 lbs. or 11.4 per cent as compared with February 1948 and a decrease in production by 127,870 lbs. or 5.7 per cent as compared with March 1947.

The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20" per bundle of 10 lbs. during March 1948 was Rs. 14-2-0.

Sugar

The total quantity of Sugar produced in the State during the month of March 1948 was 2,420 tons as compared with 1950 tons in the previous month.

Gold

The total quantity of fine Gold produced in the State during March 1948 was 14,771 ozs. and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 44,90,384 as compared with 11,763 ozs. of the estimated value of Rs. 34,11,270 produced during February 1948.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of chemicals during March 1948 as compared with February 1948 :—

Description of Chemicals	March 1948	February 1948
	Pon	Cwt
Sulphuric Acid (non fuming)	317	119
Do (fuming)	..	11
Ammonium Sulphate (Neutral)	925	6
Do (Acid)	..	..
Hydrochloric Acid (Ordinary)	..	..
Nitric Acid (do)	1	7
Aluminium Sulphate	71	26
Copper Sulphate	55	38
Ferrous Sulphate	..	..
Magnesium Sulphate	..	..
Alum	4	10

Alcohol

Fifteen thousand one hundred and fifty-five gallons of absolute alcohol were produced during March 1948 as compared with 19,050 gallons in February 1948.

Glass and Enamelware

The total value of production of Glassware during the month of March 1948 was Rs 53,400 as compared with Rs. 50,500 in the previous month. There was no production of Enamelware during the month under Survey.

Silk

The market was steady during the month under report. Fresh supplies of charaka silk were being received in moderate quantities and they were just enough to meet the existing demand. Italian silks were quoted between Rs. 20 and Rs. 21 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by the department during the month under survey was 30 as compared with 25 during the previous month. The enquiries were received as usual from the several Government Departments as well as mercantile bodies from both within and without the State and the information sought for was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following:—

2. Export of Spices and Textiles.
3. Manufacture of Curios, Artware and Handicrafts.
4. Information relating to Plywood factories in the State.
5. Development of a major port at Blathal.

Joint-Stock Companies

Appendix II of this survey furnishes particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered during the month of March 1948.

It is seen therefrom that six Joint-Stock Companies were registered in Mysore during the month with a total authorised capital of Rs. 57,90,000, of which a sum of Rs. 47,200 was subscribed and paid-up.

One new foreign company established a place of business in the State and filed the documents under Section 277 of the Mysore Companies Act XVIII of 1938 during February 1948.

Merchandise and Mineral Traffic of the Mysore State Railway

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of March 1948, was 2,126,736 railway maunds as compared with 2,180,382 railway maunds in the previous month and 1,752,130 railway maunds during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The earnings of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 20,21,675 as compared with Rs. 14,40,400 during the previous month and Rs. 20,63,522 during the corresponding month of the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of March 1948.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in March 1948	Ratio
Foodgrains and pulses							
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	Rs. 15 8 0	100	Rs. 32 3 0	208
2	Paddy	Coimbatore sanna	640 "	88 0 0	100	No Sales	
3	Ragi	Black and red varieties	640 "	36 0 0	100	118 0 0	356
4	Dhal	Tur dhal, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	75 12 0	459
5	Javara	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	15 6 0	192
6	Ballar or avare	Pulses, locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	69 4 0	955
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	7 0 0	100	83 0 0	471
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	66 8 0	554
Total					800		3,195
Average							156
Oils and oil seeds.							
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oils	25 lbs	5 5 0	100	17 10 0	320
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 "	1 8 0	100	22 12 0	506
3	Cocoanut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	24 10 0	324
4	Kerosene oil	White—B O C or Socony	2 tins	4 10 0	100	10 8 6	228
5	Cotton seeds	E-ginning factories	24 lb	0 12 0	100	3 8 0	167
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	25 seers	23 0 0	100	13 0 0	571
7	Til seed	Do do	25 "	36 0 0	100	155 0 0	431
8	Muchellu	Do do	255 "	19 0 0	100	114 12 0	604
9	Honge	Do do	255 "	14 8 0	100	64 0 0	441
10	Groundnut	Unshelled, local	210 "	8 0 0	100	30 8 0	381
Total					1,000		1,280
Average							428
Other food articles							
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	28 lbs	2 0 0	100	8 5 0	425
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubic	28 "	1 14 0	100	3 6 0	180
3	Cocoanuts	Assorted sizes	No. 1,000	14 0 0	100	190 0 0	409
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs.	6 1 0	100	19 0 0	304
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	196 "	14 9 0	100	31 13 0	218
6	Areca nut	Superior, Palghat varieties	25 "	9 8 0	100	38 2 0	401
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 8 0	100	26 4 0	309
8	Coriander	Local	80 local measures	4 5 0	100	6 7 0	143
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency	28 lbs	2 10 0	100	15 6 0	356
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	28 "	8 8 0	100	34 8 0	641
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25 "	10 0 0	100	86 0 0	860
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached—Saklepur	21 "	42 8 0	100	90 0 0	912
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	31 mds. of 82 lbs.	28 0 0	100	129 6 0	462
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	26½ lbs	16 0 0	100	55 0 0	844
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	1 8 0	100	9 0 0	200
Total					1,500		5,194
Average							346
Textiles.							
1	Yarn	Grey—20's. local	10 lbs.	5 4 0	100	14 2 0	269
2	Cotton, raw	Machine-ginned—long staple	500 "	165 0 0	100	890 0 0	346
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	15 8 0	310
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—Charaka reeled	1b	7 14 0	100	18 0 0	229
5	Piece-goods (Cotton, Indian) Dhories	Grey-average of 36" x 4 yds. wg. 48 tolas and 44" x 7 yds. wg. 48 tolas.	40 lb.	1 1 6	100	2 0 0	183
6	Piece-goods (Foreign) H K. Shirtings.	34" x 40 yds. wg. 8½ lbs imported	1b.	1 2 6	100		
Total					600		1,237
Average							247

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in March 1948	Ratio
	Others.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1	Copper	Sheets	Owt.	57 0 0	100	180 0 0	261
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do	Do	54 0 0	100	145 0 0	269
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	4½ lbs.	1 0 0	100	2 4 0	295
4	Brass	Bombay	140 "	6 2 0	100	25 6 0	414
5	Soapnut	Mainad	26½ "	2 12 0	100	13 0 0	478
6	Bees wax	Local	25 "	17 0 0	100	85 0 0	506
7	Turmeric	Imported	26 "	4 8 0	100	13 0 0	289
8	Skins—Goats and sheep	Local, raw	No. 100	90 0 0	100	302 0 0	336
9	Bricks	Wire-cut, burnt, local	" 1,000	19 0 0	100	120 0 0	632
10	Tiles	Mangalore pattern, local	" 1,000	89 0 0	100	160 0 0	410
11	Cast Iron	Local	Cwt.	6 12 0	100	88 12 0	503
12	Tobacco	Raw—Cholambadi and Bettadapur	25 lbs.	7 6 0	100	45 0 0	610
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	Gross	0 18 0	100	5 9 0	485
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	C ft.	2 10 0	100	14 12 0	562
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	6 12 0	100	38 12 0	574
	Total				1,500		6,466
	Average						481

ABSTRACT.

Item No.	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No	March 1948	Ratio	General Index Number
1	Foodgrains and pulses	8	800	3,195	456	392
2	Oils and oil seeds	10	1,000	4,280	128	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	5,194	346	
4	Textiles	6	600	1,237	247	
5	Others	15	1,500	6,466	481	

APPENDIX II.—Statement showing particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered in the month of March 1948.

(Companies limited by shares)

Number	Class and Name	Names of Agents, Secretaries, etc., and situation of the Registered Office	Object	Capital		Paid-up
				Authorised	Subscribed	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1*	III. Transit and Transport (c) Motor Tractors, Dealing and Manufacturing Swastik Transport Co., Ltd.	Managing Director, Mr. G. Appaji, Gunjur, Bangalor South Taluk	To carry on the business of motor transport of goods, passengers, etc	20,000	20,000	20,000
2*	III Trading and Manufacturing. (d) Iron, Steel and ship building. Standard Machinery Co., Ltd.	Director, Mr. K. Punniah, 87, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore City	To carry on the business of manufacturers and dealers, in machinery tools, etc.	50,000	20,000	20,000
3*	(e) Others. Industrial Corporation Ltd.	Managing Agents, Mr. P. Charles, of M/s. Sir Samuel Pich Charles & Co., Ltd., 11, Ulsoor Road, Bangalore City.	To carry on the business of in ports, exports and traders in industrial and agricultural machinery	50,00,000	700	700
4*	Kisan Products, Ltd	Director, Mr. Juhar Aruther Beaufort Palmer, Castle green, Krishnarajapuram, Bangalore.	To carry on the business of fruit farmers, gardeners, graziers, etc	4,00,000	200	200
5*	Mysore Trades and Crafts Ltd.	Director Mr. R. N. Sunder Raj, Shroff Brahma deviah's Buildings, Railway Station Road, Krishnarajapuram, Hassan	General Trading	20,000	1,000	1,000
6	Union Agricultural Trades and Industrial Corporation (Mysore) Ltd.	Managing Agents, M/s. Janikidas & Company, 1920, Krishnamurthy-puram, Mysore.	General Trading	3,00,000	5,300	5,300
			Total	57,90,000	47,200	47,200

* Private Company.

**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY
FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1949.**

A Rise of 2·7 Points.

The Cost of Living Index Number for the month of January 1949, works up to 300·3 points registering a Rise of 2·7 points.

The index number of Food group advanced by 2·8 points owing to a rise in the prices of bengalgram dhal, greengram, jaggery, coffee seeds, ghee, vegetables, gingelly oil, cocoanut, tamarind, coriander and garlic.

An increase in the price of castor oil resulted in the rise of index number of fuel and lighting group by 0·4 points to 255·2.

The index number of the clothing group increased by 5·7 points to 260·4 points owing to a rise in the prices of dhoties and shirting.

An increase in the price of supari resulted in the rise of the index number of the miscellaneous group by 2·3 points to 301·1.

The index number of the house rent group remained constant.

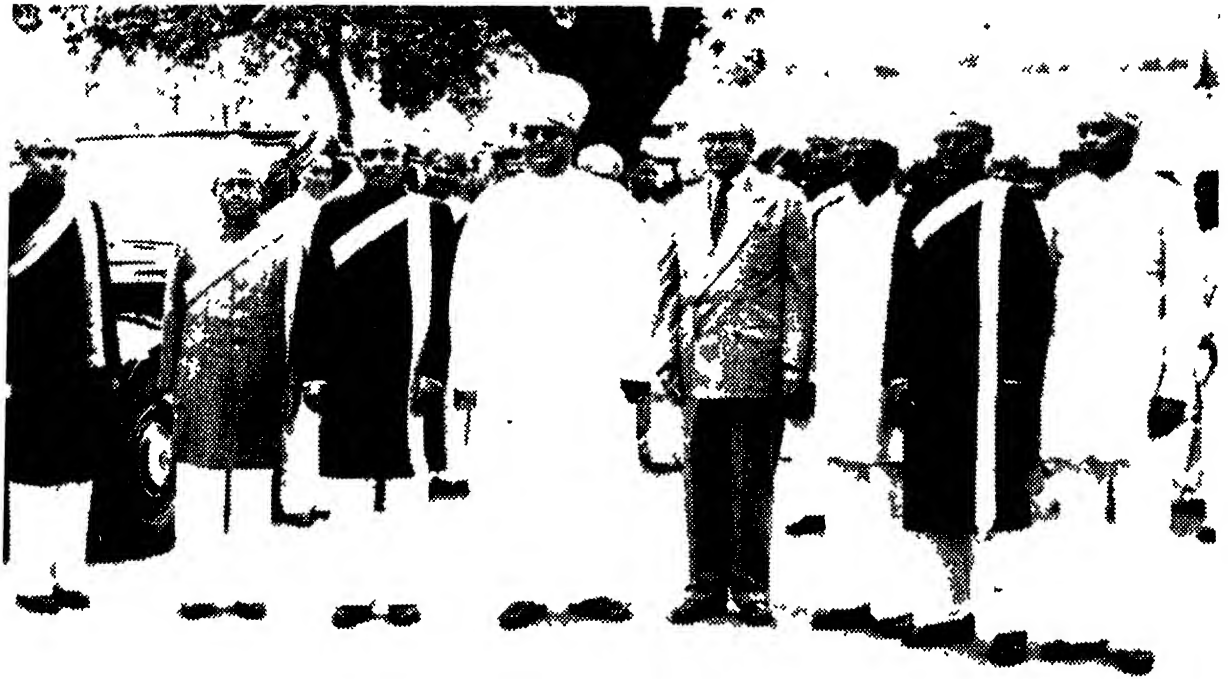
(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936—100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight propor- tional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Numbers					
			Year ended June 1936			December 1948		January 1949		December 1948		January 1949		
			Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.			
<i>Food.—</i>														
Raw Rice	... Seer (Msr.)...	14·0	0	2	2	0	6	5	0	6	5	296	296	
Boiled Rice	... „ ..	22·6	0	2	3	0	6	5	0	6	5	285	285	
Ragi	... „ ..	6·6	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	3	2	292	292	
Blackgram Dhal	.. „ .	0·7	0	3	1	0	14	10	0	14	5	481	468	
Tur Dhal	... „ ...	3·4	0	2	8	0	12	11	0	12	3	484	459	
Bengalgram Dhal	... „ .	1·4	0	2	11	0	13	0	0	13	6	446	463	
Avare Dhal	... „ ..	0·6	0	2	7	0	13	11	0	13	8	539	529	
Greengram	.. „ ...	1·2	0	2	0	0	11	6	0	11	8	575	583	
Sugar	... Seer Wt. ...	1·9	0	1	4	0	6	1	0	5	3	456	406	
Jaggery	... Viss ..	1·9	0	3	6	0	10	7	0	11	1	302	317	
Coffee seeds	... Seer Wt. ..	1·4	0	3	11	1	2	3	1	6	3	466	568	
Meat	... 2 lbs. Wt. ...	7·2	0	7	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	457	457	
Curds	... Seer Msr. .	1·9	0	1	7	0	6	0	0	6	0	379	379	
Milk	... „ ..	6·1	0	3	7	0	8	0	0	8	0	223	223	
Ghee	.. „ Wt. .	2·7	0	6	0	0	14	6	0	14	8	242	244	
Onions	.. Viss ..	1·0	0	1	3	0	4	11	0	4	6	393	360	
Vegetables	... „ ..	5·6	0	2	6	0	9	9	0	10	7	390	423	
Fruits	... Doz. ..	0·9	0	2	0	0	4	5	0	4	5	233	221	
Gingelly oil	.. Seer Wt. ...	2·5	0	2	0	0	8	4	0	9	1	417	454	
Groundnut oil	... „ Wt. ..	0·4	0	1	8	0	7	7	0	7	5	455	445	
Salt	.. „ Msr. ...	1·1	0	1	3	0	1	9	0	1	8	140	133	
Cocoanut	... Each ...	1·0	0	1	0	0	3	4	0	3	7	333	358	
Tamarind	.. Viss ..	0·9	0	3	3	0	11	7	0	11	8	356	359	
Chillies	... „ ...	2·0	0	7	4	2	12	7	2	11	11	608	599	
Coriander	... Seer Msr. ...	1·3	0	1	5	0	5	2	0	5	3	365	371	
Garlic	... „ Wt. ...	0·7	0	2	0	0	11	6	0	12	2	575	608	
Wheat Flour	... „ Wt. ...	1·4	0	0	8	0	1	7	0	1	7	238	238	
Soji	... „ Msr. ...	1·3	0	2	5	0	6	8	0	6	8	276	276	
Ready made coffee	... Cup ...	6·3	0	0	6	0	1	6	0	1	6	300	300	
Total	...	100·0	...			...			...			...
Index Number—All Food Articles			...			...			...			337·4	340·2

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average price per unit of quantity						Index Numbers				
			Year ended June 1936		December 1948		January 1949		December 1948		January 1949		
			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.						
Fuel and Lighting.—													
Firewood ..	Maund ...	72.0	0	2	6	0	5	10	0	5	10	238	233
Castor Oil ...	Seer Wt....	7.7	0	1	11	0	10	2	0	10	3	530	535
Kerosene Oil ...	Bottle ...	16.0	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	4	0	192	192
Match Boxes of 50 sticks.	Dozen ..	4.3	0	2	6	0	9	0	0	9	0	360	360
Total ...		100.0											
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting ..											254.8		255.2
Clothing.—													
Dhoties ..	Pair of 8 yds.	14.6	2	0	9	6	6	2	7	0	0	312	342
Coating ...	Yard ..	22.5	0	5	6	0	12	5	0	12	5	226	226
Shirting ...	" ...	21.5	0	4	0	0	9	7	0	9	10	240	246
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	" ..	3.0	0	4	0	0	13	7	0	13	7	340	340
Sarees ...	Each ..	22.4	3	0	0	6	14	8	6	14	8	231	231
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard ...	16.0	0	5	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	280	280
Total ...		100.0											
Index Number—Clothing											254.7		260.4
House Rent.—													
House rent ...	...	100.0	2	10	3	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100
Total ...		100.0											
Index Number—House Rent											100.0		100.0
Miscellaneous.—													
Shaving ...	1 Shave	13.0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Washing soap ...	1 Bar	17.5	0	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	500	500
Supari ...	Seer Wt.	8.4	0	3	6	1	1	8	1	2	8	505	533
Beedies ...	Bundle of 25	11.2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Amusements ...	1 Show	8.4	0	2	0	0	3	9	0	3	9	188	188
Medicine ...	Bottle of mixture	8.3	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	175	175
Education ...	...	5.0	0	2	0	0	4	6	0	4	6	225	225
Flowers ...	One bunch	5.7	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200
Household Necessaries.	Seer Wt.	22.5	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	300	300
Total ...		100.0											
Index Number—Miscellaneous											298.8		301.1
Group:					Weights proportional to total expenditure				Group Index Number				
									December 1948		January 1949		
Food ...	...	...			53.5				37.4		340.2		
Fuel and Lighting	...	...			7.0				254.8		255.2		
Clothing	...	...			13.8				254.7		260.4		
House Rent	...	...			6.4				100.0		100.0		
Miscellaneous			19.3				298.8		301.1		
Total ...		100.0											
(Cost of Living Index Number)		...							297.6		300.3		

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His Highness the Maharaja's visit to the Government Electric Factory

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The Hon'ble Sri K. C. Reddy and Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, the Leader, and the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Mysore Legislature, are seen in a happy mood.

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XII]

Bangalore, April 30, 1949

[No. 4

RESPECT THE MYSORE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

The Cinema Theatres in the State are bound by one of the terms of their licenses to exhibit an approved Mysore National Anthem film at the close of each cinema show. It has come to the notice of Government that when the National Anthem is being played, the respect due to the same has unfortunately been not shown by some of the persons visiting the theatres. There will usually be a rush to the exits to be out of the theatre as early as possible. This behaviour would amount to showing disrespect to the National Anthem, although there may not be the slightest intention on the part of the spectators to do so.

The Government, therefore, appeal to all the cinema-going public to remain standing as a mark of respect, and not to leave their places in the auditorium, while the Mysore National Anthem film is exhibited at the close of each show. It is all the more necessary, in the present state of Independence, that all of us behave in a disciplined manner and show the respect due to National symbols like the National Flag and the National Anthem.

NOTABLE SUGGESTIONS TO ENGINEERS FOR NATION BUILDING WORK

The Honourable Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, opening the Thirty-seventh Annual Conference of the Mysore Engineers' Association, Bangalore, on 24th April 1949, said :—

It gives me great pleasure to be in your midst at this pleasant and profitable function and to declare open this Conference. Our pleasure is all the greater in that we have in our midst today Shri Khosala of whose abilities as Engineer I heard appreciative references in far-away Sweden, Denmark and France when I was there last year. I have no doubt you will hold discussions on many important problems concerning the various branches of Engineering and profit by them to the lasting benefit of the State.

Yours is an ancient and noble profession. Civilisation started with the Engineer; and his work endures when the achievements of all the others fade. You have the supreme satisfaction that your endeavours invariably confer happiness on mankind, whether you lay a road or a drain, whether you build a bridge or a house, whether you construct a reservoir or a canal, or whether you provide electricity to a town or supply water to it.

Achievements of Mysore Engineers

We, in Mysore, are particularly proud of our Engineers, ancient and modern. Belur and Halebid and the many temples and tanks, the roadways and waterways, the layout of villages and towns are monumental achievements in the past. The Krishnarajasagara and the Vani Vilas Reservoir, the Hydro-Electric Works and the Hulikere Tunnel, the railroads and the irrigation canals, the industrial works at Bhadravathi and the creation of the new town of Mandya are some of the

achievements of the present day Engineers of which we are rightly proud. Yours is the proud privilege of having lent to the country a galaxy of names headed by the greatest Engineer of all times Sir M. Visvesvaraya. You have a great reputation to maintain and I am glad to testify that you are doing so. Many officers from Mysore have been and are being requisitioned in other parts of India and are acquitting themselves creditably.

You have great achievements to your credit in Mysore and as I know you have many more in view. I have no doubt you are constantly on the watch to make your work more economical of time, money and energy and more enduring and beautiful.

Cheap and Commodious Buildings

Perhaps it will help you if I reflected the layman's wants and views in this connection. We want a large number of cheap, commodious and sanitary buildings for the masses to live in, schools, dispensaries, etc., built of locally available material. You have to devise new methods which may not yield your contractors the large margin of profit they were having hitherto but which will provide houses and schools and hospitals cheaply and quickly. You must provide every village and town with protected water supply and you must do so quickly. An adequate supply of water is the baseline from which the cleanliness, the happiness and the prosperity of a people can be measured. You must make use of

the latest devices in machinery to get quick results. In America I saw ordinary workmen using a diamond drill and shaving off hard granite, as a carpenter shaves off wood whereas here half a dozen men are at it hammering for days together. It involves waste of time and money.

Development of Irrigation

We want our tanks to be restored quickly and water sources to be tapped in dry areas. You know we are a deficit area in production of food crops. There are four million acres of cultivable land in Mysore lying fallow. You must make it possible for us to cultivate them. We have plenty of Hydro electric power. You must devise ways of using it for the purpose. Lift irrigation on a large scale is one of the methods. I note with pleasure and gratitude that you have begun to do so at Nelasoge in T. Narasipur Taluk. More of such projects are needed all over the country. I believe in a large number of small irrigation projects than in a few large ones. It is cheaper to construct them. There is less danger of stagnation and malaria and the loss of water can be greatly minimised. You and you alone can make it possible for us in Mysore to become self-sufficient in the matter of food supply and we look up to you to do so as quickly as you can. You will notice that I am using the word "quickly" very often. I do so deliberately. We are moving fast in our thoughts. The world has narrowed down and we see the achievements in other countries. Naturally we are tempted to live up to those standards and we need the developments that will enable us to do so. You are the architects of our civilisation and we look up to you to rise to the occasion and provide us with what we want. We are impatient and cannot wait for long. Neither can you afford to achieve the needs of the twentieth century with tools and methods of

the nineteenth. You must move abreast of the times and it is our ambition that you must achieve in Mysore what any Engineer in any part of the world can.

Proper use of Forest wealth and Electrical Power

God has endowed us with all facilities. Our timber wealth is not being utilised as it could be. Why should we run after steel and cement where timber could be used? A more intelligent use of timber and other forest wealth of the country is indicated. We have tanks almost one for every square mile. I wonder whether any other country has this facility. We must restore them all quickly with the help of bulldozers and other mechanical aids. We have plenty of power resources and we must make optimum use of them. The Honnemaradu project at Jog will yield us about half a million kilowatts of power. The Mekedatu can be worked up to about fifty thousand and the Shimsha to about a hundred thousand. Almost every town and village in Mysore can be provided with power. The streets and the houses could be lighted, cottage industries run by power could be developed, lands could be irrigated with power pumps and while big industrial works could be worked with electricity, every house can have fans, heaters, cooking stoves, radio, refrigerator and the phone. This is the age of electricity and God has given us plenty of it. We must direct it "for the use and convenience of man." It would be a great blessing which you will confer on the people. My picture may be considered perhaps a little too rosy for to-day. I regret that it should be so. In America and on the continent it is all a matter of course and of daily enjoyment. They use electricity to cook their food, to heat water for their bath, to cool their rooms, to shave their faces and to dry their hair. "Do it electrically" is the slogan. We

can do all that and more with the abundance of power at our command. Big industries like Aluminium, Automobiles, Locomotives, Aeroplanes, Heavy electrical machinery like turbines and generators and light electrical goods like motors, transformers, switchgears, lamps, insulators, fans and heating appliances, Fertilisers, Cement, Steel, Sugar, Textiles, etc., all await your magic touch and if only you make up your mind we can have all of them in full swing and at an early date. They need money and that is where I have a word to say. You must economise very greatly. You ask for a couple of lakhs for an intermediate College and for tens of thousands for a High School or Primary or Middle School. We do not need such fortresses for our Educational Institutions. We are in a tropical country and what we need is commodious shelter and not protection against either the elements or an invading force. You will have to be always planning and carrying on research in the matter of economising without impairing efficiency.

Satisfy the Aesthetic Taste

And may I add a word if you will not take it amiss. Of late, I have noticed a tendency to neglect the aesthetics of Engineering. What a beautiful town you have built in Mandya but look at the bridge leading to it, how ugly? How many buildings of late are neither expressive nor even worth the sight? Look at the block of buildings behind the Central College Hostel- how ugly and wasteful? Utility is undoubtedly important but art demands more than mere usefulness. Man lives not by bread alone but needs the satisfaction of an æsthetic taste. We want our roads and bridges, our drains and canals, our factories and buildings, our layouts and plans to be things of beauty as much as of utility. Elegance, expressiveness, an

attractive appearance in harmony with the surroundings are as much a part of Engineering as the actual construction or its efficiency and enduring stability.

I am glad that Dr. Kamesam is putting up the first wooden bridge in the State and if his experiment is successful, as I hope it will be, it will save us a great deal of money and worry in securing steel and cement. I learn that the cost of a wooden bridge comes to about half the cost of a steel and cement bridge. I am not competent to judge of the comparative lengths of life of the two kinds of bridges but perhaps we may prefer the wooden bridge for the moment when we are in need of bridges with limited money and plenty of timber at our disposal and steel is costly and difficult to secure.

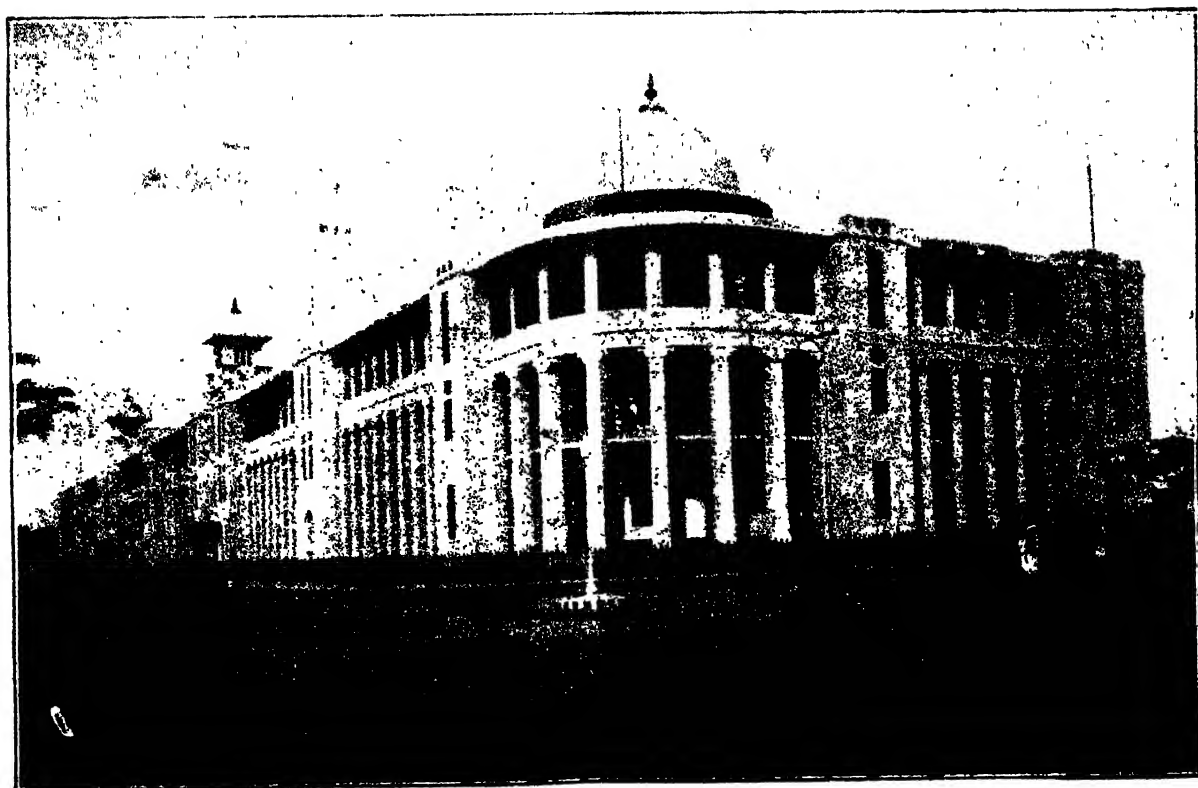
I must also congratulate Mr. Madhavan on the model houses he has put up on the platform road. I would urge him to specialise in housing and put up a large number of buildings for the use of the poorer and middle classes. It is the service you render to the common man and to the poorer among us that is real service of God. It may not be spectacular but it is real, good, solid, enduring service to God and man.

Extension of Railways

We need big enterprises alongside your services to the village and to the masses. We need big railways to be built. We need the Chamarajnagar-Coimbatore link, the Kadur-Chikmagalur line, Bangalore-Hosur Railway and many other internal Railway communications. We want an excellent sea-port to be constructed, say, at Bhatkal. It is a beautiful spot and has all the facilities of a natural harbour. The depth at low water tide ranges from 24 feet to 30 and 40 feet and I learn that it is capable of being made into an excellent harbour.



The Vani Vilas Women's and Children's Hospital, Bangalore.



The Central Offices of the Mysore State Railway, Mysore.



Temple on the Chamundi Hill, Mysore.

We need all these and more at your hands. If only you economise and work expeditiously, the Government will always be ready to extend every help to you. There was a time when Engineers and Contractors made a lot of money so much so that they became the envy of every other profession. They used to say “ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನವಾಸಿಕೆ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.” I did not consider that a compliment to you and I do not do so even now. Perhaps also those days are gone and Engineers fare no better to-day than people in other professions. But they have the great satisfaction that they build and reflect the civilisation of the day and confer increasing happiness on the people they serve. The people are poor and we cannot afford to spend one pie more than we should, much less profit at their expense. You must consider yourselves as trustees of our finances and husband our resources with infinite care and caution.

You must, therefore, be always alert and your Engineering conscience must spread itself out into the people. You must keep abreast of the times and be carrying on research in all directions. I saw the other day the soil mechanics laboratory at Madras and it did me good to hear that as a result of their experimentation they found that surki concrete was superior to cement in the construction of bunds, that it stood the ranges of temperature much more effectively than cement. I would suggest your starting here in Mysore, a similar laboratory and perhaps also a Hydraulic Research Station.

Need for a Library

You will need a good library of up-to-date books and journals and perhaps also an extension of your present buildings. You have in my colleague, Sri H. Siddaiya, a very progressive minded and generous hearted Minister in charge of the Public Works Department and I have no doubt you will get all the help you need. In fact he has just told me, and I am glad to announce, that he has sanctioned for your library a lumpsum grant of Rs. 3,000 and an annual grant of Rs. 250. I need hardly state on your behalf how grateful we feel for his kindness and how much more we expect of him in the future.

I have taken more time than I should and perhaps also I have spoken of more things than I may. I have done so with the object of putting forward to you the layman's point of view and the needs of the common man as much as of the State.

Great are the expectations of you, great is the need of your services, greater now than at all times in the past, and great is your opportunity. I hope it will be given to you to achieve eminence and success in the work before you so that you may not only look back on your achievements with pride and satisfaction but may compare favourably with the giants who have gone before you.

I have now the greatest pleasure in declaring this conference open and invoke God's blessings on you and your endeavours.

ANTI-CORRUPTION AND EFFICIENCY AUDIT DRIVE IN MYSORE.

INTEGRITY AND HONESTY ARE THE GREATEST HALL-MARKS OF PUBLIC SERVICE.

By Janab Mahmood Sheriff, Minister for Public Health and Excise.

Prominent among the various attributes of a well-governed State is the one relating to purity of its services. Public servants, constituting as they do, the machinery through which Government carries on its functions, are expected to be above board in the discharge of their duties. Being the principal agency for enforcing authority and maintaining a well-ordered administration, they have to observe a code of conduct which should make their dealings with the people, whom they serve, beyond reproach. Service being its own reward, they should rise above all mundane considerations and not soil their hands with what is not legitimately their due. No pecuniary considerations other than their legal remuneration should serve as a motive to do that which they should not do and omit to do what they are bound to do. Robbed of its ethical background, public service has no meaning.

It is unfortunate that the above principle was followed more in the breach than in the observance of it. The lure of gold proved in many cases too tempting a bait to follow the straight path resulting in aberration of duty not becoming of a true public servant. The scope on the part of public servants for mal-practice became increasingly large during the war. The impositions of controls and extensive schemes of reconstruction involving disbursement of very large sums of Government money offered a wide field for corrupt practices and the seriousness of the situation was such as to necessitate drastic action to stamp it out. A Bill for the more effective prevention of bribery and corruption was moved by Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel in the autumn session of the Assembly, 1946, and passed into an Act.

In or about the same time, the Mysore Government appointed a Committee known as the "Anti-Corruption Measures Investigation Committee" under the Chairmanship of *Rajamanthradhurina* Sir Albion Banerji, C.S.I., C.I.E., to investigate measures to put down bribery and corruption and make the Criminal Law bearing on the subject more effective. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee, Government constituted a

separate agency to be put in charge of a system of Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption Measures and sanctioned the creation of an appointment of a Special Officer for the purpose, with the designation of "Director of Efficiency Audit." Subsequently, the work was placed under the direct charge of one of the Ministers and the two sections of the Department, namely, Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption, were treated for administrative purposes as special branches of the General and Revenue Secretariat, each of them coming to be under the administrative charge of a Special Officer with a separate executive personnel.

Some of the recommendations made by the Committee had to be implemented by statutory provisions. A Bill was accordingly prepared and while so doing, opportunity was taken to incorporate in it certain provisions of the Government of India Bribery and Corruption Act, 1917. Among the more important provisions of the Bill were the making of offences under sections 161, 164, 165 of the I.P.C. cognisable, framing special rules of evidence, making obligatory the disclosure by Banks, Insurance and other Companies of all information regarding deposits and other transactions of Government servants with them and requiring Government servants to furnish the Government and officers appointed in this behalf particulars of property held by them and their dependents.

The Department that was constituted in this behalf has been functioning since 1947 and has been making inquiries into a number of cases for alleged bribery and corruption involving both gazetted and non-gazetted officers in accordance with the existing rules, instituting a system of awarding monetary awards to officials and non-officials for giving such information to this Branch as would lead to the detection of cases of corruption and black-marketing and by taking effective measures to fight the evil by means of a system of test purchases which have resulted in the detection of a series of cases of black-marketing of articles, such as, iron, cement, etc.

* Text of the speech delivered on the Akashvani, Mysore, on 12th March 1949.

(By Courtesy: Akashvani, Mysore.)

Activities of Anti-Corruption Branch.

Since the Anti-Corruption Branch actually commenced its work about March 1947, as many as 705 petitions alleging acts of bribery and corruption on the part of Government servants have been received. Of these 457 have so far been dealt with or are being dealt with. One hundred and thirty-four of these, containing allegations of a less serious nature and generally made against local officers, have been referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions enquired into, the allegations made in 115 cases found to be either false or incapable of proof, and investigations in 33 cases in which the allegations were proved, resulted in 11 Government servants being dismissed, 1 compulsorily retired, 7 reduced, 6 reverted, 10 suspended, 1 fined and 10 warned. In one case confirmation of an official was deferred by two years. One contractor who was found to be involved in objectionable activities was black-listed and the licenses of 5 cloth merchants were suspended for black-marketing in cloth. Quotas of non materials allotted to five persons were suspended as they were found to be dealing in black market. One hardware merchant was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and fine for black-marketing in non materials. Apart from the cases of black-marketing mentioned above which have been disposed of, there are as many as ten such cases in which further action is being taken. The latter include black-marketing in rice, kerosene oil, cement and iron materials. One case of hoarding paddy in excess of the declared quantity was also detected.

In the case of two Government servants (one of them a Gazetted Officer) trips were successfully laid and further action in respect thereof is being taken. Similarly, further action is being taken in respect of one Assistant Engineer, one Amildar, one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, one Accountant of Public Works Department, one Sub-Overseer, one Electrical Line Inspector, one Accountant of the Electrical Department and one Railway Station Master against whom charges have already been framed.

Amongst the allegations enquired into by the Branch and proved are misuse of official position and authority for personal gain, hoarding of articles over Railways without valid permits, extortion of illegal gratification in food acquisition work, misappropriation of food articles at Ration Depots, acceptance of illegal gratification at Sub-Registry and other offices, allotment by Railway Station Masters of waggons to the merchants, ticketless travel in trains and receiving of bribes in the

matter of giving appointments and transfers and in making grants of lands, etc.

Efficiency Audit Branch.

The Efficiency Audit Branch also during the course of its existence has conducted inspections of 124 Government offices, depots, stores and other institutions under the control of the several Departments of Government, has examined cases of delay in the disposal of Government business and investigated into cases relating to irregularities, such as, leakage of revenue and contravention of rules and standing orders. Necessary action has been taken in all cases of irregularities both by punishing the officials concerned and issuing necessary instructions for preventing delays and irregularities and also by effecting such changes in office procedure as would conduce to greater despatch of work. The Branch has also dealt with 100 petitions received by it regarding office irregularities of various kinds and investigated as many as 70 of them, after referring the rest to the concerned departmental authorities. The irregularities which have been discovered relate to misappropriation of Government funds and property, fabrication of accounts, receiving Government funds under false claims, acceptance of spurious articles in execution of contracts, black-marketing in controlled commodities and generally negligence and lack of proper administration leading to wastage of Government monies and leakage of revenue due to Government. On the report submitted to Government by this Branch, proper punishments, such as, dismissals, suspensions and reduction have been effected. The Branch has also been called upon to assist the Economic Officer to Government in inspecting Government offices and assessing the scope for and extent of possible retrenchment in Government expenditure by means of suitable overhaul of office methods and procedure. With the addition of staff which is proposed to be made shortly, the activities of the Branch are expected to be widened both in scope and their usefulness.

This represents, in short, the activities of the Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit Departments. It may be that the achievement may have fallen far short of expectation and that it is not such as we may be complacent about. Old habits take a long time for eradication and it is only by slow and persistent efforts that they can be uprooted. There is no reason, therefore, to be discouraged and slacken our efforts to cope with the situation. Various practical difficulties no doubt beset our path but with an application and a will to do things and a vision and imagination we can

surmount them and achieve the object which we have in view. No scheme, however good, and well-intended to be sponsored by Government, will succeed unless it has the full co-operation of the people. It is they who should bring the evil to light and place before the Government materials of a substantial nature and not recklessly made for the Government to act upon. The officers should

realise that integrity and honesty are the greatest hall-marks of public service and in the new set-up it is only these qualities which go to make efficient administration. I sincerely trust that this realisation will dawn upon the people and our officers so that with the fullest co-operation on their part, Government may be in a position to carry on an administration worthy of the fair name of Mysore.

DEVELOPMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES, ADVISORY COMMITTEE RECONSTITUTED.

In supersession of all previous orders constituting an Advisory Committee for the organisation and development of Cottage Industries in the State, Government are pleased to direct that the said Committee be re-constituted with the following personnel as members of the Committee :—

1. The Additional Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore (*Chairman*).
2. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore.
3. The Commissioner for Rural Development in Mysore.
4. The Commissioner for Economic Development and Planning in Mysore.
5. The Superintendent, Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore
6. The President, District Board, Chitaldrug
7. Sri M. P. Lingappiah, Mysore.
8. Sri C. K. Ramachandra, Civil Station, Bangalore.
9. Sri C. R. Nagappa Setty, Shimoga.
10. Sri R. S. Aradhya, Tumkur.

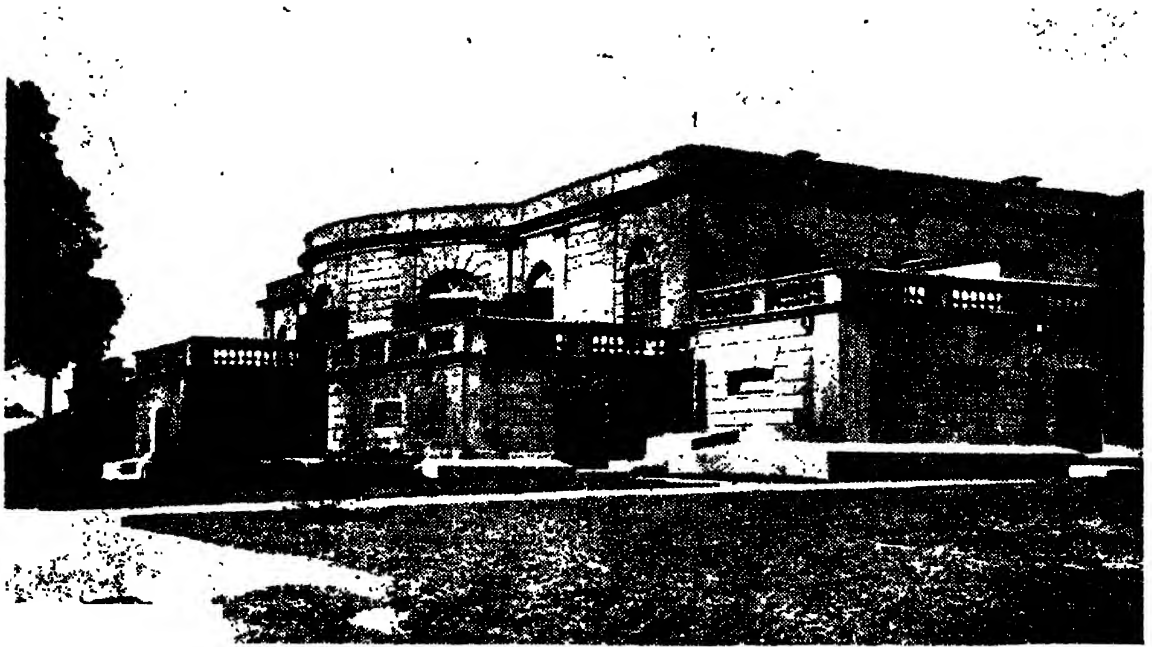
11. Sri Rumale Channabasavaiya, Dodballapur.
 12. Sri B. Naranappa, Belagumba, Magadi Taluk.
 13. Sri Hosaholalu Rangiah Setty, B.A., LL.B., Hosaholalu, Mandya District.
 14. Sri Rannakrishnaiya, A.K. Furam, Mysore
 15. Gorur Ranaswami Iyengar, Gorur, Hassan, District.
 16. Sri Chennappa Wadevar, Bilebodu, Jagalur Taluk.
 17. Sm. Yashodhara Dasappa.
 18. Sm. Susheela Bai Nagesha Rao.
 19. Janab Kareem, B.A., M.R.A., Channapatna.
 20. Representative of Messrs. B. K. Subbaiya & Sons, Bangalore.
 21. Sri Somiah, son of Patel Nanjappa, Kantarajpur.
- Sri K. L. Nanjappa, Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce (Cottage Industries) will be the Secretary of the Committee.



Approach Roads to Yoga Nandiswara Temple and Sankey Rooms (Nandi Hill)



Distant View of Nandi Hill.



A View of Cubbon House (Nandi Hill)



Another side view of Cubbon House.

NANDI HILL

BANGALORE'S SUMMER RESORT

NANDI is 31 miles to the north of Bangalore and 5 miles to the south of Chikballapur and situated in $13^{\circ}23' N$ and $77^{\circ}42' E$. It is famous for its ancient monuments and for the plateau of its hill which is a popular summer resort. The high granite hill is at the southern extremity of a long range extending from Bellary and Karnul districts into Mysore. To its south the country is almost a plain, so that when we approach the hill from that direction it appears to rise suddenly from the ground and stand up almost like a wall. On its east also beyond a low hill at its foot stretches a plain and fertile country; but to its south-west and north-west there are other hills which give the neighbourhood a picturesque appearance. Thus the other hills encircling the Nandi hill are—Gopinath gudda, the low hill on the east Prahmagiri which rises to the height of 4,657 ft. on the south-west, and Chennakesava betta, the longish hill on the north-west with a height of 4,762 ft. Further to the north is the high hill Skandagiri or Kalavara durga. Between these hills and rising almost abruptly from the fields on the south-east is the Nandi hill so called after Nandi, the sacred bull of Siva. It is the highest in the eastern parts of Mysore, its topmost point which is near Cubbon's bungalow being 4,851 ft. high. The hill slopes down towards the west where it overlooks a rugged and wooded valley beyond which is the plain country again. Cheetas, bears, wild pig and pea-cock are occasionally met with in the neighbouring jungles.

The North-east and South-west monsoon rains both fall on this group of hills and flow out in various directions developing later into rivers. Among the latter, six are important ones: the Northern Pennar or Uttara-Pinakini rising on the north-west of the Chennakesava betta and flowing westward, the Southern Pennar or Dakshinina-Pinakini which rises on the south-east of the same hill and flows eastward. The river Papaghni takes its rise in Skandagiri and its twin, the Chitravati, from the neighbouring Hariharesvara hill. On the Nandi hill itself are the sources of the Arkavati, which flows west and the Palar which flows east.

The plateau on the top of the Nandi Hill is about three furlongs east to west and about half that breadth from north to south. It has the shape of a rough oval with the high ground on the east and

a slope towards the west. From this direction run the pathways up the hill. In the middle of the plateau is a deep wooded hollow or glen with an abundant water supply. The plateau is well fortified and is surrounded by precipices except on the north-west and north-east.

The Bangalore and Kolar Districts are among the highest in the Dakhan tableland, being usually more than 3,000 ft. above sea level. The climate is temperate and dry and is well known for its salubrious nature. It is this reason which has led to the growth of the City of Bangalore. But the Nandi Hill which rises nearly 2,000 ft. above the level of the surrounding tableland avoids even the moderate heat of a summer in the neighbouring plains. The temperature on the hill is generally about 10 degrees lower than in Bangalore and averages, during summer, 65° which is about the most agreeable temperature for human health and vigour. Even during exceptionally hot days in April and May it does not rise beyond 65° in the early mornings and 80° during the hottest hours, while at Bangalore the thermometer records 95° . Thus on the Nandi Hill top throughout the summer, we have a most enjoyable and salubrious climate with a most agreeably cool temperature.

At the foot of the hill on the north is the village Sultanpet from which the menial service and dairy supplies of the hill station are obtained. On the north east of the hill about a mile away is the town of Nandi whose fine temples are visible from the hill. The town has a large population and a great crowd attends the Jatra which takes place during Sivaratri.

History.

The Nandi hill and town are both places of considerable antiquity and much historical interest. According to local mythology a great Rishi by name Kushmanda meditated here and the hill became known as Kushmandagiri after him. To its south are two hills: 1 aivagiri and Brahmagiri and to its north two more: Kesavagiri and Skandagiri. The inscriptions in the neighbourhood record that the hill was called originally Nandagiri, the Hill of Joy, a beautiful and well deserved name.

Jain tradition connected the neighbourhood with the name of Sri Rama, son of Dasaratha. An inscription of about 800 A.D. which is carved on a rock

near some caves in the Gopinatha Hill states that the Chaitya there was founded by Sri Rama and repaired by Kunti, the mother of the Pandavas. A well by name Saunaka Tirtha on the south-east face of the Nandi Hill, which is now almost inaccessible, is also known as Sravana Tirtha and is said to be connected with Jain monks.

Under the Ganga rulers the neighbourhood became important and they prided themselves in the title 'Lords of Nandagiri.' The Banas, a dynasty subordinate to the Rashtrakuta Empire, reigned over the neighbourhood in the 9th and 10th centuries and were followed by the Nolamba Pallavas. It was during the Bana period that the temple of Bhoganandisvara was constructed.

When the Cholas occupied the neighbourhood early in the 11th century, a Saiva ascetic from Suparvata is said to have occupied the large cave overlooking the precipices on the south-east of the hill. It was then that the great bull nearby called Nellikai Basavanna was carved. The name of the hill was changed to Nandigiri or Hill of Siva's Bull and the Yoganandi temple was constructed on its top. The Cholas added the Bull mantapas to the Yoganandi temple. The names of Rajendra Chola and Kulottunga Chola are prominently mentioned in the inscriptions of the place. It is thought that somewhere about this time there occurred a great fracture and landslide on the south-east side of the hill which produced its almost perpendicular precipice and laid bare in the middle of its face the great cavern known as the Asura Cave or the Tiger Cave.

The inscriptions record that the temples were popular during the days of the Hoysalas (11th to 14th centuries) and of the Vijayanagar Emperors. The latter appear to have added the mantapa or pavilion, the gopura or gateway-tower and the prakara or compound wall to the Bhoganandi temple and to have erected many smaller structures in the town and on the hill. During the decline of the Vijayanagar Empire the local Chikkaballapur chiefs appear to have fortified the hill and converted it into a hill fortress or durga. The pond Amritsarovara was probably constructed about this time.

The Marathas took the hill and held it for some time. It was during this period that Sambaji, son of the great Shivaji, got his inscription engraved on the south wall of the Yoganandi temple on the hill. After many sieges by opposing forces like those of Madhava Rao Peshwa in 1770 the hill passed into the hands of Hyder Ali of Mysore.

Hyder and his son Tipu Sultan strengthened the fortifications on the hill and made it formidable on this side of their territories. On the west of the hill a precipice is shown as Tipu's Drop, while Hyder's

Drop is pointed out on a small hill to the north. Tipu used to stay in his palace on the hill during the summer while his troops were stationed at Sultanpet below.

In the wars between the British and Tipu Sultan, the Nandi Hill played an important part. In 1791 it was defended by Tipu's officer Latif Ali Beg when Lord Cornwallis attacked it and on a moonlight night captured it. A British regiment was stationed at Sultanpet from 1799 to 1808 when Col. Cuppage planted his orchard or fruit garden in the glen of the hill.

During the regime of Sir Mark Cubbon, he and the other officers of the Mysore State made it their summer resort since it was close to Bangalore. In about 1848 Cubbon got his bungalow constructed. Col. Hill built Glentilt and Capt. Cunningham, Oaklands. Cubbon's butler Brown got a house built near the tank, while the Sirastedar occupied Tipu's Zenana quarters at the west end of the plateau.

More recently the Government of Mysore, repaired at heavy cost, the buildings, relaid the walks and gardens and converted the place into a summer resort for the public by providing varied conveniences. It is now under the administration of the Horticultural Department. The British Troops of Bangalore and elsewhere used to hold an annual military camp in the neighbouring plains for artillery and other practice.

ACCOMMODATION.

Cubbon's Bungalow.

Sir Mark Cubbon's bungalow is the biggest building on the hill and is a fine large bungalow erected upon the highest point of the hill where originally stood an observation tower. It contains four well furnished suites of double rooms and four single ones and is provided also with a small library, a reading room, and a ping-pong table. Some of the suites have a sitting room, a bed room, a dressing room and a bath room and are most comfortable, especially for high class visitors. It is the centre of social life on the hill. From the topmost terrace a wonderful view is commanded of the country around in every direction. The rugged neighbouring hills, the flat brown cultivated fields and the hundreds of tanks, townships and hamlets and their connecting roads offer an interesting and artistic subject for study and a panoramic view for enjoyment. Not the least is the memory of Sir Mark Cubbon, the great administrator who ruled the Mysore State for over a generation, since he used to spend his summers in this bungalow and to recuperate his health on

this hill following the tradition of another famous ruler of Mysore, Tipu Sultan. The building bears the inscription: "The house was the summer residence of Sir Mark Cubbon, K.C.B., Commissioner of Mysore, 1834-1861."

Oaklands.

At the north-east corner of the hill and its fortress is a building formerly built for Mr. Cunningham who was Private Secretary to Sir Mark Cubbon. Since three oak trees are planted in its compound, it is now called Oaklands. Its main building has four sets of double rooms and in an out-house are two single rooms. The terrace commands a fine view to the north and east overlooking Nandi and Chikkaballapur. This Bungalow is situated in an out of the way corner and is preferred by visitors who want a quiet residence. Mahatma Gandhi lived here during his convalescence some years ago and rapidly recovered his health and weight.

Glentilt.

Glentilt was constructed by Col. Hill and overlooks the central glen or wooded pit on the Hill beyond which can be seen the Chennakesava hill. It is a moderate sized bungalow containing three double suites of rooms.

Brown's Lodge.

Nearly to the left of the Palace is Brown's Lodge which has three suits of double rooms. This building is popular with Indian visitors since it is not very far away from the main source of water supply—the Amrita Sarovara—and since also it is close to the fort walls on the west which overlook a craggy and rugged country.

Sankey's Lodge.

Sankey's Lodge is a low and modest tiled building in the south-east of the hill area built close to the Yoga-Nandi temple. It contains about half a dozen large rooms built alongside of each other.

POINTS OF INTEREST.

Tipu's Lodge.

On the north and west of the hill we meet with two lines of fortifications of which the upper one appears to have been an old Hindu construction of the Paleyagar days as can be seen from the Hindu gateway whose jambs and lintel are ornamented with creeper scroll and rope designs and on whose

side is engraved in outline the figure of a devotee. Just above this gate Tipu got constructed a small building whose ornamental parapet and pointed arches show unmistakable signs of Moslem design. Tipu used to spend his summers often here while his army was stationed at Sultanpet at the foot of the hill. This building is now used for housing the Supervisor's Office and the Post Office on the first floor and the Hospital and the Police Outpost on the ground floor.

Just opposite this building on the inside are two viragals or memorial stones of warriors of Paleyagar days. Close by is a fine stone-built well.

Provision Store

A guard room on the fort wall is used as a provision store during the season. From the ramparts nearby can be obtained a fine view of the northern valley. On the other side of the latter is a hill with a cliff about 700 ft. high. This is called Hyder's Drop, and a cave at its foot is said to have been used by Hyder as a prison for confining European and other soldiers captured in his wars.

Amrita Sarovara

The Amritasarovara pond whose name means the "Lake of Nectar" is the main source of water supply on the hill. It is a fine, large, stone built pond about 200' square at the top. Its sides are all built up of stone slabs which form several series of steps. It is said that all the four series meet at a point at the bottom where a shrine is said to be existing. The work appears to be of about the 18th century, i.e., of the days of the Avati Chiefs or of Hyder. To its north is a small building used as a kitchen by stray visitors.

Chabootra

About 50 yards away and almost by the side of the Amrita Sarovara is a brick and mortar platform under a Nerale tree which is pointed out as Tipu's Idga or prayer platform.

Nursery

To the east of the Amrita Sarovara is a nursery of plants well looked after by the Horticultural Department of the Mysore Government.

Cuppage Orchard

Just to the east of the nursery and on the way from Tipu's Palace to Glentilt in the depth of the glen is the orchard of varied fruit trees planted by Col. Cuppage when the British army was in occupation of the place. It is still in a flourishing

condition. A winding and shady walk leads from the orchard out of the glen to Glentilt bungalow.

Kokkare Done

A few yards to the south-west of the orchard is the *Kokkare done*, a small rocky pool which is said to have been the favourite haunt of storks. In it is a natural spring called Antara-Gange.

Mrs. Garret's Tomb

In the central projection of the hill, about a hundred yards to the west, south-west of Glentilt, lies the solitary stone tomb of Sophia Garrett, wife of Mr. John Garrett, Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, the lady having died on the hill in 1867.

Corner Bastion

To the north of the terrace about 50 ft. lower down, runs the fortification line at one corner of which a small terraced room has been constructed on a bastion. Some years ago it was used as a living room for visitors but is not in use now.

Kudure Metlu

At exactly the north-east corner of the fort line there is a small gateway which connects with an old pathway leading down the hill. The pathway is now ruined in many places and overgrown with *lantana* in others so that it is not possible to use it. The fact that it is called Kudure Metlu shows that horses were being led up the hill by this path. It is said to have been in use even in Tipu's days, his favourite horse being led up to the hill every summer for the Sultan's use.

Source of the Palar

About 50 yards to the east of Oaklands there is a well with a spring just inside the fort wall. From it is said to originate the Palar river. The continuity of the stream is, however, difficult to trace on the side of the hill, and all traces of it are lost for several miles. A small shrine with a bull in it faces the well on the west.

Ascetic's Cave

A hundred yards to the south-east of this well on the projecting nose of the hill there is a cave under a huge boulder. Inside the cave on the ceiling are several inscribed drawings which are not important. Near them, however, is a three-line inscription in Old Kannada characters of about 800 A.D.

The cave appears to have been used as a dwelling place by recluses a thousand years ago. On one of the walls a cow is represented in very low relief as milching on a luga. It looks as if in the Ganga days Jaina monks lived here. Later on in the Chola period a Saiva ascetic occupied it.

Nellikayi Basavanna

Near the cave is a large pavilion supported by plainish door frames and cylindrical pillars resembling those of the Bhoganandi shrine. Under it is a large bull about 10' long and 6' high which, though neither beautiful nor finely finished, resembles in workmanship the Chola Bull in the Bhoganandisvara temple. It appears to date from the Chola times. The bull is called Nellikayi Basavanna either because there is the *Nelli* tree in front of him or by way of a joke at its hugeness as in the case of Kudle-kalu Ganesa or Sasave-kalu Ganesa in Vijayanagar.

Magazine

Behind Nellikayi Basavanna is a rock near the top of which is a powder magazine of Tipu's days. About 50 yards to the south-east there is a *Nerale* tree under which some angular stones are worshipped as Munisvata, specially by the monials on the hill.

From this point we can see the winding course of the bridle path which leads up the hill from the Bangalore End Motor shed and the Kuduvatti village near it.

Ruined Mantapa

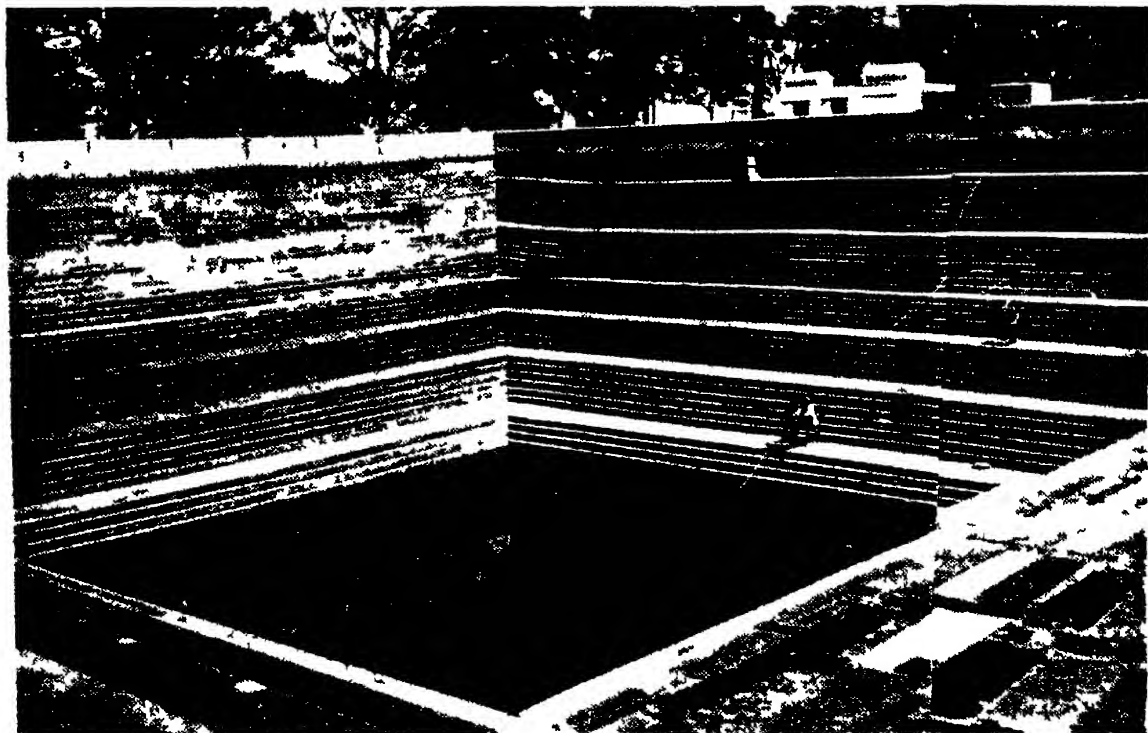
An old mantapa converted into a number of rooms affords shelter to the pilgrims who visit the hill during the Sivaratri season.

Yoganandi Temple

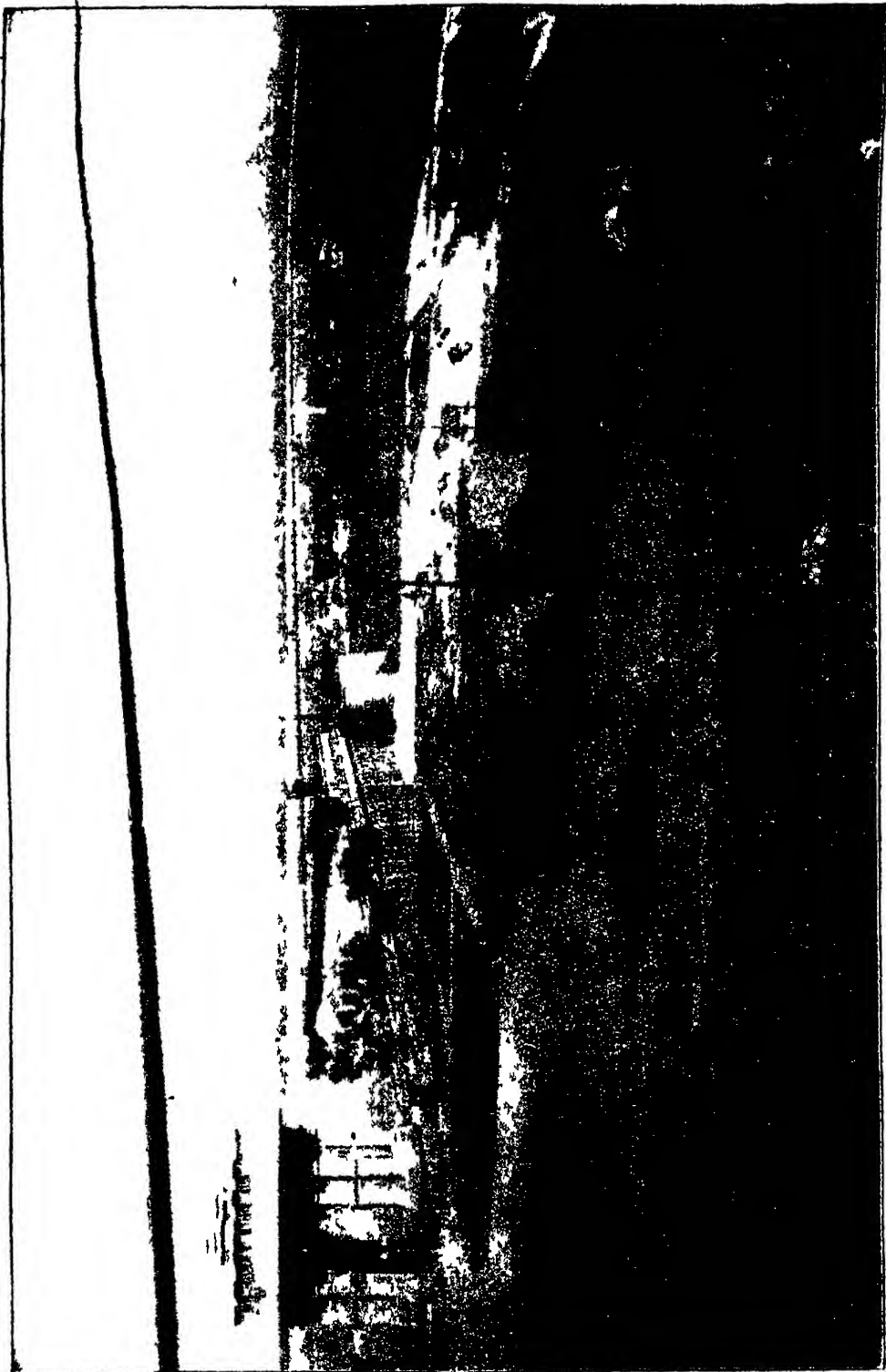
The Yoganandi temple is the oldest existing building on the hill. It has now two shrines connected by two corridors, the courtyard being enclosed in a cloistered prakara. Most of the building including the Devi shrine on the west was evidently constructed in the Vijayanagar days. The Devi shrine has a small garbhagriha, a tiny vestibule and a navaranga of four pillars. The goddess is small and of dark brown stone. There is nothing noteworthy about this shrine or the hall adjoining it; but the one close on the left of the Yoganandi shrine contains four fine pillars with sixteen-sided shafts, pendant mangocapitals and cubical mouldings bearing varied sculptures of a character similar to those of the Bhoganandi



A View of Glentilt Bungalow Nandi Hill)



Amritasarovar or the Lake of Nectar (Nandi H



Entrance Arch at Krishnara'sagar

mukhamantapa. There is reason to think that this hall was originally open on the east and west because finely sculptured railings are visible on both these sides. The oldest part of the building is, of course, the Yoganandi shrine which has a garbhagriha, a vestibule and a four pillared navaranga about 25' square. The latter has four round cylindrical granite pillars resembling those in the Nellikayi Basavanna pavilion and in the Bull mantapa of the Bhoganandi temple. The pilasters on the wall are squattish and plain ones of the type found in the Bhoganandi navaranga. The central ceiling which is flat has nine sculptured squares bearing in the centre the figures of Uma and Mahesvara seated in sukhāsana, surrounded by the eight Dikpalakas.

The finest piece of art in the temple is the vestibule doorway. It appears to have been made of pieces cast in bronze in imitation of woodwork. The metal work which is beautiful appears to belong to Vijayanagar days. It is finely designed, the jambs and the lintels bearing about one dozen sculptured bands among which can be named floral bands, creeper scrolls, strings of rudraksha beads, flying and singing birds and flowers, ring chains and a band of canopies under which female attendants and musicians stand. In the lower part of the jambs are two sets of small Saiva dvārapālas and Yakshas. On the lintel over which spreads a fine canopy were originally figures some of which have now been lost. The few that remain, particularly those of ladies, show that the work was of good quality. The brackets under the canopies show riders on rearing lions and horses. The whole is a fine piece of metal work about half an inch in thickness.

Saunaka Tirtha

A steep descent of about 100' over the face of rocks to the south-west of the Yoganandi temple leads us to a spot called Saunaka tirtha where originally existed a well of that name. It is also sometimes called Sravana Tirtha. It is now completely silted up. The face of the rock close by has a space prepared for receiving an inscription. It is not clear whether an inscription existed and was etched off or none was inscribed at all. The descent is risky and is possible only for agile young people.

Hanuman Temple

To the north-west of the Yoganandi shrine there is a small Hanuman temple of Vijayanagar workmanship. In front of it there are a number of votive inscription in Kannada with figures in relief. Most of them belong to the late Vijayanagar

period. One of the most conspicuous of them is large lion known as Vyala or Yali with the face of an elephant.

Opposite to the Hanuman temple on the south, facing the Yoganandi shrine stands a small Nandi mantapa.

Narasappa's Pond

Directly to the west of the Hanuman temple and about a hundred yards to the south of Mrs. Garrett's tomb is a rocky pool known as Narasappa Kunte.

Tipu's Drop

A pathway by its side leads to the west of the hill where at the south-west corner is a precipice nearly one thousand feet deep, known as 'Tipu's Drop.' It is said that Tipu used to get his prisoners who were condemned to death to be thrown down the precipice.

SERVICETARIFF

Rates of Rent of Rooms

A DURING THE SEASON.

SUITE (ROOMS)

1. *Cubbon House.*—

(Four double and four single blocks)		per day.
		Rs. a.
Double block Nos. 2, 3 and 4 each...	...	3 0
Single Block Nos. 5 and 6	...	1 8
" " 7 and 8	...	2 0

2. *Oaklands.*—

(Four double and one single blocks).		
Double block No. 1	...	3 0
Double block No. 2 and 3 each	...	2 8
" " No. 4	...	4 0
Single block Nos. 5 and 6	...	1 8

3. *Glentworth.*—

(Three double blocks).		
Double block Nos. 1 and 2 each	...	2 8
" " No. 3	...	2 0

4. *Brown Lodge.*—

(Three double blocks).		
Double block Nos 2 and 3 each	...	1 8

5. *Sankey Rooms.*—

(Three rooms with four beds each)		
Room No. 1	...	1 8
Bed	...	0 6
Rooms Nos. 2 and 3 each	...	1 0
Bed	...	0 4

A rebate of 10 per cent for the occupation of full calendar month over daily rates will be allowed in respect of all the bungalows except in Sankey Rooms, Cubbon House Nos. 1 and 5, Glentilt No. 3 and Brown Lodge No. 1.

Except in Sankey Rooms and in the Single Blocks, no occupier will be charged any additional fee for accommodating his wife and four children under twelve years of age in his suite of rooms in any bungalow. Any other additional member occupying the same block will have to pay eight annas per day.

B. DURING THE OFF SEASON.

During the off season the rates will be half of the season rates except in the case of accommodation in Sankey House.

CONCESSION RATES TO SCHOOL CHILDREN DURING THE OFF SEASON.

The following concession rates will be allowed in Brown Lodge and Sankey Rooms to *bona fide* students in charge of responsible teachers:—

Brown Lodge.—There are three double blocks. Each block may be occupied by six students on payment of 12 annas per day. Any extra student occupying it will pay at 1 anna per day.

Sankey Rooms.—This contains three rooms. Each room may be occupied by eight students on payment of 8 annas per day. Any extra student occupying the room will pay at 2 annas each.

N.B.—(1) Parties occupying bungalows between sunrise and sunset are allowed the concession of half the prescribed rate of rent.

- (2) Firewood supplied will have to be paid for at the usual rates;
- (3) Every block is furnished with a set of furniture suited to it and no extra articles will be made available even on extra payment. Furniture, etc., will not be permitted to be shifted from one block to another;
- (4) Available vessels, etc., will, on previous notice, be supplied free of cost to parties making their own arrangements for cooking;
- (5) School parties should make their own arrangements to provide themselves with necessary bedding, linen, etc.

VEGETARIAN HOTEL.

CHARGES.

		As.	p.
1. Visitor's meals	each meal ...	10	0
2. Servant's meal	..	8	0
3. Tiffin	each plate ..	2	0
4. Coffee or Tea	each cup ...	2	0

Visitors who stay for a month or more will be charged at a concession rate of Rs. 30 per month for meals and tiffins (inclusive).

WORKING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

REVIEW FOR 1947-48.

The number of Societies of all classes at the close of the year under report was 2,523 (2,545) including 4 Societies situated in Civil Station area which were transferred to the charge of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bangalore Division, consequent on the retrocession of the Civil area. Though the number of Societies has decreased by 22, the progress achieved by the Societies during the year is reflected in the increase in membership, working capital, and Reserve fund. There was a decrease in the deposits which is explained to be due to the tightness of the money market. The prevailing high prices for the agricultural commodities were taken advantage of by the members to pay off most of their outstandings. The increase in the net profits of the Agricultural and Non-agricultural Societies is attributed to the fact that many of the Societies undertook the business of purchase and sale of commodities such as coffee seeds, iron materials, cement and other essential articles.

Central Institutions and Primary Societies.

There were four Central Banks at the end of the year, and the Apex Bank continued to be the sole financing agency for the affiliated primary societies and for all the House Building Societies in the State. The number of primary Agricultural Societies was 1,767 (1,815) excluding 79 Land Mortgage Societies and one Land Mortgage Bank. Of these, 1,649 (1,674) were ordinary Credit Societies, 23 Agricultural Supply Societies, 49 Marketing Societies, 23 Grain Banks and 19 Miscellaneous Societies, with a total membership

of 96,135 and a total paid-up share capital of Rs. 19,04,355.

There were 672 (641) Non-agricultural Societies, with a membership of 132,045 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 57,18,419. These included 445 Credit Societies, 155 Consumers Societies, 7 Weavers Societies and 5 Miscellaneous Societies. Besides 155 purely Consumers Societies, 287 Ordinary Credit Societies, both in urban and rural areas, continued to undertake the distribution of controlled articles and food grains.

Of the 37 House Building Societies, with a membership of 6,535 and a working capital of Rs. 13,59,66 (Rs. 8,91,624), the Shimoga House Building Co-operative Society has arranged to purchase 12 acres of land for building pre-design houses for the benefit of the houseless members. The Employees Societies, numbering 206, also turned out good work.

With a view to encouraging women to participate in the cooperative movement, it is proposed to start women's Multi-purpose Societies in the district headquarters towns to undertake the purchase and sale of ladies' necessities and, in order to enable them to meet the initial expenditure, a subvention of Rs. 5,000 has been recently granted by government.

Among the Depressed Class Societies, numbering 144, the Chiknaikanahalli Cobblers' Co-operative Society, the Jalapuri Cobblers' Co-operative Society, Mysore, the Doddavvanahalli and Sondakola Adikataka Co-operative Society registered good progress.

Land Mortgage Scheme

The Land Mortgage Scheme was in operation in 76 taluks and 4 sub taluks,

and there were 79 Land Mortgage Societies functioning at the close of the year. The Scheme has now been in operation in all the taluks and sub-taluks. The loans issued by those Societies amounted to Rs. 10.42 lakhs (Rs. 8.17 lakhs) during the year.

Co-operation in Malnad

There were 405 (8) Societies, including 20 Land Mortgage Societies, functioning in the Malnad. They had a membership of 41,2 (40,315) with share capital, deposits working capital amounting to Rs. 10,2,527 (Rs. 9,81,026), Rs. 14,83,292 (10,28,653) and Rs. 68,08,050 (Rs. 49,648) respectively. The Reserve fund of these Societies amounted to Rs. 6,186 (Rs. 6,93,185). There has been a decrease in the net profits earned by the Societies from Rs. 1,27,530 to Rs. 108 which is said to be due to the reduction of quota in the supply of food grain to the Societies.

Disputes and Litigations

The disposal of disputes during the year

formed 76.8 per cent of the total number that had to be disposed of, as against 85.2 per cent in the previous year. The number of decrees pending execution at the end of the year was 8,878 as against 9,216 of the previous year. In spite of the special staff sanctioned by the Revenue Commissioner for the execution of Co-operative Society decrees in certain taluks the progress achieved was not satisfactory. Government consider that vigorous steps should be taken by both the Co-operative and Revenue Departments to reduce the large pendency under this head during the current year.

Cost of Administration

The expenditure on the working of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 2,02,457. The Societies also spent a sum of Rs. 8,48,408 on management charges.

The working of the Department during the year continued to be satisfactory.

MEASURES FOR EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS DISCUSSED.

The Standing Committee for Railways, Electrical and Public Works Departments, met on the 17th March 1949 to discuss subjects connected with the Mysore State Railway. Questions relating to the improvement of the punctuality of trains, and the acceleration of the overall speed of passenger and goods trains, the expeditious disposal of claims and better arrangements for check on ticketless travel and prevention of pilferages and thefts were considered by the Committee. The Committee were told that the punctuality of trains had improved from about 35 per cent in 1947-48 to about 72 per cent in January 1949 on all important trains, that the trains on Bangalore-Mysore, Mysore-Arsikere and narrow gauge sections had been speeded up by about 16 per cent and that the speeding up of trains on other sections was under consideration. The Committee were informed of the improvement in the settlement of claims, though not up to the expected level, and that the whole question would receive further attention by the administration.

Another important point discussed by the Committee was the quality of the

catering in the railway hotels. It was agreed that the catering should be entrusted not necessarily or inevitably to the highest tenderer but should be given to the party who was most likely to run it in a most efficient and hygienic manner. The Committee were told that an Inspector also had been specially appointed for supervising the catering service. The Railway Adviser suggested that the touring officers of the railway should be asked to inspect in the course of their duties at least two refreshment rooms every month and that they should preferably have their meals in these refreshment rooms and note down the results of their inspection. The Committee were also informed that the centre seats in the newly converted second class coaches which was causing inconvenience to the passengers for want of leg room had been removed. The provision of better amenities to the passengers of the third class compartment was another matter which was discussed and the Committee were informed that, subject to the limitations of equipment available, steps were being taken to improve the amenities.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT.

WORKING FOR 1947-48 REVIEWED.

Veterinary Section.

The seasonal conditions were fairly satisfactory and fodder and water were available in all the Districts though the cost of fodder continued to be somewhat high.

It is remarkable that the State remained free from Rinderpest during the year for the first time in the History of the Department. The number of animals protected by preventive inoculation was 518 (3932) One thousand nine hundred and forty-seven (1038) cases of Black-quarter were reported. Two lakhs thirteen thousand and eight hundred and sixty-six young cattle were vaccinated against Rinderpest. Four hundred and twenty-eight (356) cases of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia were registered and 48631 (43686) animals protected against the disease. Seven hundred and seventy (588) cases of Anthrax were attended to and 18345 (7414) cattle were vaccinated against the disease. One thousand and sixty-five cases of other contagious diseases were registered and 1064 cases were attended to. Although the mortality from Rinderpest was nil, Black-quarter and Anthrax accounted for the largest number of deaths during the year.

The total number of Veterinary institutions at the end of the year was 161 (139). Twenty-one new rural dispensaries were opened during the year. The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 474451 (431636) and the number of operations and castrations conducted was 27,677 (22,779) and 70,077 (68,189) respectively. There was one Veterinary Institution for every 31,000 (36,000) heads of cattle. The demand for the opening of more Veterinary Dispensaries, especi-

ally in rural areas continued to be on the increase. Foundation stones were laid for 8 (12) new dispensary buildings donated by the Public.

Civil Veterinary Aid.

The District Veterinary and Livestock Officers in the course of their tours, treated 4,295 (2,248) cases, conducted 3,829 (2,095) inoculations, castrated 1,404 (361) scrub bulls and visited 783 (995) villages.

The Department also took part in the All-India Cattle show organised by the All-India Cattle Show Committee at Delhi in February 1948. Representative specimens of Hallikar and A. M. Cattle belonging to private breeders in the State were selected for the Show and sent to Delhi.

With a view to providing the necessary incentive to cattle breeders and inducing them to exhibit better stocks, the organisers Cattle Shows distributed 1,445 prizes to the best exhibits. The establishment of a Dairy Section is being considered with a view to augmenting the production and supply of milk in the State. In order to secure the necessary technical personnel to meet the additional requirements of the Veterinary Department for implementing and operating the post-war schemes, candidates were selected and deputed for training both in India and abroad.

All the 26 post-war schemes were accorded general administrative sanction, entailing a total expenditure of Rs. 1,01,82,872. Seven of these schemes have already been implemented and detailed proposals in the case of some others were still under consideration.

Poultry Section.

There were six poultry units in the State and the number of birds in the units at the end of the year was 1,331. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-five eggs and 372 birds were sold for breeding purposes to the villages served by R.W. Centres. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,293. For the first time the Poultry Section competed in the All-India Poultry Show held in New Delhi in February 1948, and won 8 prizes which included 2 All-India Championship cups. Poultry was also exhibited at some District Conferences. A local poultry show was held at the R.W. Centre, Doddaballapur in connection with the village conference and prizes were awarded to the best poultry raised by rural-folk. A scheme for the investigation of poultry disease, financed jointly by the Government and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, continued to be in operation.

Amrit Mahal and Live-stock Section.

Both the Mungar and Hingar rains were fairly satisfactory and consequently there was sufficient grazing and water for the cattle in most of the kaval lands. The condition of cattle was satisfactory. The strength of the four Government herds was 912 (803). There were 210 births and 101 deaths during the year. The total demand in respect of the Amrit Mahal Section under all heads amounted to Rs. 1,70,870 including a sum of Rs. 1,10,885 pending at the beginning of the year and out of this a sum of Rs. 30,271 was collected.

An extent of 51093 acres of land was leased out for temporary cultivation. An extent of 39.8 acres of kaval land was transferred to the Revenue Department.

Nine lakhs forty-six thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine (687232) heads of cattle were estimated to have collected at all the cattle fairs held in the State,

during the year, the sale price of the bullocks ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,200 a pair. One thousand four hundred and forty-five (1,476) prizes were distributed to the best cattle exhibits. Five out of the nine cattle exhibits at the All-India Cattle Show, Delhi, were awarded trophies including the challenge cup for the best Hallikar breed graciously presented by His Highness the Maharaja.

Sheep Section.

The six Government sheep breeding farms at Yelachihalli, Hebbal, Doddaballapur, Kurikaval, Chicksandra and Padavalpatna continued to work during the year. The Padavalpatna Farm was converted into a subvention scheme for Mandya District. There were nine Sheep Breeders' Associations at the beginning of the year and one more association was started at Birur during the year, bringing the total number of these associations in the State to 10. There were 2,576 members in all these Associations with a strength of 101896 sheep. One hundred and twenty-three stud farm rams were distributed through these associations and 772 scrub rams were castrated. Seventy-six thousand nine hundred and one sheep were clipped during the year. The total quantity of wool collected was 21,918 lbs. One thousand and forty-four woollen fabrics, valued at Rs. 10,453 were manufactured in the weaving sections attached to the Sheep Breeders' Associations at Kolar, Nagamangala, Closcpet and Doddaballapur. One thousand and eighty-seven fabrics were sold, realising a sum of Rs. 13,485.

Live-stock Improvement Scheme.

Sixty-six (120) bulls were distributed in the State free of cost under the free bull scheme. Sixteen (43) bulls maintained by private individuals were selected for the award of premia under "Premium

Bull Scheme". Under this scheme 16 (19) "One Day" village shows were held and silver medals and certificates were awarded to the best exhibits. The scheme gained the general appreciation of the rural public.

Government Grass and Stud Farm, Hesserghatta.

The Farm which was under the control of the Military Department was transferred to the control of the Department of Animal Husbandry in August 1947. The activities of this Farm were dealt with under (1) grass farm, (2) stud farm and (3) dry cattle farm. The revenue derived by Government from the sale of grasses amounted to nearly Rs. 1,15,700.

With a view to providing for the necessary care and maintenance of cows and buffaloes, especially in urban areas, during their period of uneconomic existence, *viz.*, the dry period, a dry cattle farm was sanctioned in August 1946. The farm was started from 1st October 1947 at Medahall Post Paddocks, temporarily. The farm is gaining in popularity as a most useful adjunct to the Hesserghatta Grass Farm.

Fishery Section.

Fishery Conservation measures were enforced during the year in the 3 Divisions comprising Mysore *cum* Mandya, Shrimoga and Kolar Districts. Two thousand and thirty-one fishing licenses were issued during the year, realising a total fishery revenue of Rs. 40,500. Arrangements are being made for the construction of buildings and importation of necessary equipment in connection with the establishment of the Fishery Research Station and Aquarium at Krishnarajasagara.

Bee-Keeping.

A comprehensive scheme of re-organisation and development of Bee-Keeping

in the State was sanctioned in January 1948. With a view to securing adequate trained personnel for launching developmental work, bee-keeping training classes of 3 months' duration were started during the year. There were 9 Bee-keeping Centres in the State.

Serum Institute.

The Serum Institute undertook, as usual, large scale manufactures of several sera and vaccines required for combating outbreaks of contagious diseases among live-stock. The Research Section continued with the investigation of various problems connected with diseases of live-stock, besides the laboratory examination of all clinical materials received from different institutions in the State. The preparation of anti-rabic vaccine against Ranikhet disease among fowls was continued and a scheme was sanctioned in October 1947 providing for the establishment of a production centre at Bangalore and nine vaccine depots in the District headquarters with a view to intensify the work on Ranikhet disease prophylaxis throughout the State. A total quantity of 769,333 (941,000) doses of several sera and vaccines was manufactured. Five lakhs forty-eight thousand six hundred and eighteen doses were sold within the State and 231,385 doses were sold to places outside the State. Two thousand one hundred and ninety-five doses are reported to have been issued to the Institute for experimental purposes.

The total expenditure of the Institute for the year amounted to Rs. 93,848 (Rs. 1,06,058) and the revenue realised was Rs. 1,49,135 (Rs. 1,42,979), thus yielding a net profit of Rs. 55,286.

The work of the Department continued to be satisfactory under the general direction and guidance of Dr. P. M. Narayanaswamy Naidu who has been since designated Director of the Animal Husbandry Department.

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN MYSORE.

The Sixteenth Meeting of the Policy Committee for Agriculture of the Mysore Economic Conference was held on Monday the 11th April 1949. *Rajasevasakti*, Sri A. K. Yegnarayana Iyer, M.A., etc., Chairman of the Committee, presided.

The Committee reviewed, in detail, the progress made in several Post-War schemes that have been implemented. As the progress in the compost scheme was being delayed on account of the difficulties in the present procedure in acquiring land for putting up compost pits, the Committee resolved to adopt the Land Requisitioning Act of 1948 passed in United Provinces with suitable modifications. In regard to the Tractor Ploughing scheme, it was found that progress was slow owing to (1) the inadequacy of the trained staff, (2) the lack of workshop facilities for attending to repairs and renewals and it was therefore resolved to address Government in the matter.

An experimental scheme for fish-culture in paddy fields during the paddy growing season drawn up by the Director of Animal Husbandry Services was discussed and it was resolved to recommend the

scheme to Government for sanction as it is a very promising method of short term food production.

The scheme sent up by the Commissioner for Rural Development for sanctioning interest-free loans and bonuses (on a sliding scale) to the agriculturists to bring virgin lands under cultivation was also discussed and he was requested to draw up a detailed scheme for examination by the Committee at its next meeting.

Finally, the Committee examined what the future set-up of the Economic Conference and its Policy Committees should be and unanimously resolved that the present Policy Committee for Agriculture should be similar in its functions to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research of the Government of India. In regard to the Agricultural Development in all its aspects, this Committee should be constituted as the sole and single authority to which all matters pertaining to this subject should be referred and for this purpose, it may, if necessary, be suitably expanded by the appointment of additional members and staff.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

EFFICIENCY AUDIT WORK.

During the quarter ending with March 1949, the Efficiency Audit Branch conducted inspections of 53 Government Offices, Depots, Stores and other Government Institutions, thus bringing the total number of inspections conducted since the commencement from 166 to 224. Inspections of four of these offices were conducted on behalf of the Economy Officer to Government with a view to enabling him to assess the scope of retrenchment in those offices. Under the scheme of Revenue Audit, six Taluk Offices were audited, mainly with a view to detecting leakages of revenue due to Government arising through short levy of assessment and rates, omission to book the demands due to Government in certain cases, loss of revenue due to delay in the disposal of darkhasts, etc. Inspections so conducted during the quarter have disclosed a number of instances of possible leakage of revenue amounting nearly to Rs. 27,760 in all, bringing the total figure to Rs. 70,050 for the current official year. The Presiding Officers of the offices concerned have been requested to take action for effecting recoveries or for fixing responsibility for the leakages or loss. Among the other irregularities disclosed during the inspections are attempts to misuse foodgrains in Food Depots by tampering with Ration Cards,

irregular distribution of grants allotted by Government and irregular accounting of cash transactions in certain subordinate offices and action has been taken in these cases to remedy the defects noticed and also towards punishing the offenders. Particular attention has also been paid in the course of the inspections to the manner of disposal of representations from the public with a view to preventing delays in that behalf and speeding up their disposal. To enable quicker disposal of papers and generally to ensure expeditious despatch of Government business in all departments, draft proposals have been submitted to Government and are under consideration.

The branch has also dealt with 13 petitions received during the quarter in regard to office irregularities of various kinds, thus raising the total number of petitions dealt with from the commencement to 184 and the number directly investigated to 126. Suitable disciplinary action has been ordered by Government against the concerned officers and officials in two cases reported by the branch and a recovery of Rs. 3,636 ordered from the official concerned in a certain case of missing Government materials. Investigations are being continued into irregularities brought to notice in nine cases outstanding at the end of the quarter.

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SIAMESE GLUTINOUS RICE.

METHODS OF COOKING.

A certain quantity of Siamese Glutinous Rice is expected to be distributed all over India, against the quotas fixed for the current year. As there is an impression that this rice does not respond to proper cooking by the usual methods, the following procedure advocated by the Central Foodgrains Analysis Laboratory, New Delhi, is published for general information :--

Procedure for Cooking Glutinous Rice.

1. *Ordinary Method.*—Two and half chhataks of Siamese Glutinous raw whole rice was taken. Two and half chhataks of water was first boiled; to this the above quantity of rice was added and kept on slow fire. When the rice was half cooked an additional quantity of water (1 chhatak) was added and the rice stirred. Care was taken that it was stirred slowly and gently. Too much stirring should not be done. When there was no water left in the utensil and the rice cooked, it was taken off from the fire. The rice thus cooked did not form into a glutinous mass and each grain was more or less separate from the other. The taste was sweet and normal.

2. *Soaking Method.*—Two and half chhataks of rice was soaked in two and

half chhataks of water for nearly 15 hours. Then it was cooked on slow fire and stirred once or twice gently. No additional quantity of water was added to this. Thus cooked rice did not form into a glutinous mass and was better than ordinary method, in which the rice grains were more separate than the other case.

3. *Frying Method.*—Two and half chhataks of rice was fried with two tolas of ghee on slow fire and when the rice changed its colour from white to more or less reddish light colour, two and half chhataks of water was added to it. When the rice was half boiled, an additional quantity of water—about one chhatak—was added. The rice thus cooked did not form into a glutinous mass and was sweet and normal in taste. In this case the cooked grains were more separate than in the other two cases.

4. *Steam Cooked*—Two and half chhataks of rice was taken and an equal quantity of water was added to this and was kept in the steam cooker. The rice thus cooked did not form into a glutinous mass and was sweet and normal in taste. The cooked grains were more separate than in the other three methods.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

REFUNDS OF PASSENGER FARES

With reference to certain misconceptions in the public mind about the difficulty being experienced by passengers of the Mysore State Railway in getting refunds of passenger fares, it is hereby informed that, according to rules, passenger fares can be refunded within three hours after the departure of the train for which the tickets are purchased. It is only when tickets are not surrendered within this prescribed time that an application is to be made to the Traffic Manager for refund. The time allowed is quite reasonable and adequate enough to meet all genuine requirements for refund and any increase of that time will only lead to malpractices and the misuse of tickets.

These rules are in conformity with the rules prescribed by the Indian Railway Conference Association and are generally applicable to all railway systems. (Press Note, dated 2nd April 1949).

PAPER QUOTA ENHANCED

In conformity with the resolution of the Paper Advisory Committee and in view of the availability of imported variety of paper in the market, it is decided to enhance the quota of Printing Presses and Publishers of Books, to 100 per cent of the basic year's consumption in the case of the former, and to 120 per cent of the basic year's consumption in the case of the latter, as per rules.

It must however be understood clearly that the entire quota in each case should not be expected to be supplied by the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., only. Though endeavours will be made by them to arrange supplies to the allotted maximum, any deficiency or the entire quota may be met by the purchase of imported foreign paper. Quota cards must be presented to the dealer at the time of each purchase and entries got written up as to the quantity and quality of paper purchased in the appropriate columns of the quota card.

The proprietors of Printing Presses and Publishers of Books are, therefore, requested to return their old quota cards of 1948, to the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, before the 10th April 1949, for cancellation and issue of new cards. Renewals of quotas will not generally be undertaken on applications received after 10th April 1949. (Press Note, dated 2nd April 1949).

EXPORT OF POTATOES

Several representations have been made to Government urging that the ban on the export of potatoes outside the State has caused hardship to the growers and that the permit system has not been advantageous to them as they have incurred heavy charges in raising the crop. As there is no ban on the export of potatoes in the adjoining Provinces and in order to afford relief to the raiyats, Government have directed that the ban on the export of potatoes from the State be lifted temporarily till the end of May 1949. (Press Note, dated 14th April 1949).

IMPORT OF ONE RUPEE NOTES BANNED

The Government of India have imposed with effect from 4th March 1949 a ban on import into India from Pakistan of Government of India one rupee notes and to export to Pakistan of Government of India currency notes and Reserve Bank of India notes except in case of *bona fide* travellers to Pakistan who are permitted to carry with them an amount not exceeding Rupees fifty. (Press Note, dated 4th April 1949).

TAKING CENSUS OF ORPHANED REFUGEES

It has been proposed, in accordance with the Government of India directive, to take out a census of the refugee widows, unattached women and orphan unattached children that have come down to Mysore State and who are absolutely unprovided for or are either on the road or with distant relatives or undesirable persons.

The refugee associations and individuals are hereby requested to furnish the Office of the Secretary, Mysore State Refugee Relief Committee, Resident's Office Building, Bangalore, with accurate information about the said refugee orphan unattached children and women by the 12th April 1949.

Such women and orphan children should be brought to the Office of the Secretary, Mysore State Refugee Relief Committee, along with the Refugee Certificates issued when they were originally registered as dependants, on the 12th April 1949, between 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. for taking the census.

The co-operation of the refugees and several Refugee Associations is requested in making the census as accurate as possible. (Press Note, dated 6th April 1949).

EXPORT OF COTTON PROHIBITED

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have amended clause 3 of the Cotton Movements Control Order, 1944, by which transport of cotton by rail, road, river or air outside the Mysore State is prohibited except under and in accordance with either a General Permit issued by Government or a Special Permit issued by the Controller of Civil Supplies and the Additional Textile Commissioner in Mysore. The General Permit issued by Government under the Cotton Movements Control Order, 1944, in their Notification No. D. 560—I. & C. 15-44-5, dated the 17th July 1944, permitting the export by rail of cotton to certain places outside the State has been withdrawn. (Press Note, dated 6th April 1949).

MYSORE COTTON LICENSING ORDER

With a view to controlling the movement of cotton which is in short supply in the State, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have promulgated an Order called the Mysore Cotton Licensing Order, 1949. The important provisions of the Order are that no person shall, from the date of this Order purchase, sell, store or carry on business in cotton or shall hold cotton in hypothecation or against pledge, except under or in accordance with the conditions of a licence prescribed thereunder. A fee of Rs. 5 per year has been fixed for a licence to deal in cotton or for its renewal from time to time; duplicate licence being issued on payment of a fee of Re. 1. Any quantity of cotton possessed by a manufacturer of yarn in excess of the quantity reasonably required by him for manufacturing yarn during the next six months should be reported to the licensing authority (the Controller of Civil Supplies and the Additional Textile Commissioner in Mysore) who would convey suitable instructions for its disposal. Contravention of any of the provisions of the Order shall entail cancellation of the licence by the Licensing Authority without prejudice to any other action that may be taken against him. This will take effect immediately. (Press Note, dated 6th April 1949).

REDRESSING GRIEVANCES

In the interests of the Railway employees, the General Manager, Mysore State Railway, has drawn the attention of the Officers of the Railway Department to the fact that all grievances represented by any member of the staff should be looked into promptly and redressed wherever possible. (Press Note, dated 8th April 1949).

DISCOVERY OF VERMICULITE DEPOSITS

Deposits of Vermiculite, a mineral which is being extensively used in the construction of sound-proof and fire-proof buildings, have been discovered in some parts of Mysore State. The mineral was first noticed in Tumkur District, and recent investigations by the Mysore Geological Department have revealed that it occurs in bulk at Malavanghatta (Channarayana Taluk), Bageshpura and Nandihalli (Arsikere Taluk), Chunchinkatte (Krishnarajanagar Taluk), and other places.

Vermiculite is a yellow, brown or green micaceous mineral which when heated has the characteristic property of exfoliating and expanding about fifteen times its original volume, and as a result the specific gravity is reduced from 2.6 to 0.1 or less. Such expanded vermiculite weighs only about 8 lbs. per cubic foot whereas a similar volume of sand or clay weighs nearly 90 lbs. The uses of vermiculite are based mainly on its being comparatively refractory with low conductivity for heat and sound.

Exfoliated vermiculite is used either as a loose filling or moulded into slabs, cemented into flexible sheets, or applied as a plastic mass. When combined with suitable bonding materials, vermiculite is fabricated into pipe covering, insulating blocks, plasters, tiles and structural roof slabs. As a light-weight aggregate in concrete, vermiculite has been largely employed for cast slabs used in the construction of prefabricated houses, and for the decks and roofs of ships and buildings subject to bombing attack. It is a substitute for rock wool and glass wool, and has increasing application for insulating buildings, ovens, furnaces, and refrigerators. The heated material takes on brilliant silvery or golden sub-metallic lustres, and so the powder is employed in wall-paper decoration.

Till about 20 years ago, this mineral was considered only as of scientific interest, but with the progress of science and the development of industry, vermiculite has come into its own on account of its commercial value. The chief producer and consumer of the mineral is America, but the mineral has also been reported to occur in the Ural Mountains, Russia, parts of the Transvaal, Tanganyika, and Australia. Mysore State is probably the only place in India where the mineral has so far been noticed, and this discovery is an addition to the mineral wealth of the State. The Mysore Geological Department has undertaken intensive prospecting work to estimate the extent and quality of these occurrences. (Press Note, dated 9th April 1949).

APPLICATION FOR PAPER QUOTA

The Proprietors of those Printing Presses in the State who have been permitted by the Government to operate the Presses after 12th June 1944 and who have not hitherto obtained a quota of paper from the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, are requested to send their applications (with the following particulars), to reach the Controller's Office on or before 21st April 1949 :—

- (a) Name of the Press and Address.
- (b) Name of the Proprietor.
- (c) Number and date of Government Order granting permission to operate the Press.

A quota of paper as per clause 14 of the Paper Control (Economy) Order, 1946, will be issued to them after due scrutiny of their applications.

Though the demand of all the presses will be met by the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd., as far as possible, still any deficiency must be made good by the owners of the press by the purchase of imported paper. Quota cards should be presented to the dealer at the time of each purchase and entries got written up as to the quantity and quality of paper purchased in the appropriate columns of the quota card.

Applications received after the prescribed date will not generally be considered. (Press Note, dated 14th April 1949).

" FLOWER DAY CELEBRATIONS

The Indian National Committee of the United Nations' Appeal for Children held a " Flower Day " in Delhi on 5th November 1948 in connection with the United Nations' appeal for funds, with the idea of popularising the appeal and evoking a generous response from the public. It was also suggested to this Government to hold a similar " Flower Day " in Mysore State for the purpose. The sixth of December 1948, was fixed for celebrating the " Flower Day " in Mysore. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District (Urban), was requested to be in charge of the arrangements connected with the " Flower Day ".

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District (Urban), has reported that collections so far received stand at Rs. 9,554-10-3 (Rupees nine thousand, five hundred and fifty-four annas ten and pies three) and that collections from the Deputy Commissioners of Tumkur and Bangalore District (Rural), are still awaited. After deducting out of the above collections, the expenses so far incurred, a sum of Rs. 7,880-11-10 (Rupees seven thousand, eight hundred and eighty, annas eleven and pies ten) was remitted to the Honorary Treasurer, United Nations' Appeal for Children,

Indian National Committee, New Delhi. (Press Note, dated 16th April 1949).

ISSUE OF LICENCES TO DEALERS IN COTTON

The attention of dealers in cotton is invited to the provisions of the Mysore cotton Licensing Order, 1949, and the Press Note issued by the Government in their Notification No. C. 96—C.O. 53-48-3, dated 6th April 1949, on this behalf and they are hereby informed that the last date prescribed for the receipt of applications for the issue of licences is 25th April 1949. The dealers are therefore required to send in their applications before that date to the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, in the prescribed form published as an annexure to the supplemental issue of the *Mysore Gazette* dated 7th April 1949.

Each application should be carefully filled up and must be accompanied by a Treasury chellan for having credited the prescribed fee of Rs. 5. The fee should be credited under the head " XXII Industries and Commerce (1) Cement, Cloth and Yarn Licence Fee."

Manufacturers of yarn who are obliged to take a licence under clause 3 of this Order and who hold stocks of cotton exceeding the quantity which would reasonably be required by them for manufacturing yarn during the next six months, shall declare this excess stock before 25th April 1949, shall not dispose the same and await the orders of the Licensing Authority in the matter. (Press Note, dated 16th April 1949).

EXPORT OF COTTON ON PERMITS

The attention of the public is drawn to Government Notification No. C. 97—C.O. 54-48-2, dated 6th April 1949, by which they have withdrawn the General Permit for the export of cotton outside Mysore and amended clause 3 of the cotton Movements Control Order, 1944.

Thus, those who are desirous of exporting cotton outside Mysore, will have to obtain Special Permits from the Office of the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, applications for which must be made in the prescribed form which are available at the Office of the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore. Four copies of the applications must be submitted. (Press Note, dated 16th April 1949)

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE RAILWAY STATIONS

The following improvements to the several railway stations on the State Railway have been effected :—

1. All stations wherever electric power is available, except Nayandahalli in Mysore District,

have been provided with electric lights. Estimate for providing electric lights at Nayandahalli has also been sanctioned and the work will be taken up early. Estimate in respect of stations in Bangalore District for providing electric lights wherever power is available within the radius of a mile are called for and action will be taken on receipt of the same.

2. Proper sign boards to point to the public telephone booth at Bangalore City have been fixed.

3. Orders have been placed for the supply of 200 wooden benches and on receipt of the same they will be distributed to the various stations.

4. Separate booking offices for ladies have been opened at Mysore and Bangalore.

5. Action will be taken to instal neon lights soon after the quotations are accepted and supplies are made.

6. Proposals for providing, R. C. C. water cistern with taps at 38 stations have been sanctioned and work will be taken up soon. At other stations where water is available taps have been provided.

7. Shady trees have been planted in the station platform edges at Bidadi and Kengeri and action is being taken for providing the same at other stations after the monsoon sets in.

8. Proposals for providing fencing at stations are being worked out in the Engineering Department and the work will be taken up soon after those proposals are sanctioned.

9. Avenues of *kongu* and tamarind trees have been planted on Mysore-Arsikere Section where water is available nearby. In respect of other Sections, the work will be taken up just after the rains set in.

10. Action has been taken to attend to the cleanliness of coaches and mobile gangs also have been appointed at Bangalore City, Mysore and Arsikere for this purpose. (Press Note, dated 18th April 1949).

A SCARE IN COTTON MARKET

It is brought to the notice of Government that owing to the promulgation of the Mysore Cotton Licensing Order, 1949, a scare has been created in the cotton market in Chitaldrug District and that certain interests are under-buying cotton from the agriculturists without obtaining a licence as mentioned in the Order and without waiting for the fixation of proper prices. This course is illegal. Under the Order, no person "shall purchase, sell, store or carry on business in cotton or shall hold cotton in hypothecation or against pledge except in accordance with the licence issued in Form A". The attention of the buying merchants is drawn to

the penalties they incur in violating the provisions of this Order.

The cotton growers are hereby assured that reasonable prices will be fixed very early in consultation with the concerned interests and that they need not rush to sell their stocks to unlicensed merchants. (Press Note, dated 16th April 1949).

SELLING PRICE OF MAIZE

Government have ordered that maize, imported into Mysore, may be sold at five seers per rupee uniformly all over the State, that is, at the same rate as that fixed for millets. (Press Note, dated 19th April 1949).

DEMANDS OF THE HOTEL WORKERS' ASSOCIATION

In view of the disturbing news that the City Hotel Workers Association had given a strike notice and that the relations between the hotel workers and the hotel keepers were not very cordial, the Minister for Labour invited the representatives of both the parties for a Conference in his Chambers on the 14th instant. There was a heart-to-heart discussion and both the parties took the advice of the Minister and came to an agreement on almost all the questions. The demands of the Hotel Workers' Association were as follows -

1. Four months wages as bonus and to effect first payment immediately. (One month's bonus as independence bonus and three months' bonus for every year).

2. Minimum wage of Rs. 30 for all employees.

3. Supply of two uniforms to every worker for use during working hours, once in every six months.

4. Grant of privilege leave, casual leave, etc., as allowed in other industrial concerns.

5. Opening of Provident Fund Scheme.

6. Compensation for the accidents happening while on duty.

7. Grant of leave on festival and other important occasions including May Day.

8. Guarantee of security of service.

9. Recognition of the Association.

10. Collection of membership fee of all the employees by the employers and remittance to the Association every month.

As a result of the Conference, demands Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 were withdrawn. About demands Nos. 2 and 3, the hotel workers agreed to make them more definite and realistic and regarding demand No. 5, the hotel-keepers agreed to consider the opening of a Provident Fund Scheme in

accordance with the rules governing such scheme. Regarding demand No. 1, it was agreed that all the hotel-keepers should make a contribution for payment of a bonus to the hotel workers which may have some relation to the profits they made, but that this total collection will be pooled into one fund and distributed among all the hotel workers (Members of the Association) in accordance with a scheme to be agreed upon by a Committee of Workers, Proprietors and the Labour Department. These latter items are to be finalised at the next meeting which is to be held in the Chambers of the Minister for Law and Labour on the 5th May 1949. (Press Note, dated 19th April 1949).

RATES OF TARIFF AT GOVERNMENT HOTELS

It is notified for general information that the rates of tariff at Government Hotels—Hotel Metropole, Mysore and Hotel Krishnarajasagar, Krishnarajasagar—are revised as follows with effect from the 19th April 1949:—

<i>Hotel Metropole, Mysore.</i>	<i>Daily.</i>	<i>Monthly.</i>
	Rs.	Rs.
Boarding and Lodging ...	15 Single } 28 Double } 17 Single } 32 Double }	400 Single 750 Double
<i>Hotel Krishnarajasagar.</i>		
Boarding and Lodging ...	18 Single 34 Double	500 Single 800 Double

The daily rates for doubles will be applicable only to families when they consist of husband and wife or a near female relation like the daughter or sister, otherwise the charges will be twice the rates for single.

The rates for Lunch, Dinner and Breakfast will be:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Lunch ...	4	0	0
Dinner ...	4	8	0
Breakfast ...	2	8	0
Tea ...	1	8	0
Chota Hazri ...	1	0	0

Children.—Children below 12 years will be charged at half the rates for adults. Babies-in-arms and children under three will be charged only for items actually taken.

Servants.—Servants will be fed at Rs. 2-8-0 per day for 2 meals or at Rs. 1-4-0 a meal and any extras at usual tariff rates.

Garage.—The existing rate of Re. 1 per day or night's parking and half the above rate for use of garage for less than six hours will continue.

Parking of cars in the night in the open and within Metropole Hotel compound will be charged at Re. 0-6-0 per car. No charge will be made at Hotel Krishnarajasagar.

Dogs.—The existing rate of Re. 1 a day will continue. Pups and dogs of small breeds Re. 0-8-0 a day will be charged.

Lodging Charges.—The rate will be Rs. 7 per diem. When a night's lodging is not taken and the stay is less than 12 hours, half the above rate will be charged. Overstay of less than three hours will not be charged if no meals are taken. (Press Note, dated 20th April 1949).

UNFOUNDED REPORT

1. A news report has it that in respect of "a plea made in the preliminary reply to the States Finance Enquiry Committee, the Mysore Government are now veering round to the view that integration of the revenue and resources alike is just and inevitable". The report proceeds on this unverified and unwarranted premise and refers to alleged discussions in the Cabinet in the matter. The report does not stop here, but professes to deal with the question of an outright merger of Mysore supposed to be favoured by a section of opinion. In the same way, hypothetical arguments and conclusions are freely indulged in about the Mysore State Railway, the Income-tax system and Railway Workshop Disposal of Central Excises collected in Mysore and the question of control over Defence and Communications are similarly sought to be dealt with. More than all, it is stated that key posts in the Police will be filled by selection made by the Government of India. Having said all this, the report ends in a facile conclusion that Mysore will probably continue to enjoy full benefits as a result of integration. The present Ministry is also criticised that they are not definite about their plans on nation-building projects in Mysore and that the Central Government will hereafter supervise this branch of the Government's activity.

2. Government desire the public to understand that the foregoing report in every respect is entirely unfounded. It is surprising that the correspondent should have exhibited such irresponsibility in this respect. Most of the matters to which he refers above have nothing to do with the question of financial integration, the terms of which are well known. They would invite attention to their Press Note dated the 31st March 1949. Even to-day the position continues exactly to be what it was as given in the Press Note. The whole question of

Financial arrangements is still in the stage of negotiation and no final conclusion on any aspect has as yet been reached. The public are requested not to lend credence to such garbled or unfounded reports.

3. Attention is further invited to the recent statement of Sri Dandekar, Member of the States Finance Inquiry Committee, at Rajkot when he said that "their recommendations would not put the States and the States Unions in a disadvantageous position or stifle their growth". (Press Note, dated 20th April 1949).

BONUS FOR VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OF FOODGRAINS

In the Press Note on the Food situation in the State dated the 5th March 1949 published just before the inauguration of the Food Procurement Drive, it was announced that, with a view to encourage voluntary surrenders of foodgrains, Government would grant bonus of Rs. 2 per palla over and above the price fixed, the bonus being tenable only till the end of March 1949. Formal orders authorising the payment of bonus were however not issued as the matter was under correspondence with the Food Ministry, Government of India. Orders have now been passed by Government authorising payment of the bonus of Rs. 2 per palla of foodgrains in respect of voluntary surrenders by exempted holders and by surplus holders only for quantities over and above their surpluses till the end of April 1949. The bonus will also be payable to those who have already surrendered foodgrains over and above the assessed surpluses and will be applicable to paddy, ragi and jola. Government fully trust that now that the term of the bonus has been extended, all public-spirited citizens will avail themselves of the special concession during the short term for which it will still be available, and help to maximise local procurement to the utmost possible extent. (Press Note, dated 22nd April 1949).

REVENUE OFFICERS EMPOWERED TO ISSUE CEMENT

The attention of the public is hereby drawn to the Government Notification No. C. 203-15—C. O. 55-48-2, dated 12th April 1949, decentralising the distribution of cement in the State and empowering the Revenue Officers to issue authorisations for cement to the consumers, as noted below:—

1. The Amildars of Taluks are authorised to issue cement up to 5 bags on the recommendation of the Village Panchayat Chairman, etc., after verification of Municipal Receipts for the Municipal taxes paid by the consumer.

2. The Sub-Division Officers are authorised to issue cement up to 20 bags, after verifying the Municipal Receipts, etc., and also on the certificate from the local Officer of the Public Works Department.

3. The Deputy Commissioners are authorised to issue cement up to 100 bags, after getting the estimate of quantity required certified by the Executive Engineer of the District.

4. The requirements of cement exceeding 5 tons (100 bags) will be issued by the Controller of Civil Supplies, on the recommendation of Messrs. The Cement Marketing Co. of India, Ltd., Bangalore City.

In respect of all applications of the consumers, for any quantity of cement, of Bangalore City, Civil Station, Bangalore South and Bangalore North Taluks, the existing arrangements will continue. (Press Note, dated 25th April 1949).

"GARUDA KEMBUTHI" PADDY CLASSED I VARIETY

On several representations from the raiyats of Mandya District requesting that Garudakembuthi paddy grown in their District may be classified as paddy of fine quality since it is on a par with "Ratnachoodi" variety which is already classed as 'I Variety', the matter was enquired into and on detailed examination, the Government are pleased to classify the said "Garudakembuthi paddy" (grown in Mandya District) under the 'I Quality' and have issued a notification to this effect separately. This will take effect from the date of Notification classifying the said paddy under Class I. (Press Note, dated 25th April 1949).

DECLARATION OF STOCKS OF COTTON

In continuation of the Press Note dated 16th April 1949, it is further notified that all persons holding stocks of all varieties of cotton on any account whatsoever shall declare their stocks (in each variety) on or before 30th April 1949. (Press Note, dated 26th April 1949).

RICE RE-CLASSIFIED INTO TWO VARIETIES ONLY

Consequent on the classification of paddy as 'first' and 'second' varieties only, under the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1948, instead of three, as was in vogue previously, Government have ordered that rice may also be reclassified into two varieties only and issued as under:—

Rice.	Retail per Rupee.
First variety	... 2½ seers
Second variety	... 3 "

(Press Note, dated 26th April 1949).

THE MYSORE SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT

It has been brought to the notice of Government that the provisions as contained under the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act are not being observed properly by the owners of Shops and Proprietors of Commercial Establishments and other Establishments. Either they are being evaded or connived at. In these circumstances, the attention of all concerned is invited to the fact that the operation of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, and the Rules thereunder is extended to the Bangalore City, Civil Area, Bangalore, Mysore City and Kolar Gold Field Area. The Inspectors to enforce the provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act are also appointed in these areas. The proprietors of Shops, Commercial Establishments and other Establishments coming within the purview of the said enactment are requested to adhere to the provisions under the said piece of legislation and to co-operate in its successful working and thereby promoting smooth and happier relations between themselves and their employees. (Press Note, dated 26th April 1949)

MAIZE ISSUED AGAINST A PORTION OF MILLET QUOTA

Consequent upon the failure, during the year, of millet crops in the several parts of the State, the acquisition of ragi and local jola within the State has been poor. To make up the deficit in millets, the Government of India have allotted to us as much as 510,000 pallas of millet, for the current year and have intimated that this allotment will be supplied in the shape of milo and maize. In view of the State's deficit for millets, maize has been unavoidably accepted. Already 2,500 tons of maize have arrived and about 3,000 tons more are under transit with a view to see that the stocks of maize are consumed quickly, maize is being issued against a portion of the millet quota according to the following break up

	<i>Ragi Maize Milo or Jola Total</i> (In Ounces)			
B' Class ...	2'0	2'0	1'8	5'8
Heavy Manual Labour.	3'0	3'0	2'6	8'8
Plantation Labour.	1'0	1'0	1'0	3'0

The public are requested to co-operate with Government and help in the disposal of the imported maize to the best advantage. (Press Note, dated 21st April 1949).

THE PUBLIC SECURITY ACT, 1940, AMENDED

In the interests of public security, orders of detention and orders restricting the movements, etc., of certain persons considered anti-social have been issued from time to time under the Mysore Public Security Act, 1940. There have been requests for release on parole and for relaxation of restrictive orders from persons subject to those orders. It was found that there was no provision in the Act to comply with such requests. The provisions of the Mysore Prisons Act which permit temporary releases of prisoners were found inapplicable to persons detained under the Public Security Act. Government considered that in deserving cases orders of release of detenus on parole should be made and restrictive orders should also be relaxed whenever necessary. Provision was also considered necessary to determine the conditions, of detention, such as maintenance, discipline, etc.

As the matter was urgent and could not be delayed till the ensuing Budget Session of the Mysore Legislature, it was considered desirable to pass an Emergency Act for the purpose, amending the Mysore Public Security Act. The amendments empower the Government to determine the conditions of detention of detenus and to make orders for their temporary release, and in the case of persons subject to restrictive orders, to suspend such orders for temporary periods. A regular Bill is also being placed before the Legislature to repeal and replace the Emergency Act. (Press Note, dated 21st April 1949)

EXCHANGE OF PADDY, RAGI AND JOLA.

With a view to facilitating exchange of one grain for another by growers in accordance with their needs, Government have, in continuation of their Press Note, dated 18th March 1949, ordered that whenever people want to exchange one grain for the other, paddy, ragi or jola will be issued at depots in the following proportion, subject to stocks being available and subject also to the difference in cost of grains, if any, being worked out on the basis of the purchase price and recovered from or paid to the parties before exchange is completed—

- (1) One palla of ragi or jola will be issued in exchange for every three pallas of paddy surrendered.
- (2) Two pallas of paddy will be issued in exchange for one and a half pallas of ragi or jola surrendered.
- (3) One palla of ragi will be issued in exchange for one and a half pallas of jola and one palla of jola will be issued in exchange for one and a half pallas of ragi. (Press Note, dated 27th April 1949).

INFORMATION FILMS AND NEWS-REELS

The Government of India have made arrangements to resume the production of short documentary films and news-reels for exhibition throughout India. These films will be supplied to exhibitors in Mysore State at the same reasonable rates of rental as they will be available to exhibitors in the Provinces. It is obligatory under the Mysore Cinematograph Act and Rules for Cinema Houses in Mysore State to exhibit at each performance one or more approved information films or news-reels not exceeding 1,000 feet in length.

The Assistant Controller, Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 20, Huns Road, Mahalakshmi, Bombay 11, who is in charge of the distribution of approved films, will enter into contracts with cinema houses. The question of fixation of rentals to be charged to cinema exhibitors will be considered by him after taking into account the exhibitors' capacity to pay. Exhibitors in Mysore State are therefore requested to furnish to the Assistant Controller (Distribution), as early as possible, full particulars of the location of their cinema as with total Box Office collections exclusive of entertainment tax separately for -

January-March	} 1948
April-June	
July-September	
October-December	

so that their cinemas could be taken into the Government of India scheme immediately.

It is since reported that the films produced by the Films Division will be available in both 35-mm and 16-mm. size, in English, Hindustani, Bengali, Tamil and Telugu versions. The cost per copy of one reel of 35-mm. size would be Rs. 85 and that of 16-mm. size, Rs. 65. (Press Note, dated 27th April 1949)

EXPORT OF GRANITE ARTICLES TO U. K.

Granite monuments and other finished granite articles may now be exported to the United Kingdom on the same basis as under the Token Imports Scheme, i.e., 20 per cent of the average pre-war rate, as sanctioned by the Government of India.

Prospective exporters of such articles in Mysore State are advised to approach the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore, for necessary information and instructions. (Press Note, dated 29th April 1949)

EDUCATIONAL CONCESSIONS

The question of affording educational concessions to the students of the Civil Area of Bangalore after its retrocession to the Mysore State, in the same manner as is being done in the State, has been engaging the attention of Government. It has now been decided to introduce the system prevailing in Mysore State in the Civil Area with effect from 1949-50, as indicated below -

1. No fees need be levied on pupils studying in the Primary and Middle Schools.
2. The educational concessions, which are prevailing in the Mysore State in regard to the Schedule Castes, Depressed Classes, children and dependents of Military personnel and free ships, scholarships and cost of books, will be made applicable also to the Civil Area.
3. In the case of Anglo-Indians and Europeans the concessions which they have been enjoying now will be continued for three years. Thereafter no special concessions will be shown to them and they will be treated on a par with the Anglo-Indians and Europeans living in other parts of the State.
4. The scholarships that are being awarded to the deaf and dumb, technical or industrial schools, cadets undergoing training in the King George's Royal Indian Military Colleges at Bangalore and Belgaum, and Medical Institutions, will be continued for a period of three years, and thereafter, the matter may be reconsidered.
5. Special cases of hardships while introducing the above rules will be dealt with by Government on their merits. (Press Note, dated 29th April 1949).

GRANT OF LICENCES.

In continuation of the Press Note issued on 16th April 1949, prescribing the 25th April 1949 as the last date for receiving applications for the grant of licences under the Mysore Cotton Licensing Order, 1949, it is hereby notified that the time-limit for the receipt of the applications is extended till the 10th May 1949. (Press Note, dated 29th April 1949).

RECRUITMENT TO INTER-SERVICE WING COURSE AT THE ARMED FORCES ACADEMY, DEHRA DUN.

It has been found that the response to the Armed Forces Academy (Inter-Service Wing)

information held by the Federal Public Service Commissioner in January 1949 and the standard of candidates who appeared at the examination, has been poor. It would appear that the information and publicity for the course at the Inter-Service Wing of the Armed Forces Academy has not penetrated beyond a limited range. The candidates and their parents are probably not in possession of full facts, regarding the scope, purpose, the system and the subjects of education at the Armed Forces Academy, to enable them to make up their mind. To remedy this, the Government of India have decided to set up in each military command a touring team of Officers composed of a Lt.-Col of the Army or his equivalent in the Navy and Air Force, and a representative from the R.I.N and R.I.A.F. of the rank of Lt.-Comd/Sqd. Ldr., whose duties would be to tour vigorously, visit Schools and Colleges and to establish personal contact with potential candidates, their parents and those who influence their educational, cultural, social and home life

with a view to promoting interest amongst and encouraging young men to elect to go to the Armed Forces Academy (Inter-Service Wing). They will be in a position to answer questions to remove any doubt or misapprehension that may exist in the minds of the candidates and their guardians

The third course at the Inter-Service Wing will commence in January 1950 (*vide Gazette of India* Ministry of Defence, Notification No. 28—E., dated 19th February 1949) for which arrangements have been made to receive applications up to the beginning of June 1949. As the Officers' Touring Teams will have a very arduous task to perform in a very short time, the Government of India request that fullest co-operation, help and guidance may be extended to the Touring Teams. It is the declared policy of the Government of India to abolish all class composition in the Armed Forces and to remove any bias in regard to martial or non-martial class. (Press Note, dated 30th April 1949)

The MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

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THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

List of books added to the University Library from 1st March 1949 to 1st April 1949

Philosophy

- Hecking, W. F. and Others I refance to Philosophy. (104).
Weiss, P. Nature and Man. (104).
Russell, B. .. . Human Knowledge. Its Scope and Limits (110)

Psychology

- Seashore, R. H. (ed). Field of Psychology. (140-91).
Churchman O W Theory of Experimental Inference (119a)
Newman, R. H. and Others Limit A Study of Heredity and Environment (149c)

Modern Philosophers.

- Wolfson, H. A. The Philosophy of Spinoza, (191)

Sociology General.

- Sunderson, D Social Society and Rural Social Organization (300-4)

Statistics

- Lyle I Statistical Analysis of Production and Factory Operations (311)

Politics.

- Levy, H J Theory of Modern State. (300) f
Wright, D M The Progress (199)

Economics.

- Balalrishna, R The Industrialization in India. (300-4)
United Nations Economic Features of the World Economic Situation, 1947 (325).
Robinson E A G The Structure of Competitive Industry (Cambridge Economic Hand-
book 330-8)
Sastry, N S R A Study of India's Industrial Development. (331).

Law

- Hibbert, W H Jurisprudence (340-1).
Cobbett, Pitt. Cases in International Law Volume I Cases. (345)

Life Insurance

- Dublin, L. I. and Lotka, A J The Economics of a Man (36)

Education.

- Eaton, T H An Approach to a Philosophy of Education (370-4).
Eaton, T. H College Teaching (371).
Leslie, G. H. and Matthias, E. Workaday Arithmetic First, Second and Third Books (372-1).
Newsom J The Education of Girls (373-5)

Philology

- Bloch, B. and Trager, G I. Outline of Linguistic Analysis. (404).
Bloomfield, L. Outline Guide for the Practical Study of Foreign Languages (404).

Pure Science.

- De Vries, L. German-English Science Dictionary (503).
Whitehead, A N. Essays in Science and Philosophy. (504)
Whitehouse, S and Pritchard, A W. General Science. Part II. (504).

Wald, A.	...	...	...	Sequential Analysis. (510).
Mackey, C. O.	...	...	...	Graphical Solutions. (512-2).
Leuschke, S.	...	...	...	Lectures on Differential Equations. (512).
Wright, H. N.	...	...	...	First Course in Theory of Numbers. (512-81).
Smart, W. M.	...	...	...	Foundations of Astronomy. (520).
Keenan, J. H.	...	...	...	Thermodynamic Properties of Air. (536-7).
Reed, H. H.	...	...	...	Geology. (Home Uni. Lib. No. 198) (080/550).
Holmes, S. J.	...	...	...	The Biology of Frog. (530).
Woodruff, L. L.	...	...	...	Foundations of Biology. (570).
Hegner, R. W.	Invertebrate Zoology. (590).

Applied Arts.

Kunert, W.	A Textbook of Illumination. (621-3).
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Literature General.

Farrell, J. T.	The League of Frightened Philistines. (810-4).
Flower, R.	...	...	..	The Irish Tradition. (810-4).
Quennell, P.	...	...	...	Four Portraits Study of the Eighteenth Century (810-4)

English Literature.

Bar, C.	...	...	...	The Poetry of the Brownings. (821-081).
Grigson, G.	..	...	...	The Romantics. (821-081).
Sackville-West, V. and Nicolson, H.	..	...	...	Another World than this An Anthology. (851-081)
Langland, W.	...	...	...	Piers The Plowman. Ed. by W. W. Skeat (821-1b).
Ballett, G. (ed.)	...	.	.	Silver Poets of the Sixteenth Century (Everyman's Lib. N 385 (080/821-2).
Bajan, B.	...	...	...	Poems Lost and the Seventeenth Century Reader (821-32).
Eliot, T. S.	...	...	.	Four Quarters. (821-6)
Pound, Ezra.	...	.	.	The Decad of Cantos (821-6).
Sponder, S.	...	...	...	The Still Centre (821-6)
Brent, G. (ed.)	..	..	...	Excerpts from Plays for Presentation. (822-03).
Magro, R. L. (ed.)	..	..	...	Dramatic Verse. (822-31).
Duckett, R. S.	...	...	...	Anglo-Saxon Saints and Scholars (824-1).
Richardson, S.	...	...	...	Classics 4 vols. (Everyman's Lib.) (080/824-43).
Housman, L.	...	...	..	Strange Ends and Discoveries. (821-6)
Narayan, R. K.	...	...	...	The Dark Room. (823-6).
Sinclair, Upton	...	...	...	Presidential Mission. (823-6).
Wells, H. G.	The War of the Worlds (823-6)

Classical Literature.

Dunsany, Lord (tr.)	The Odes of Horace (852b).
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Kannada.

Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Endowment Series	Gramanairmalya, by S. D. Narayana Gowda
				Malaris Nirodha, by B. Ananthaswami Rao.
				Yoga-angalu, by T. Krishnamacharya.
				Pasupalane, by M. Krishna Sastri. (869k).
Ramaswami Iyengar, G.	...	...	..	Hallya Balu (869k).

Geography.

Cass, E. C. and Bergsmark, D. R.	...	...	...	College Geography (910-9).
Lockey, E. E. and Anderson, R. S.	.	...	...	Regions and Nations of the World. (910-9).
Muller, G. J. and Parkins, A. E.	..	...	...	Geography of North America. (911)6
Valkenburg, S. and Huntington, E.	..	.	.	Europe. (911)

Biography.

Brittain, F.	...	..	...	Arthur Quiller Couch. (928).
Gibbs, L.	...	...	.	Sheridan (928).
Wilcocks, M. P.	...	...	...	A True Born Englishman. Life of Henry Fielding (928)
Nehru, J.	...	...	...	Mahatma Gandhi (923-2).
Hsiung, S. I.	Life of Chiang Kai-Shek. (923-2).

India-History.

Rajkumar, N. V.	One Year of Freedom. (960-9).
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**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY
FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1949.**

A Fall of 3·2 Points.

The Cost of Living Index Number for the month of February 1949, works up to 297·1 points registering a Fall of 3·2 points.

The index number of Food group declined by 4·3 points to 335·9 points owing to a fall in to 335·9 points the prices of turdhal, avaredhal, greengram, jaggery, coffee seeds, vegetables, groundnut oil, chillies, coriander and garlic.

The index number of the fuel and lighting group declined by 1·7 points to 253·5 points owing to a fall in the prices of castor oil.

Decrease in the price of supari resulted in the fall of the index number of the miscellaneous group by 3·9 points to 297·2 points.

The index number of the clothing and house rent groups remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936-100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Numbers				
			Year ended June 1936			January 1949		February 1949		January 1949	February 1949		
Food.—			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Raw Rice	... Seer (Msr.)...	14·0	0	2	2	0	6	5	0	6	5	296	296
Boiled Rice	... ..	22·6	0	2	3	0	6	5	0	6	5	285	285
Ragi	... ..	6·6	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	3	2	292	292
Blackgram Dhal	... ..	0·7	0	3	1	0	14	5	0	14	5	468	468
Tur Dhal	... ..	3·4	0	2	8	0	12	3	0	12	0	459	450
Bengalgram Dhal	... ..	1·4	0	2	11	0	13	6	0	14	3	463	489
Avare Dhal	... ..	0·6	0	2	7	0	13	8	0	13	7	529	526
Greengram	... ..	1·2	0	2	0	0	11	8	0	11	6	583	575
Sugar	... Seer Wt. ...	1·9	0	1	4	0	5	5	0	5	5	406	406
Jaggery	... Viss ..	1·9	0	3	6	0	11	1	0	10	11	317	312
Coffee seeds	... Seer Wt. ...	1·4	0	3	11	1	6	3	1	5	0	568	536
Meat	... 2 lbs. Wt. ...	7·2	0	7	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	457	457
Curds	... Seer Msr. ...	1·9	0	1	7	0	6	0	0	6	0	379	379
Milk	... ..	6·1	0	3	7	0	8	0	0	8	0	223	223
Ghee	... .. Wt. ..	2·7	0	6	0	0	14	8	0	14	10	244	247
Onions	.. Viss ..	1·0	0	1	3	0	4	6	0	5	1	360	407
Vegetables	... ..	5·6	0	2	6	0	10	7	0	9	4	423	373
Fruits	... Doz. ...	0·9	0	2	0	0	4	5	0	4	11	221	246
Gingelly oil	... Seer Wt. ...	2·5	0	2	0	0	9	1	0	9	1	454	454
Groundnut oil	... .. Wt. ..	0·4	0	1	8	0	7	5	0	7	4	445	440
Salt	... .. Msr. ...	1·1	0	1	3	0	1	8	0	1	8	133	133
Cocoanut	... Each ..	1·0	0	1	0	0	3	7	0	3	8	358	367
Tamarind	.. Viss ..	0·9	0	3	3	0	11	8	0	11	6	359	359
Chillies	... ..	2·0	0	7	4	2	11	11	2	11	0	599	586
Coriander	... Seer Msr. ...	1·3	0	1	..	0	5	3	0	5	1	371	359
Garlic	... .. Wt. ...	0·7	0	2	0	0	12	2	0	8	4	608	417
Wheat Flour	... .. Wt. ...	1·4	0	0	8	0	1	7	0	1	7	238	238
Soji	... .. Msr. ...	1·3	0	2	5	0	6	8	0	6	8	276	276
Ready made coffee	.. Cup ..	6·3	0	0	6	0	1	6	0	1	6	300	300
Total	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Index Number—All Food Articles												340·2	335·9

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average price per unit of quantity						Index Numbers				
			Year ended June 1946			January 1949		February 1949		January 1948	February 1949		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
<i>Fuel and Lighting.—</i>													
Firewood ..	Maund ...	72.0	0	2	6	0	5	10	0	5	10	233	233
Castor Oil ...	Seer Wt....	7.7	0	1	11	0	10	3	0	9	10	535	513
Kerosene Oil ...	Bottle ...	16.0	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	4	0	192	192
Match Boxes of 50 sticks.	Dozen ..	4.3	0	2	6	0	9	0	0	9	0	360	360
Total ... 100.0			...			...			...			...	...
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting ..			...			...			...			255.2	253.5

Clothing.—			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.					
Dhoties	..	Pair of 8 yds	14.6	2	0	9	7	0	0	7	0	0	342	342
Coating	...	Yard .	22.5	0	5	6	0	12	5	0	12	5	226	226
Shirting	...	" ...	21.5	0	4	0	0	9	10	0	9	10	246	246
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.		" ..	3.0	0	4	0	0	13	7	0	13	7	340	340
Sarees	...	Each ..	22.4	3	0	0	6	14	8	6	14	8	231	231
Cloth for jackets, etc.		Yard ...	16.0	0	5	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	280	280
Total ..			100.0											
Index Number—Clothing													260.4	260.4

House Rent.—																
House rent	100	0	2	10	3	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100	
Total	100	0												
Index Number—House Rent			...										100	0	100	0

Miscellaneous.—			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.				
Shaving	..	1 Shave	13 0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200	
Washing soap	.	1 Bar	17 5	0	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	500	500	
Supari	..	Seer Wt.	8 4	0	3	6	1	2	8	1	1	0	533	486	
Beedies	..	Bundle of 25	11 2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200	
Amusements	..	1 Show	8 4	0	2	0	0	3	9	0	3	9	188	188	
Medicine	...	Bottle of mixture	8 3	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	175	175	
Education	...	...	5 0	0	2	0	0	4	6	0	4	6	225	225
Flowers	..	One bunch	5 7	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200	
Household Necessaries		Seer Wt.	22 5	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	300	300	
Total			100 0												
Index Number—Miscellaneous											301 1 297 2				

Groups			Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
				January 1949	February 1949
Food	...	...	53.5	340.2	335.9
Fuel and Lighting	..	..	7.0	255.2	253.5
Clothing	...	...	13.8	260.4	260.4
House Rent	..	..	6.4	100.0	100.0
Miscellaneous	19.3	301.1	297.2
Total			100.0
(Cost of Living Index Number)			...	300.3	297.1

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His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the Hon'ble Sri Jairamdas Daulatram, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India and Dr M A Huberman, Secretary-General of the Forestry Conference at the International Forestry Conference held at Mysore.

(Photo - The Hindustan)



His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar and the Hon'ble Sri Jairamdas Daulatram at the International Forestry Conference.

(Photo - Deccan Herald)

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XII]

Bangalore, May—June, 1949

[Nos. 5 and 6

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S GRACIOUS MESSAGE TO CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to send the following message to the Eighth Session of the All-India Co-operative Conference held at Bangalore on 14th and 15th May 1949 :—

“I have learnt with great pleasure that the Eighth Session of the All-India Co-operative Conference is being held at Bangalore in my State. I extend a hearty welcome to the President and Delegates of the Conference and trust that their stay will be pleasant and prove useful.

There have been many All-India Conferences held in the State of Mysore and subjects of great moment to the people of India have been discussed and decisions arrived at. I cannot conceive, however, of a subject more closely connected with the prosperity of the people and the development of the resources of the country on a wide scale than the subject of how to promote co-operative activities among the people of India. It affects the basis of not only the physical well-being of the people but also their moral and spiritual outlook. The spirit of Co-operation, if it extends and pervades our land, is the surest foundation for strength at home and honour abroad. I am certain that in that spirit the deliberations of the conference, intended to promote the material well-being of the people, will be conducted. I wish the Conference all success.”

ALL-INDIA NEWSPAPER EDITORS' CONFERENCE.

" MASTER-KEY TO PROGRESS IS MUTUAL FRIENDLINESS AND CO-OPERATION "

The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference was held on 16th May 1949 at Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Town Hall, Bangalore. Sri C. R. Srinivasan, Editor, "Swadeshamitran," presided over the Conference. His Excellency the Governor-General of India, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, inaugurated the Conference. The following is the full text of His Excellency's speech :—

I accepted the invitation of Mr. C. R. Srinivasan to have the pleasure of being with you on this occasion because apart from my happening to be in Bangalore at the time of your Conference by a happy coincidence, your new President is a very old and trusted friend of mine and in his elevation I find just satisfaction. If my experience of him as a careful and reliable adviser in public affairs has any value for you, you will hail his presidency as a guarantee for a further year of successful co-ordinated work. Mr. Srinivasan is advanced in his views and he is shrewd and conservative in his method and is not ever likely to be led to unreason by reason of emotion. He is a staunch friend to friends and a considerable opponent to opponents.

Freedom of Press.

Bear with me if I speak to you, Editors in general, a few words of seeming idealism. I fancy my idealism is never anything but a practical way of life and a guide in the shaping of policy. Even as India has attained greatness in independence, the Press in India has attained great power, but with greatness as with power comes the burden of heavier responsibility. It did not much matter in the old days if in some way the Press over-did things, but to-day the great and enhanced power that the Press wields renders every error or lapse very dangerous. This is why increased stress is laid by all thinking men on quality and maintenance of standards in journalism. It would be quite wrong for you to feel that this stress laid by public men is due to a desire to interfere with the liberty of the Press or reduce its importance. It is a recognition of its much increased power.

The Press and Government.

I repeat what I have said once before that the Press in India does enjoy the greatest amount of liberty. It is not the statutes that give us a measure of the rights enjoyed by the Press. There may be terrible-looking laws in the Statute book, but to use a homely expression, the proof of the

pudding is in the eating. On any day in the year I can, if challenged, produce a catalogue of things printed that day in the newspapers of India which would prove that there is no sort of restriction over writing or fear in the mind of journalists. The Government as a whole, the individuals composing the Government and even their private lives are subjected to criticism as free and untrained as any in the most inquisitorial press in the world. It is not the law on the Statute Book but the practice that should be the yardstick of appraisal. The statutes are there to provide for emergencies but hurt and restrain no one in fact. Your Standing Committee when it met in October 1944, adopted a resolution denouncing indecent personal writings bordering on blackmail. At Calcutta in 1945, you condemned the tendency in some papers to indulge in abusive and personal writings. You repeated this warning again in 1948 when you met in Bombay. In your Secretary's preface to the Conference report issued this month, he has rightly stated that the Press has had to move from self-protection to self-restraint and from self-restraint to self-improvement, and he has recorded with satisfaction that despite statutory restrictions there is a larger understanding between the Press and the Government which is based on identity of interests.

Sensationalism Deprecated.

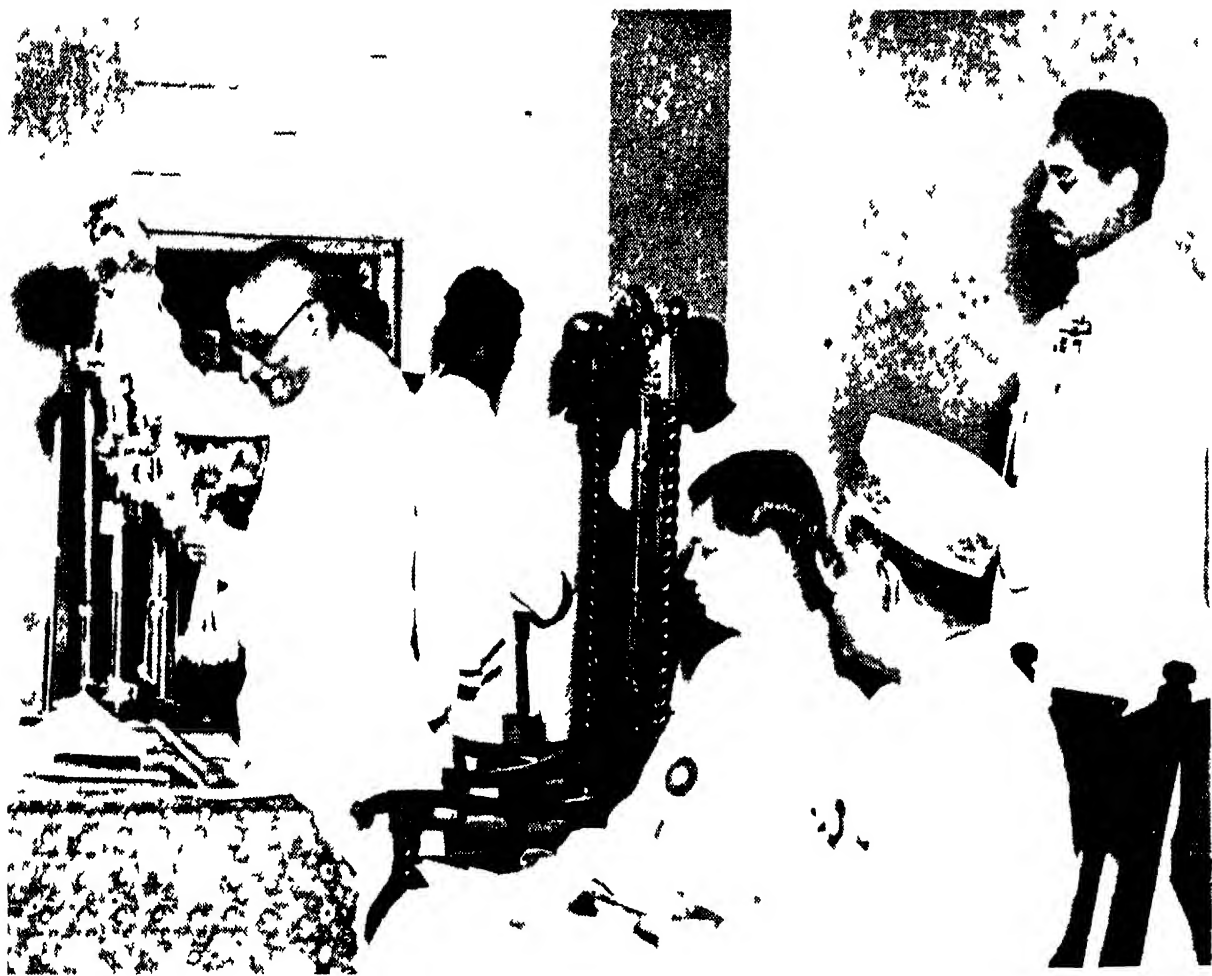
Even as excess of indulgence in pleasure makes it more and more difficult to achieve it, excess of freedom and liberty of expression defeat their own purpose. The more sensationalism is indulged in, the more difficult it becomes to produce the desired effect, for unreliability grows in the proportion of unrestrained publication. We all know that certain journals that are no doubt read much for entertainment really produce no effect on the readers by way of persuasion. No institution and no newspaper can be said to serve India well unless it promotes in some way or other goodwill and good understanding among the various sections of the people. The master-key to progress in all spheres



H E the Governor-General of India was welcomed by the Dewan and the Chief Minister of Mysore
at the Bangalore Airport



H E the Governor-General Sri Rajagopalachari at the All-India Editors' Conference



H E the Governor-General of India is seen addressing the All-India Editors Conference held at Bangalore. Sri C R Srinivasan and Sri Devadas Gandhi are also seen in the picture.

is mutual friendliness and co-operation and the avoidance of conflicts. If individual newspapers, and the Press as a whole, earnestly work for goodwill and make a determined stand against the growth of any form of ill-will, India will progress in spite of all our difficulties. I wish all our newspapers carried over their title page the motto, "Love and help one another." Every editorial and every news item must be written and read on this background.

The Historic Conference.

I should like to say a few words about the historic Conference at London at which our Prime Minister was the central figure. We all know with what universal satisfaction the news of his great achievement was received in India. There was distinct political satisfaction in all circles. We know what great joy it gave to all people and all parties in Britain, in Ireland, in America and in all the countries of the world that desire the reign of peace and of democracy. But it gave no less satisfaction to thinking people of all classes in India.

There are of course some people who must find some points of difference which justify their attempt to live a separate and rival existence in politics. I think we may well ignore dissent based on fear and suspicion. India is too big now to suspect and shape her policies in fear. Every one wants some link with the rest of the world with which we are positively friendly. No one believes in lonely existence. The only alternatives were the one now agreed to and a treaty link. All thinking people were unanimous in discarding the treaty solution as something that would in fact bind more while being morally less valuable. The flexible and nobler link of cultural friendship without any specific obligation and fully recognising the sovereignty of India even up to the point of owing no allegiance to the King of England was therefore the only solution consistent with a desire to co-operate in the task of conservation of world peace and avoidance of war.

A Posthumous Victory for Gandhiji.

India has worked a historic revolution for the whole of the Commonwealth along with the com-

plete confirmation of her own independence. This decision is a posthumous victory for Gandhiji by which he has wrought a change in the character of the Commonwealth. The moral gain for the British is great for which they have expressed unqualified gratitude. But we have gained no less for we have demonstrated that the Indian people can forgive, forget and be great, and give in freedom what they resisted when demanded through force. Civilisation itself has taken a big step forward in this historic achievement. I am full of joy that I have seen such great things in my life-time.

Journalism, a Fine Art.

In you lies the power to make people good and decent and orderly and in you also lies the power to help Government to make good laws and govern wisely. When I spoke to working journalists on a previous occasion recently at Madras I said that I considered journalism a fine art and not a craft or just a profession. I still think so and wish journalists would accept my view in spite of difficulties pointed out in the critical comments of some journalists. The difference is not over facts but in the aim and motive of the work. I agree that journalists are mostly poor, so are the greater number of poets, painters, musicians and other artists. I agree the newspaper writers have not the leisure required for a fine art. But whether you are forced to work in a hurry or have time, your talents, work and motive are such as are associated with the category of literature, painting, music and sculpture.

Journalism calls for the talents of an artist, the same breadth of vision, the same divine freedom, the same sense of beauty and the same restraints that art requires. Good journalism requires that its votaries should keep themselves up to the neck busy with other things than journalism, gorging themselves with life and experience and gaining other efficiencies if they are to do their work as good journalists. This is just the same with painters for instance, who have to go round the country and walk in the slums and streets absorbing experience, almost forgetting their particular work if they desire to do justice to their artistic work.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S KEEN INTEREST IN SOCIAL SERVICE

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore arrived in Bangalore on 24th June 1949 for a two week's stay. His Highness, accompanied by Rajamantra Chintamani Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan and the Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance and Industries, visited the Government Electric Factory, the Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and the Government Porcelain Factory on 27th June 1949. His Highness inaugurated the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Ashakta Poshaka Sabha at Visveswarapuram, Bangalore City, on 28th June 1949, and laid the foundation-stone of Sri Rama Mandiram at Srirampuram, Bangalore, on 30th June 1949. His Highness was also pleased to visit the Labour Colony on the same day.

PROTECTION OF ORPHANS AND DISABLED PERSONS

HIS HIGHNESS' GRACIOUS SUGGESTIONS TO SOCIAL WORKERS

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore was graciously pleased to inaugurate the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Ashakta Poshaka Sabha, Bangalore City, on 28th June 1949. Speaking on the occasion, His Highness said:—

I feel it is a privilege to inaugurate the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Ashakta Poshaka Sabha which completes 25 years of highly useful service to those unfortunates who, for one reason or another, find themselves bereft of the ordinary protections of domestic life. It is a record of service in the cause of the most deserving, a service which is unobtrusive and hardly draws the attention of the public. When I look back on the humble beginnings of this Sabha and recall the part that my late revered father took in promoting and fostering this institution. I feel a double

pleasure, that it has been given to me to record how steadily the activities of the Sabha have grown and how its help and assistance is ever on the increase. To you Mr. President, who have shown tireless energy in the promotion of the objectives of the Ashakta Poshaka Sabha and who, at your advanced age, feel still young enough to take a most active part in its work, I would like to convey my special congratulations.

I am glad to note that your finances have prospered, that you have found increasing accommodation on the premises

for the orphans and the disabled and that public philanthropy has responded to your appeals. The citizens of the State of Mysore have distinguished themselves by their generosity in various directions and I feel certain, the more the objects of your association are broadcast to them, the greater will be their response in helping the cause to which you and your Committee have dedicated yourselves. As you have pointed out, there is a much greater sense of social service in the public to-day than there was a generation back. To relieve the conditions of the common man, to promote his welfare, to give him a secure place in society, particularly, when he is not fit enough to carry on the burden of life: these are objectives which are well understood to-day and both

Governments and public are realising their duty towards such persons. My Government has in this, as in other directions, contributed to the welfare of the common man and I am certain that in the coming years, both Government, local bodies and the public will take even a greater part and a keener interest in the promotion of the activities of Sabhas like yours.

Your Governing Body has expressed a desire that I may be the Grand Patron of this institution. Nothing will give me greater pleasure than to accede to that desire and, to the extent that I can, to promote the welfare and the popular interest in this institution. I now declare the Silver Jubilee Celebrations open.

HIS HIGHNESS LAYS THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF SRI RAMA MANDIRAM

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, replying to an address presented on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Sri Rama Mandiram, Srirampur, Bangalore City, donated by Sri M. Krishnaswamy Pillai, on 30th June 1949, said :

It gives me very great pleasure to be here this morning, to visit the Labour Colony in this part of the City and to take part in the happy function of laying the foundation-stone of Sri Rama Mandiram. The welfare of the labour classes has always been near my heart. I realise what part they play in the economy of the State and of the country generally. I share their concern in the difficult times through which they have had to pass under present economic conditions. I trust that, ere long, more normal conditions will be restored in the State and in the country so that their position may be happy and secure.

I have noted the many directions in which you have done public service, and particularly, the part that you have played in sweetening the life of people in this area. The idea of building a Bhajana Mandiram where men, irrespective of caste or community, may meet in common prayer and derive the solace which comes therefrom is a noble one. I

hope that in this site, there will meet congregations which will derive inspiration from the teachings of great religions and thereby add that spiritual tone to their life and activities which alone is calculated to make a people strong and great. The inspiration of religion is the foundation for all human character and at no time is that inspiration more needed in our country than it is to-day. I am fully confident that the progress of the State and the welfare of the masses is intertwined with deep religious feelings and that the measure of that progress or welfare is dependent upon the extent to which people believe in the eternal verities of our fundamental religions and practise the truths that lie embedded therein. I wish that this Mandiram will be one of those institutions which will prove a rallying ground for all good and noble forces that may prevail in this area. I thank you for your good and loyal wishes.

GRATEFUL THANKS TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

The following is the letter from Mr. Marcel Leloup, Director, Division of Forestry and Forest Products and Personal Representative of the Director-General, addressed to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, thanking His Highness for the arrangements made for the holding of the Forestry and-Timber Utilisation Conference for Asia and the Pacific in Mysore :—

“ Your Highness,

On behalf of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, and myself personally, I wish to express gratitude for the kind gesture of Your Highness's Government in acting as host to the Forestry and Timber Utilisation Conference for Asia and the Pacific. The facilities and staff which were placed at our disposal were of the highest calibre, and everything possible to contribute to the success of the Conference was done by the officers of Your Highness's Government.

It was very gracious of Your Highness to attend the Opening Session and to deliver such an inspiring address. The Delegates were also grateful for the opportunity of meeting Your Highness at several of the social functions which were arranged in connection with the Conference.

As Your Highness's advisers have undoubtedly reported, the Conference was very successful. The Delegations of the various Governments and Organisations were composed of outstanding technical experts, and their deliberations resulted in a valuable exploration of the problems of forestry in this region, and in practical resolutions aiming to overcome them.

The Conference was a great forward step in the battle to raise the living standards of peoples throughout the world, and every one is grateful for the support which Your Highness and Your Highness's Government have been gracious enough to give.

I have the honour to be,
Your Highness's most obedient servant,
Marcel Leloup”.



The Hon'ble Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, Mysore,
at the International Labour Conference held at Geneva

(Photo—'Standard')



Road March of Mysore Home Guards at Bangalore.

(Photo—'Janardani')



The Hon ble Janab Mahmood Sheriff Minister for Health, with Sri T Chandrasekhariah, Director of Health and Sri Parthasarathy, Ex-Director of Health at the Health Inspectors Conference held at Bangalore

RULES FOR THE DISPLAY OF THE NATIONAL FLAG OF INDIA.

The following rules framed by the Government of India, in consultation with Provincial Governments and others for the display of the National Flag of India, are published for general information and guidance :—

Display of the Flag on buildings :—

(a) Normally, the Flag should be flown only on Important Government buildings, such as High Courts, Secretariats, Commissioners' Offices, Collectorates, Jails and Offices of the District Boards and Municipalities. It should also be flown on the residences of the Ministers (both Central and Provincial) and Chief Commissioners. The Governor-General and the Governors have special Flags of their own and they will continue to fly those Flags on their residences ;

(b) India's representatives in foreign countries and States should fly the Flag on their residences ;

(c) In frontier areas, the Flag may be flown at special places .

(d) Ruling Princes and Raj Pramukhs may also use the flag on their residences, together with their own State Flags, if they so choose ;

(e) The use of the Flag by the Army, Navy and the Air Forces will be Governed by the special rules made for the purpose ;

(f) On special occasions, like the Independence Day Celebrations, National Week, January 26 and Mahathma Gandhi's Birthday, as well as on any other particular day of National rejoicing, the use of the Flag will be unrestricted.

Display of the Flag on cars :—

(a) The Flag may be flown on the cars of the Ministers and Speakers, both Central and Provincial, Chief Commissioners and India's Representatives in foreign countries and States ;

(b) Ruling Princes and Raj Pramukhs may also use the Flag on their Cars, together with their own State Flags, if they so choose ;

(c) The Governor-General and the Governors have their own special Flags. They will continue to use those.

Additional Rules

(a) Ministers of State of the Central Government will be entitled to display the National Flag on their residences and on their motor cars ;

(b) Speakers of Assemblies, both at the Centre and in the Provinces and Presidents of Upper Chambers, where they exist, will be entitled to display the Flag on their residences and also on their cars ;

(c) Deputy Ministers of the Central Government will be entitled to fly the Flag on their motor cars, but not on their residences ;

(d) Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners and Collectors of Districts be entitled to display the Flag on their residences ;

(e) Ministers, as well as Presidents or Speakers of Legislative Chambers of States and Unions of States will be entitled to display the Flag on their residences and on their motor cars.

REVIEW OF NATION BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN MYSORE

"PROGRESS WITH CAUTION HAS BEEN THE MOTTO OF MYSORE BUDGETING"

The Hon'ble Sri H. C. Dasappa, Minister for Finance, presenting the Budget to the Representative Assembly on 2nd June 1949, said.—

It is my privilege to present to the House the revised budget estimates for the year 1948-49 and the budget estimates for 1949-50. This is the second year of the popular Government and you will see in the estimates a clear manifestation of what character and features a popular budget naturally takes—that of increasing expenditure to meet the rapid and increasing expansion of activities in all directions.

Constituent Assembly.

If the calculations of the Government had not been upset, the Mysore Constituent Assembly would have finished its labours long ago and possibly a new House and a new Government would have been here to-day. But events unforeseen supervened and the Constituent Assembly had virtually to suspend its activities pending the framing of a model constitution for the States or the Unions of States under the advice of the Union Government. The extension of the term of this House as well as that of the Legislative Council became therefore inevitable and that is how we are met here.

The new set-up.

If we have not been able to meet under the new constitution, we have done something with the present constitution to bring it as near as possible to a full-fledged democratic Government. I am happy to present this budget not from the altar of the dias but from the floor of the House, presided over by one

of its honourable and much honoured members duly elected by this august House. The Chief Minister to-day is the elected leader of the Mysore Congress Party in the legislature and derives his support from them and not merely from the executive of the Congress organisation. The hallowed office of the Dewan, which has been occupied by a succession of able administrators, the last but by no means the least being Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, is coming to an end when he relinquishes his office in the first week of August.

States in the map of India.

The year under review has seen a wonderful change in the map of India. The process of integration of the numerous Indian States has gone on so rapidly and so smoothly that there is nothing to rival it anywhere in the world's history. We are too near the event to gauge and appreciate the magnitude of that marvellous achievement. We left the warmth of that process somewhat during the year when the police action had to be launched against the sister State of Hyderabad. Our own part in the action—both military and diplomatic—has been such as to earn the recognition of the Union Government.

Financial integration.

The Dewan in his opening address to the Assembly has referred to the future financial relation with the Union, indicating only in a general way how it is proposed to be brought about without

dislocating the economy of the State or stifling the development programme we have in the State. I had hoped that the matters of discussion would reach such a stage as to enable me to share the results with this august House, but it has not been possible. All that I can say is that while the State's Financial Enquiry Committee and the States Ministry are appreciative of the co-operative spirit with which Mysore has approached the problem we on our part are no less appreciative of the very fair attitude they have taken in the matter. You will have noted that under S. 258 of the Draft Constitution there is provision for coming to a special financial arrangement with the Indian States but that this arrangement should terminate at the end of 10 years of financial integration by which time there should be complete parity between the States and the Provinces in the matter. There is a very necessary and desirable amendment proposed by the drafting committee itself to the effect that this period should be extended by another five years. The revenues and expenditure of a federal character would be lifted from the budgets of the Indian States from the date of integration which has been fixed as on 1st April 1950. At the end of 10 years or 15 years as the case may be—I am hoping that the official amendment, if I may call it so, for 15 years will be accepted by the House—the Indian States will get a share in the divisible taxes of the Centre and grants and subsidies on the same pattern as the Provinces. We are now very much concerned with the interim period, as the lifting of the federal revenue in our Budget would cause a big enough hole in it to upset all our calculations. The proposal is for the centre to repay a major portion of the gap and liquidate the remaining part by a graduated cut to zero at the end of the period, by which

time the Indian State would have so rehabilitated its finances as to stand the strain and could be put on the same relationship as the Provinces. I know that there have been grave anxieties expressed in certain quarters but am in a position to assure this Honourable House that there will be a fair deal. We, on our part should also realise that we are not only Mysoreans but Indians and have to shoulder responsibilities even as we enjoy the privileges of Indian citizenship and that whatever strengthens the Centre strengthens the units also.

Account for 1947-48.

Now going to the actual Budget, I would first deal with the accounts for 1947-48—the year that saw the change over to a popular Government. It will be seen that the Budget estimates had provided for a revenue of Rs. 1,016.46 lakhs and a net expenditure of Rs. 952.27 lakhs and after providing for Rs. 60.92 lakhs for transfers to reserves and other funds were expected to result in a surplus of Rs. 3.27 lakhs. Progress with caution has been the motto of Mysore budgetting. The actuals showed a revenue of Rs. 1,070.62 lakhs and a net expenditure of Rs. 1,028.03 lakhs and after providing Rs. 40 lakhs for reserves and funds resulted in a surplus of Rs. 2.59 lakhs. The drawings from reserves, it may be noted was Rs. 96.44 lakhs.

Revised for 1948-49. Revenue.

I. Coming to the Revised for 1948-49, it is gratifying to note that revenue is expected to be Rs. 1,192.83 lakhs as against a budget of Rs. 1,068.17 lakhs thus showing an increase of Rs. 124.66 lakhs. The increase could be ascribed to the returns from the new sources such as Sales-tax and Bus transport and

increases under Income-tax, Miscellaneous taxes, Railways, Hydro-electric work, etc.

Expenditure.

II. The expenditure of 1948-49 is estimated to rise from 1,335.59 lakhs to Rs. 1,441 lakhs and after contributing a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs to Road Fund stands at Rs. 1,456 lakhs. This time we are drawing from the reserves and funds to the tune of Rs. 177.40 lakhs—Rs. 47.57 lakhs from Irrigation Development Fund, Rs. 39.83 lakhs from the Road Fund and the Special Reserve Fund Rs. 90 lakhs. The deficit is Rs. 85.77 lakhs. The main reason for the increase in expenditure is due to (1) disbursement of arrears of pay consequent on revision, about Rs. 100 lakhs and (2) reimposition of control on foodgrains resulting in an excess expenditure on Food Department of about 182.11 lakhs. I would like the Honourable members to note that but for this unexpected drain on our resources the Budget would have shown not only less drawings from funds but also a large surplus.

Food Subsidy

The question of food subsidies is causing considerable anxiety. So far we have managed by drawing from the savings laid by in the past, but whether we could continue to do so in future is certainly a matter for consideration. I will deal with the food position a little later. I need only note here that we have been able so far to tide over the anxious situation without serious mishaps.

Budget for 1949-50.

The Budget anticipates for the next year a total revenue of Rs 1,231.41 lakhs as against the revised of the current year Rs. 1,192.83 lakhs.

Excise.

It is interesting to note that the rise in receipts under Excise happens in spite of the further extension of prohibition to two more districts. Shimoga and Chikmagalur. The Budget anticipates a revenue of Rs. 204.75 lakhs as against a revised of Rs. 194 lakhs. This House is not unaware of certain pronouncements asking the Provinces to go slow in their prohibition programme. Here also I felt that in view of the extraordinary situation arising especially from food subsidies and the fact that we could not make all the districts dry, it may be advisable to go slow and take up the extension of the prohibition scheme sometime later under better auspices. But it was felt and it would be wrong to go back on the policy already announced and that if three districts could not be taken up at least two could be without serious dislocation of our finances. I may in passing say that, while prohibition is undoubtedly good and nobody appreciates the policy more than those poor people who were habituated to it and who, by and large, were contributing the major measures of the revenue, the ways in which the law is sought to be circumvented by large number of illicit distillers call for serious consideration. It would profit the country little if the State loses the revenue and the people gain little by way of health and savings and if illicit distillers and bootleggers make a flourishing living underground. Here lies a fruitful field of co operation of the people and the Government.

Betting Tax.

The other large increases in revenue arise under betting tax which is enhanced, excise duty on superfine cloth and sales-tax. It is seen from a Bill before the House that the betting tax is raised from 10 per cent to 12½ per cent. There is a

body of opinion that it permits of a further increase.

Sales Tax.

The realisations from sales tax during the current year could not reach the anticipated as arrangements could not be completed for its levy before 1st September 1948, and also certain exemptions were given which were not contemplated at the time of budgetting. It is hoped that during the next year with the added experience of the working of the tax, it will be possible to work the Act more efficiently and to realise Rs. 90 lakhs. The tax being new was naturally not very popular but with the recognition that the tax has come to stay all over India as indeed in most parts of the world, I expect that my anticipation will be more than realised.

Land Revenue.

It will be seen that under Land Revenue the balances which used to stand high at Rs. 20 lakhs and above in the past are being reduced in recent years to between 5 and 7 per cent. While there has been an increase in all levels it is a matter worthy of note that there has been no increases under this head. While the expenditure on irrigation works has increased nearly 5 times in the course of 10 years and the prices of food-grains have also risen the water rates have continued to remain stationary.

Forest and Sandal oil receipts.

At one time it seemed as though the anticipated revenue under sandal oil could not be realised. The European market of which France was the best customer was badly dislocated during the war and it is just showing signs of recovery. There was control of the price of sandal oil in United Kingdom and it was decontrolled in November 1948 when I

happened to be in London. I thought the prices would go up naturally but the sandal oil trade being somewhat exclusive, the demand shrank the offers being even below the control price 55 *sh.* 5*d.* at London. I am however glad that there has been quite a favourable turn of late, both there and on Continent and India. This is essentially because the Mysore Sandal oil is a product which has no rival in quality anywhere else in the world. There is an attempt to produce a synthetic product and use it for soaps and perfumery and that is a thing to be watched with care. But after all, an imitation cannot replace the original.

Income-tax.

The reasons for taking the increased revenue under income-tax are explained in the note of the Financial Secretary. The year 1949-50 is in all probability the last year when the State will be having benefit of its own income-tax.

Sugar.

(a) The revised receipt of Rs. 140.36 lakhs under this head shows a substantial rise over Rs. 107.94 of the Budget for 1948-49, the Sugar Company contributing in the shape of sugar duty and sugarcane cess an excess of Rs. 20 lakhs over the budget while the betting tax which was a paltry Rs. 80,000 gave Rs. 12.17 lakhs owing to timely action taken in 1948.

Tobacco.

(b) It will be seen that the duty under tobacco including the new duty on cigarette was anticipated to fetch for our share a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs. I anticipate no difficulty in the amount being realised and the same figure is shown for the next year.

Stamps and Registration.

There has been a normal increase of revenue as could be seen from the budget.

The Hon'ble members are aware that the rates of stamp duty and registration fees are much lower than those in the Provinces. Government had decided to increase the rates and the Bill in the case of the general and court-fee stamps is before the House. Government have since come to the conclusion that in the interest of people getting justice the Bill need not be moved.

Mining Revenue.

The large increase is due to abolition of gold duty. Under the heads basic royalty and contribution from net surplus the corresponding increases as a result of abolition of duty are anticipated to be Rs. 34 lakhs.

Duty on Gold.

The members of the House may feel that the loss from this source is heavy. It may be noted that the net loss by repealing the Act would be about Rs. 30 to 35 lakhs, the existing conditions of production, value of gold and working costs being maintained. Government had to decide to forego this portion of revenue after a deliberation for over a year. It may be that the Chief Minister himself as leader of the opposition had put up a strong protest in the Legislative Council when the Act was amended to give relief from Gold Duty. Conditions vastly changed in the working of the mines. While on the one hand the price of gold was maintained, the working costs rose beyond expectations due to concessions to labour, cost of materials, etc. The percentage of Government share by net duty, royalties and taxation was as high as 80 per cent even after liberal refunds were given. One of the mines (namely Ooregum) did not have sufficient surplus to meet depreciation, dividends, etc., even after relief was given. The Mysore and Nundydroog Mines were coming to the same position. In every mine,

development work had been neglected. The position was either to extract as much as possible within a short period and kill the goose or prolong the life of the mines by working the low grade ore when the price of gold ruled high so that the State could benefit by the revenue for a longer period.

It may be noted that the State is getting besides royalties, taxation, etc., a good portion of revenue from electricity and water-supply. After examining the position I, as Minister in charge of Finance, who at first did not like to lose any portion of revenue, had to appreciate the view point of the mining industry. The representatives of the mining companies had a series of meetings with Government and the main conditions of the agreement have been embodied in the statement of objects in the Gold Duty Repealing Bill. I hope the Hon'ble members will appreciate the importance of the industry and the need for ensuring a longer return and support the Bill.

Interest

Government had to realise securities to the extent of Rs. 7 crores mainly to finance the capital expenditure, food operations due to reimposition of the control and disbursement of arrears to non-gazetted staff. This accounts for the loss of interest in the coming year's budget.

Expenditure.

Now coming to the Expenditure side, I would deal with only a few departments just to supplement what is already contained in the explanatory memorandum.

Medical and Public Health.

The total grant for the Departments of Medicine and Health is nearly Rs. 123 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 12 lakhs has been made for fresh items for developing

the institutions. For medical buildings alone the budget provides for a grant of about Rs. 22½ lakhs. For the development of Malnad a provision of about Rs. 12 lakhs has been made with the idea of starting 81 primary and 16 secondary health units to eradicate Malaria and Hook-worm.

Public Works.

A reference to Appendix E of the Budget will show the policy of Government in the matter of irrigation works and communications. Government have been particularly anxious to see that every attention is paid to develop irrigation. The Budget includes a special provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for improving channels and taking up new works under the Grow More Food Scheme. The policy of speeding up the restoration of minor tanks has been kept up and a provision of Rs. 12 lakhs has been made. In spite of the large amount spent on irrigation, the revenue to the State is more or less stationary.

Education.

The educational budget presents a peak grant of about Rs. 298 lakhs without taking into account contributions. It is worthy of note that the grant bears the highest percentage to revenue as compared to other Provinces. The budget provides amply for expansion and consolidation of schools. The University grant has been enhanced by Rs. 12.45 lakhs. How far the slender resources of the State could bear such heavy grants is a matter for anxious thinking. In the matter of concessions to students the State stands foremost. This is perhaps the only State where Middle School education is free and the number of scholarships, freeships in all grades is so large. The fees in High Schools and Colleges is much lower than those levied in neighbouring Provinces. If the same expansion programme or even if the

existing level of expenditure has to be kept up it may become necessary in the near future to levy fees in Middle Schools and to enhance the fees in higher grades of education. The fees in Madras are Rs. 2-6-0 average in Middle Schools. Allowing for 30 per cent freeships and taking at least an average of Rs. 1-10-0 the fees that we could expect would be about Rs. 8.38 lakhs. There will be also a small savings in grants to aided institutions to the extent of Rs. 0.67 lakh. In Madras, the fees in High Schools is Rs. 5-4-0 in all classes. In Mysore the average is Rs. 3 8-0 per mensem for all classes. A small increase of about a lakh could be expected if the rates are stepped up to an average of Rs. 4 8-0 per mensem. The fees in Colleges in Mysore and Madras are noted below :—

	Madras Rs.
Immediate	
Arts	16 per mensem
Science	16 do
B.A., I Sem.	19 do

If the fees is raised to Madras level the increase in fees will be about Rs. 2.56 lakhs. I have given the figures to show how cheap our education is comparatively speaking.

University and Educational Reform.

Government found that time had arrived for them to take stock of the progress of work both in the University and the Education Department. With this end in view they secured the services of Dr. C. R. Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University to examine the whole field of education and more particularly University Education. His recommendations have just been received and Government are considering the same. Government are more than convinced that it is necessary to plan the entire work on the lines suggested and it would require a strong and intelligent hand to give a wise and effective direction to our education.

Agriculture and Grow More Food.

Besides making ample provisions for irrigation works already referred to, the Budget provides a sum of Rs. 8 lakhs for purchase of tractors and Rs. 6 lakhs for subsidy towards sale of manure and seeds. A provision of Rs. 10.37 lakhs has been included for re-organisation of tractor operations, opening new sub-depots, etc. The Department of Agriculture has been concentrating all its efforts on 'Grow More Food' particularly for increasing production of paddy by application of fertilizers and manure and expansion of Kar-ragi and Kar-paddy cultivation throughout the State. Though there is difficulty in obtaining the fertilizers no efforts have been spared to press our claims for greater allotment. The department has received an allotment of 2,500 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 3,830 tons of super-phosphate and 1,500 tons of bonemeal. Thirty per cent of the quantity allotted is likely to be distributed this year alone though the allotment was received only last month. Manure has been distributed to cover one lakh acres and there is stock for an additional area of 40,000 acres. The seeds on hand and already distributed cover an area of 1.30 lakh acres.

The Kar-ragi and Kar-paddy Scheme launched in March last has made satisfactory progress. The area programmed was 26,900 acres. Actually, the area transplanted up to 21st May 1949 is 23,344 acres. Under the scheme it is expected to collect 23,344 pallas of ragi and 39,000 pallas of paddy, leaving the rest to the growers.

During the year, 103 tractors were purchased at an approximate cost of Rs. 12 lakhs. Now the department has 132 tractors. So far 11,396 acres comprising of 3,421 acres of virgin land and 7,968 acres of cultivated land have been ploughed. An area of 415 acres have

been bulldozed to clear jungle which will be brought under cultivation during the year. The progress achieved so far is considered fairly satisfactory, in view of the fact that many of the tractors were commissioned for work from November 1948 onwards. Orders have been placed for 16 bulldozers at a cost of Rs. 5½ lakhs, of which one has been received. The total subsidy on tractor ploughing, distribution of seeds and manures, Kar-ragi and Kar paddy campaign, etc., will exceed Rs. 20 lakhs this year. The Department is undertaking large-scale farming of new lands. Six hundred acres of jungle are proposed to be taken up for work this year and 200 acres of Malavalli tank bed will be planted with paddy.

In view of increased demands for irrigation wells, the Revised Estimate provides for a grant of Rs. 7 lakhs for subsidising the cost of wells.

Bhatkal Harbour.

The Government of Mysore have been pressing the case of Bhatkal Harbour before the Government of India and the matter is under the active consideration of the Port Technical Committee appointed by the Government of India.

As a result of various measures adopted during 1948-49, the receipts from the Railways has gone up from Rs. 1,75,00,000 to Rs. 2,30,00,000.

Industrial Policy.

The lead in industrial policy and progress is being maintained. The gradual implementation of the resolutions of All-India Tripartite Industrial Conference held in New Delhi and of the State Conference held in Bangalore is yielding good results in maintaining production in the different industries. There is a distinct improvement in relationship between capital and labour. Labour

itself is showing a greater sense of responsibility. In regard to other facilities for production, such as, raw materials, fuel supplies, transport priorities, import and export of essential supplies and manufactured goods, every assistance consistent with the All India position, is being rendered by Government. I must take this opportunity of thanking the Central Government for their very sympathetic consideration to our varied requests in this direction. Private enterprise has been given substantial financial assistance to complete schemes and start production expeditiously. Nationalisation or State enterprise is limited only to vital industries requiring Government initiative and control. In view of the importance of increased agricultural production, a scheme for the manufacture of synthetic fertilisers on an economic scale to produce 25,000 tons of Ammonium Sulphate and 25,000 tons of Nitro-lime, per annum, at a cost of nearly Rs. 21 crores has been approved and contract with one of the foremost consulting Engineer has been concluded recently. The plant will be located at Bhadravathi on account of facilities of power and water supply and other natural advantages. In the production of Nitro-lime that is planned, the import of Sulphur from abroad is avoided and the manufacture is entirely dependent on indigenous sources. This is a great step forward in the synthetic fertiliser industry in India and I am glad to say that the Bhadravathi Fertiliser Factory will be the first in India to produce this fertiliser. The manufacture of Caustic soda, an essential ingredient for the Paper, Textile, Soap and various other industries is receiving active consideration. Proposals of different suppliers of plant for the manufacture of Rayon are under examination. An expert mission of a well-known firm of manufacturers from U.S.A. has been engaged to examine and

advise on expansion of manufacture of electric transformers, motors, insulators porcelain fittings, lamps, both incandescent and fluorescent, refrigerators and other electrical machinery and equipment. Fears have been expressed in some quarters altogether unfounded that the Government Electric Factory and Porcelain Factory will be handed over to the Foreign Company. Nothing could be farther from the truth. They have come as consultants only and it is left to us after they submit their recommendations to think of finding, collaboration if need be with any firm that offers us most advantageous terms. The expansion of the Soap Factory is also engaging attention. We are at present manufacturing about 650 tons of soap a year. The scheme that is under consideration has a production capacity of 5,000 tons. The Plastics Extrusion Plant for the manufacture of coated electric wires is being installed in the Mysore REMCO (*i.e.* Airmec) plant. The Chemical Fertiliser Plant at Belagola is being reconditioned and the Mysore Paper Mills at Bhadravathi has decided to implement its expansion scheme.

The steel consultants of the Government of India who examined the scheme of expansion of the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works have unanimously approved the plans on hand. Shipment of machinery for Electric Pig Iron Furnaces has commenced as per schedule and the equipment for the extended Cement Plant and the new Acetic Acid Plant are expected to arrive completely in the course of the next three months. The new Ferro-Silicon Plant is expected to start production early in 1950.

To meet the increased need for technically trained personnel, facilities for technical education in all grades are proposed to be extended. The starting of a technical school in Bhadravathi and an Occupational Institute in Mysore and

Polytechnic in Davanagere is engaging active attention. It is also proposed to start occupational institutes at Hassan and Chintamani.

To relieve the acute position regarding supply of steel, Government of India have been pleased to increase though slightly, the Agricultural and non-Agricultural allotments for the third quarter of the year commencing from July 1949. I hope the allotments for the successive quarters will improve further. On special representation they have also been pleased to grant an extra *ad hoc* allotments for the "Grow-More-Food" schemes of the State, which must relieve the situation appreciably. Our special thanks are due to the Government of India for this very timely aid.

Rural and Cottage Industries.

I wish to make a special reference to the role of Cottage Industries and their development in the state. This Government has always been of the view that expansion of small scale and Cottage Industries in rural areas, is perhaps the most effective and practical solution of the problem of poverty facing the country in so far as it not only provides a subsidiary occupation for improving the living standard of the common man but also for securing a reasonably equitable distribution of national wealth and income amongst all sections of the general population. Honourable members will remember that immediately on assumption of charge, this Government sanctioned the implementation of a three-year plan for development of Cottage Industries. With this end in view, sixty-eight Centres of various types of Cottage Industries are due to be established by 1st July 1949 as per the said plan and I am glad to inform members that we are not far from the goal in that 57 centres have already started functioning in various parts of the State and

efforts are being made to complete the balance programme as per schedule.

In the meanwhile, the Government of India have themselves launched a co-ordinated drive in this connection and have formed an All-India Cottage Industries Board in December 1948, giving due representation to Provinces and States. This Government is co-operating actively with the Government of India in the various schemes for co-ordination such as the building up of an effective organisation sales and exports, conduct of a comprehensive survey of available resources and establishment of training centres. The State Cottage Industries Board has also been recently constituted on the lines suggested by the Indian Government. Government have also under active consideration measures to adopt the drive for industrialisation in rural areas suggested by our great engineer-statesman Sir M. Visveswaraya and it is hoped it will soon be possible to put the scheme into execution in at least a couple of districts in the first instance, with such modifications as are necessary to suit local conditions. This scheme is close linked up with the idea of starting production *cum* training centres in each taluk.

The Government is seized of the acute problems facing the handloom industry in the present emergency and they are determined that this best dispersed and successfully established Cottage Industry in India providing employment to 25 lakhs families all over the country (nearly 35,000 families in Mysore) is not allowed to die out. No efforts are being spared to secure a due recognition for this class of employment in the economy of India and the India Government is firmly of opinion that there should be no hesitation to resort to even a planned economy on an All-India basis in the last resort. The co-operative organisation built up in

Madras Province is under examination in the meanwhile and a deputation of leading handloom interests is being sent to Madras for study and report.

Concerted efforts are being similarly put forth for revival of the Bangalore drugget industry aimed at securing nearly a million dollars per year in this hour of dollar crisis for Mother India. I am glad to inform the House that there are signs of response on the part of the interests concerned and they have already subscribed nearly Rs. 60,000. I have myself seen in some of the stores in America, Bangalore druggets selling fairly well. What is required is that there should be regulation of foreign exports to see that no spurious or poor quality druggets are permitted to be sent abroad.

Khadi work has always been dear to this Government and Government have recently agreed to finance the schemes put up by the State Charaka Prachar Sangha for the establishment of a Khadi Vidyalyaya (training centre for workers) and a Khadi Workshop for production of spinning wheels and other equipment. With the turnover of useful workers, it is proposed to establish a net work of Khadi centres all over the State, avoiding the defects of working noticed in other places.

The services of the Ceramic Expert, Government Porcelain Factory, are being utilised to produce attractive crockery on a Cottage Industry basis and work under the scheme has already begun in about 31 houses. A scheme for improving the working of the Woollen Weaving Industry in rural areas is under sanction. So is the case with production of palm gur on a Cottage Industry basis, a scheme sponsored by the expert adviser of the Government of India. The idea is that it would not only provide alternative jobs to tappers thrown out under prohibition but also help the utilisation of the

natural resources and divert sugarcane areas for food crops so badly in deficit now. These are some of the schemes under the consideration of Government.

Industrial Finance.

Government have been considering the question of having in the State an Industrial Finance Corporation or something analogous to it. They have also been considering how far they could utilise the Bank of Mysore for the same purpose. An Expert Committee for the purpose may be appointed shortly.

Electricity.

During the year under review, the most important construction work, namely, Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works' first stage was pushed through to completion, with the result that four machines capable of generating 48,000 kilo-watts are under service. The heavy programme of construction of Transmission Lines, namely, Bangalore-Bhadravati, Davanagere-Ujjini and Chitaldrug-Tumkur were under active execution, with the result that Davanagere-Ujjini line is ready for being charged and arranging power supply to Ceded District.

The work of installing Step-down Stations for making additional power available for various centres for distribution to surrounding places was taken up on hand during the year and pushed through rapidly. The Step-down Stations at Shimoga, Davanagere, Tumkur and Mandya have been commissioned and the Step-down Station at Sagar is nearing completion and it is expected to be serviced during the next month. Preliminary work on the Step-down Stations at other places like Tiptur, Chikmagalur, etc., has been done and it is expected that these works will be completed during the early part of next official year.

The work of electrification of towns and villages has been actively pursued by the Department. Special staff sanctioned for the survey and preparation of estimates for electrification of towns and villages which was employed in February of this year has already been actively at work. Surveys have been conducted in 150 villages, of which detailed estimates for the electrification of 64 villages have been prepared and 14 of those have already been submitted to Government.

The preparation of estimates of other 86 villages is on hand.

During the course of the year up to end of March 1949, the following additional installations were serviced :—

Lighting	...	...	6,952
Power	...	...	361
Heating	...	...	316
Irrigation Pumps	..	..	120

During the year, 18 villages were electrified and a few others are on hand. It is proposed to have all villages having a population of 1,000 and above being electrified during the course of next three years. In this connection it may be mentioned that considerable more work could have been done but for the difficulty of obtaining electrical materials which continue to be in short supply.

The following are some of the major works for which provision has been made in the budget for the year 1949-50 :—

Mahatma Gandhi Hydro Electric Works' Second Stage.—The machinery ordered for the second stage of the above scheme has begun to arrive. The great difficulty experienced in securing steel plates for the penstocks has now been overcome with the assistance of the Government of India. It is proposed to push through this work to completion during the next two seasons, when the capacity of the Generating Station at Jog will come up to 120,000 k.w.

Mekedatu Scheme.—Surveys for the power production at Mekedatu were

conducted during the year 1948-49 and the necessary details are being worked out. With the completion of the negotiations with the Government of Madras, it will be possible for us to generate power at Mekedatu.

Honnemmaradu Scheme.—It is found that all the power that is expected to be generated from the first and second stages of Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Scheme is already allocated to the industries that are definitely to be established and the demand for power is increasing incessantly. Therefore, it has become necessary to increase the power production at various centres. The river Sharavathi which carries heavy floods during monsoons into the sea lends itself admirably by this purpose. The preliminary reconnoitring has revealed that a reservoir with a capacity of 100 million cubic feet could be constructed and a site just below the present Generating Station is available for a large Generating Station of half a million kilowatts capacity. Detailed surveys are proposed to be conducted during the ensuing year and the scheme will be got ready as early as possible.

With the increase in generation of power, it is necessary to construct high tension transmission lines and Step-down Stations for transmitting and distributing electrical energy generated at various centres throughout the State. In order to make power available to various centres in the dry districts of the State, estimates have been sanctioned for the installation of Step-down Stations at Chikballapur, Doddballapur, Goribidnur, Hassan, Pavagada, and estimates for extending the low tension lines for making available to various parts in Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts have already been prepared and are under the consideration of Government. The scheme for making available increased power supply in Nanjangud and for meeting the demand

of the Textile Mills and the Paper Mills under erection around Nanjangud has been sanctioned by Government and is under execution.

Telephones.--The five thousand telephone lines exchange equipment ordered is expected to be received during the course of the next official year. Therefore, necessary provision have been made for the installation of the same. Thus, with the completion of this work, it will be possible to meet the entire demand of Bangalore.

Trolley Buses. The Government have sanctioned an introduction of trolley buses in Bangalore City and Civil Station which together have a population of 6,50,000. Necessary staff for preparation of detailed specifications and drawings has been sanctioned by Government and it is hoped to get the specifications ready and invite tenders for supply of materials, during the course of the next official year.

Frequency Conversion --The Frequency Conversion Programme is being actively pursued. The supply in Shimoga, Sagari, Davanagere and Harihar has been converted to 50-cycles system. The supply in Chitaldrug area is expected to be converted to 50-cycles during the month of June. It is also hoped that 50-cycles power supply will be made available at Mysore and Bangalore by the end of next official year.

The activities of the department can be visualised from the fact that allotted for the Capital Works is Rs. 5,47,90,000 out of which the grant allotted for Rural Electrification is Rs. 86.9 lakhs. This is apart from the grant allotted for the construction of high tension transmission lines and step-down stations.

Radio and Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore.

I would like to refer to the Radio and Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in

which the Government have a 60 per cent interest. After the failure of Airmec, London, to keep their contract, the Mysore Airmec as it was called formerly secured the collaboration of I.G.E. of America for the purpose.

As is well known, no factory can sustain itself entirely on production of domestic radio receiving sets. Therefore, attempts are being made to secure other lines of manufacture which can utilise the existing machinery to the maximum extent possible. Out of those that have been considered, one has materialised, viz., extruded plastics.

The machinery ordered by the Industries Department for manufacturing extruded plastics has been handed over to the organisation for operation on behalf of Government under certain terms and conditions. The machinery has been received and hangars secured from the Government of India are under erection for housing the machinery. It is expected that these machines will begin operation during the second half of this year.

The question of manufacture of energy meters, both assembly and manufacture of component parts, is being actively pursued with foreign manufacturers for securing the necessary collaboration.

The organisation which received quite a set-back a few months ago due to termination of the contract with London Airmec, is now going steadfast towards achieving its object of establishing local manufacture, and it is hoped that the organisation will begin functioning in the near future on the manufacturing side and the prospects for this industry are very bright.

The grant for Housing Scheme of Depressed Classes has been enhanced to Rs. 18 lakhs and a grant of Rs. 27 lakhs has been made to Rural Development Fund. It is hoped that with the help of the non-official agencies under the new scheme, the programme of Rural

Development will become successful. Besides, special grant to Rural Development Fund, the grants in every Department have been earmarked for the welfare of the rural population, such as opening of dispensaries, health units, schools, irrigation works, etc.

Housing.

Everywhere the housing problem has become very acute. In Bangalore, the Jayanagar extension for residential purposes—a scheme costing nearly rupees one crore is getting ready and the Trust Board is going in for allotment of 2,000 sites very shortly. The work in connection with the northern industrial suburb is progressing very well and already some sites have been allotted. One of the new schemes sanctioned is the building of about 800 labour quarters in the housing area of the suburb. There are other schemes of extensions which are in course of being implemented.

Capital.

It may be seen from the Budget that the provisions in the Budget for expansion schemes in the Industrial concerns, Electrical and other Department indicate the progressive industrial policy of Mysore. The Electrical capital budget provides necessary provision for electrification of not only cities but also towns and rural parts. It will not be too far when electricity would be playing a prominent part in all walks of life and I have no doubt that Mysore will be a pioneer in this. The question is how to finance the heavy capital outlay. In all Governments capital as distinguished from revenue can be financed only from borrowed funds or from ways and means which includes transactions under debt heads. As the time is not opportune for borrowing in the open market the only course is to finance the schemes by borrowing from the Centre or out of the

securities available. I hope the Government of India will be able to finance funds at least for remunerative and important projects.

Retrenchment.

While Government have adopted a progressive policy in all the nation-building departments they are aware of the strain on the exchequer and the paramount need for economy. The Economy Officer has submitted his report which is under print. The several suggestions made therein will receive serious and earnest consideration of Government.

Funds and Reserves.

We had hitherto the advantage of meeting a portion of Revenue expenditure from specific functional funds. The details of these have been explained in the memorandum. It may be seen that some of these like the Irrigation Development Fund are getting depleted. In view of the heavy capital programme the securities earmarked for funds will be absorbed by capital in the absence of borrowing. It will be a problem for the future to keep up the balancing of of Budget with the depletion of funds on one hand and ever increasing expenditure chargeable to Revenue and Capital.

Conclusion.

What changes the year to come has in store is more than we can say. The landscape changes ever so often. I expect the budget that you will be discussing now also to change in so far as the Official year may hereafter be from April to March just as in the Centre and most other Provinces.

I now leave the budget estimates in the hands of the House for its earnest consideration. I can only assure the House that the Finance Department has brought on its task not only an earnest desire for careful husbanding of resources

but also a progressive and patriotic outlook. It has taken care to balance the budget within the limited resources without resorting to any heavy taxation measures.

Supplemental Note.

There have been certain comments from the opposite bench regarding heavy reductions in securities in the General Investment Account. Before any further comment is made on this, I wish to make the position of Government clear with the kind permission of the President.

1948-49 :

On 1st July 1948 the total cash and investment stood as follows :—

	Rs. in lakh
Cash Balance	379.29
Temporary Deposits	245.40
General Investment Account	1651.44
Sinking Fund Investment	356.05
Famine Insurance Reserve	60.50
Depreciation Fund Investment	379.34
	representing 50% of the balances
	1005.06

At the end of 1948-49, the position would be that the above is reduced to 2078.46 lakhs.

	Rs. in lakhs
Cash Balance	219.93
Temporary Deposits	170.10
General Investment	924.48
Sinking Fund	385.47
Famine Insurance Reserve	55.34
Depreciation Fund Investment	822.84
	2078.46

The total reduction in the above is about Rs. 927 lakhs. As against this reduction, the increases in the assets and reductions in liabilities are—

	Rs. in lakhs
(1) Advances and loans	123.61
(2) Capital	672.10
(3) Reduction under liability...	45.12
	840.83
Deficit	85.77
	926.60

On 1st July 1946.

On 1st July 1950 the position would be :

	Rupees in lakhs.
Cash balance	267.22
Sinking Fund	415.22
Famine Insurance Reserve	52.12
Depreciation Fund	310.72 (50 per cent of balance.)
General Investment	25.98
Total	1,071.26

i.e., a reduction of Rs. 1007.20 lakhs. As against this, the increases in assets and reductions in liabilities are :—

	Rupees in lakhs.
(1) Advances and loans	28.17
(2) Capital	946.38
(3) Reductions in liability	79.08
(4) Revenue deficit	9.91
Total	1063.54

At the end of 1948-49 as could be seen from page 55 of the Financial Secretary's Memorandum, the percentage investment of liability funds will be maintained and during 1949-50 unless borrowing is resorted to, it may not be possible to maintain this percentage in this case of Savings Bank, Provident Funds, Gold Mining Revenue Capitalisation Fund, Life Insurance Fund, etc., in view of the heavy capital programme. The members could therefore see that the sale of securities is mainly on account of capital outlay and food supply. It may be made clear that most of these capital works namely, Hydro-Electric, Tunga and Lakkavalli Irrigation Projects, Expansion of Iron and Steel Works, etc., cannot be stopped where they are. The Hon'ble Members will remember that many of these schemes very useful and desirable were in operation or sanctioned long before the present Ministry took charge. Only two courses are left to us either to abandon all these works or to continue them. The former is not in the interest of the State as they are all obviously necessary for industrial

expansion on the one hand and irrigation development on the other which will help to stop the drain on our resources caused by the heavy food subsidies. If it is agreed that these works should continue, the only course left open is to borrow funds as it is impracticable to finance them from normal ways and means. As borrowing in the open market is not feasible, we might have to make use of the existing resources till the Government of India could help us to finance these schemes. In case we go in for loans, our finances, it will be seen, are sound enough to provide for sinking fund and interest. This should make the position clear. I hope the members will appreciate this cardinal point while criticising the Budget and assure them-

selves of the fact that any money spent is not being frittered away but is re-invested on capital assets.

The Food Budget involving heavy subsidies is of course not desirable and Government will consider how far this big hole is to be patched up. But barring the item of food subsidies, it is clear that what was held in the shape of Securities is now being held in the shape of Assets which would be both productive and an insurance against imports. It has always been the policy of forward States to bring into being productive works even if it meant incurring the burden of a debt. The process of utilising accumulated reserves for this purpose is a much less dramatic measure.

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PROGRESSIVE POLICIES ADOPTED BY GOVERNMENT

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE PORT-FOLIOS HELD BY THE HON., SRI T. MARIAPPA, B.A., LL.B., HOME MINISTER

Political

The year 1947 marked the successful termination of the struggle for Responsible Government and the setting up of a Ministry responsible to the Legislature in October 1947.

With the advent of freedom and the partition of the country, conditions became so unsettled all over India that steps had to be taken to guard against unforeseen eventualities. This indeed cast a heavy strain on the Police and Military.

In Mysore, from December 1947 a series of disturbances took place necessitating almost constant and careful watch over anti-social elements. The following are instances where communal clashes and other incidents took place:—

Bangalore City disturbances	December 1947
Do	... January 1948
Tiptur disturbances	... June 1948
Hyderabad Police Action.	September 1948
Civil Station Police strike.	September 1948
Labour strike at Bangalore	September 1948
Strike at Davangere	... November 1948
Hosur (Closepet taluk) disturbances	December 1948
Jayachamarajendrapur disturbances	January 1949
10 Strike at Kolar Gold Fields	February 1949
11 Sira disturbances	... March 1949

Police Force

Before the Police Action in Hyderabad, the conditions in Mysore as well as in India had not completely stabilised. Steps had to be taken to check smuggling of arms and goods and to prevent conspiracies and intrigues. This necessitated

the employment of Mysore Police Force for longer periods to maintain law and order. A regular check-up had to be done in all the trains and at frontier posts to prevent smuggling.

The imposition of controls and the distribution of controlled goods necessitated the employment of emergency police and the same is being continued till now. After the retrocession of the Civil Area to Mysore, the Police force was taken over by the Mysore Government and the expenditure to the extent of nearly seven lakhs had to be borne by this Government. Labour strikes in Belagula Fertiliser Factory and Kolar Gold Fields, communal clashes at Jayachamarajendrapur (Arsikere Taluk), Hosur in Closepet Taluk and at Sira necessitated the employment of more Police Force. With this background, it can be seen that the year 1948 was an unusual one and the expenditure incurred in maintaining the Police Force and in equipping the same and in feeding the Force employed at the centres of disturbances is more than compensated by the way in which the situation has been handled. Except in the case of the Police strike in the Civil Station where firing was resorted to, in no other case was even a lathi charge resorted to. The extraordinary situations that developed during these disturbances were controlled and law and order were speedily restored. The Police strike in Civil Station was handled successfully and swiftly and action was taken against the ring leaders who were responsible for that strike. The speedy and effective measures have contributed to the restoration of peaceful conditions from the beginning of 1949. The

following figures indicate the rise in expenditure.

	1917-48	Rev. Estimate for 1948-49.	Budget Estimate for 1949-50.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Police	57,04,228	1,12,72,000	1,00,90,000
High price allowance.	Rs. 23,36,300	Out of Rs. 1,00,95,000 the marginally* noted expenditure if deducted would show Rs. 62,71,100	
Emergency Police.	5,82,600		
Buildings	9,05,000		
Total	38,28,900		

This compares favourably with the expenditure in previous years. Moreover, it may be remembered that even this increase is solely due to the revision of scales of pay which was given effect to during 1948. Therefore, it cannot be said that the expenditure is unusual. It may be noted in this connection that the High Price Allowance of Rs. 23,36,300 and the Emergency Police expenditure amounting to Rs. 5,82,600 were shown under "32-B. Expenditure connected with the Food and other control measures" prior to 1948-49.

During the year 1948, steps were taken to abolish the existing two Police Training Schools and to organise one on sound and modern lines. The new Police Training School is located at Krishnarajapuram Camp, five miles from Bangalore. There, instruction is imparted in all branches of Police administration and in particular training in literacy to the Constables. They are also taught civics and general subjects which will equip them to adjust themselves to the new set up. The Reserve Police also was re-organised on efficient lines.

The Wireless Training Centre was organised with full equipment and Bangalore is now connected with all the District headquarters. This had become imperative in view of the prevalent conditions in the country. The Special Branch was organised on proper lines and this has helped a great deal in these abnormal times.

Military.

Steps have been taken to re-organise the State Forces on proper lines and to fill up the vacancies by recruiting men and officers cadets. Many amenities are provided to the army units. Two Passing Out parades were held where trained men were enrolled into the Units. The Second Battalion, Mysore Infantry, was sent to Amritsar and is doing very good work in guarding the frontiers of India. The Mysore Infantry and Mysore Lancers participated in Hyderabad Police Action during September 1948 with great success.

The Military was employed as a standby during 1948 communal disturbances and in K. G. F. when there was a labour strike. However, there was no occasion to make use of the Military.

Railways.

Steps were taken during 1948 to improve the working of the Railway administration and of Workshop. The production in the Workshop had gone down and it had to be re-organised to improve the output. The repair of engines has considerably improved and has reached the target figure of 5 heavy repairs and 2 light repairs in the Workshop and Sheds. This enabled the administration to run extra trains between Mysore-Bangalore, Mysore-Hassan, Bangalore-Arsikere, Arsikere-Davangere and Arsikere-Shimoga, even before the new engines were got.

The trains are also speeded up. The number of locomotives overdue for repairs has been brought down to 33 as against 50 during the previous year.

The repairs of waggons and coaches has progressed satisfactorily and has enabled the allotment of more waggons for trade and commerce. There is now quick turn-round of waggons resulting in improvement of goods traffic.

Stores.

Steps are taken to re-organise the Stores Section on proper lines and all unnecessary and wasteful expenditure is completely avoided. This will result in considerable savings.

Traffic

(a) *Ticketless Travel.*—Adequate measures were taken to put down ticketless travel and flying squads were organised to catch the delinquents. More than 35,000 people were caught travelling ticketless and more than Rs. 71,000 collected as excess fare and penalty.

(b) *Punctuality of Trains.*—By the periodical review of train running, there is improvement to the extent of 70 per cent in the punctuality of train running.

(c) *Allotment of Waggon.*—Arrangements were made during the year for equitable allotment of waggons to the merchants and there is practically no complaint from businessmen in this behalf.

(d) *Loading and Unloading of Waggon.*—There is remarkable improvement in this direction and has resulted in more revenue to the Railways. (Vide Appendix A & B).

(e) *Claims.*—There were heavy arrears pending settlement in the Claims Section. The Department was organised under a Senior District Superintendent and the pendency is being brought down gradually. More than 2,000 cases have been disposed of during the year. Further improvement in this Section are continually under Government consideration.

(f) *Watch and Ward.*—This was recognized and is placed under a Special Officer drawn from the Police Department. Recently, the Railway Deputy Inspector-General of Police was ordered to administer this Department in consultation with the General Manager. This has enabled the administration to decrease the number of thefts and pilferages.

(g) *Sale of Cinders.*—By calling for tenders, the income has gone up to Rs. 24,000 as against Rs. 400 in the previous years.

(h) *Hotels, Refreshment Rooms and Stalls.*—The income from the sale of these items has gone up to a lakh of rupees when compared to a few thousands in the previous years.

(i) *Earnings.*—Earnings from passenger traffic has gone up to 1 crore 10 lakhs as against 78 lakhs. Goods traffic has gone up to Rs. 92 lakhs as against Rs. 68 lakhs in the previous years.

(j) *Engineering.*—The construction of Lokapavani Bridge at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs was completed in a record period of seven months. The remodelling of Arsikere, Kadir, Chikajur and Davangere stations is progressing satisfactorily.

Steps are taken to provide amenities to 3rd class passengers by providing more benches and water facilities at stations. Steps are also taken to plant avenue trees.

Labour

There is general toning up and this has resulted in alround improvement. The relationship between the employees and the administration has vastly improved since May 1948 and employees are co-operating fully with the administration. The absenteeism is also brought down from 25 per cent to 15 per cent in the Workshop.

Many welfare measures have been undertaken for the benefit of labour.

A programme for the repair and construction of quarters for the employees has been drawn up and is under active consideration.

The survey of the line between Chamarajanagar and Coimbatore was completed and the report is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Bhatkal Harbour.—The Government of Mysore have been pressing the case of

Bhatkal Harbour before the Government of India and the matter is under the active consideration of the Ports Technical Committee appointed by the Government of India. The question of linking Kadur with Chikmagalur is also under the consideration of the Government of Mysore.

As a result of various measures adopted during 1948-49, the receipts from the railways has gone up from Rs. 1,80,00,000 to Rs. 2,30,00,000.

Tabulated statement gives at a glance the improvements in the working of Railways.

Aviation Department

The Government of Mysore owned a Dakota. With the nucleus of the staff for maintaining this plane, it was considered desirable to organise a Flying Training School to train up Indian pilots. Accordingly, a Flying Training School was organised and two Acrona planes at a cost of Rs. 14,000 each were bought. The Government of India have loaned two Tiger Moth planes for this school. The Hon'ble Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, inaugurated the School during his visit to Bangalore. The first batch of students received training in flying. We are also maintaining the Madras Government air-plane (Dove plane). One hangar is built to garage the plane at Jakkur aerodrome. Improvements have also been effected to the Kakkur aerodrome for making it fit for plane instruction.

Food Supplies

The Food Control Orders were re-imposed in the latter part of 1948 in accordance with the policy of the Central Government. This policy was accepted by the Representative Assembly during its Dasara Session of 1948. However, modification was made in the Harvest Order exempting holders of less than

5 acres of dry lands, less than 2 acres of lands under channels and of less than 3 acres of lands under tanks and rain-fed area. This relaxation is intended to remove all harassments to the small holders and to encourage them to grow foodgrains for themselves.

Taking into consideration the rise in the cost of cultivation and the rise in the price of commodities to be purchased by the cultivators, the Government with the approval of the Central Government enhanced the price of foodgrains during 1949. The following prices indicate the rise in the purchase price of foodgrains.

	Paddy		Ragi	Jola
	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Harvest				
Order 1943.	9 8	7 12	10 12	11 0
	to	to	to	to
	12 1	10 8	12 12	13 4
Harvest				
Order 1947.	14 0	. .	15 8	15 12
	to		to	to
	17 0		17 0	17 8
(In addition to these prices, bonus of 8 annas per patta of paddy and a bonus of 8 annas per patta of millets was also sanctioned).				
	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Harvest				
Order 1948.	20 0		20 0	20 0
	to 22 0			

(A bonus of Rs. 2 per patta for those who delivered in excess of their surplus and for the exempted land holders who delivered foodgrains of their own accord was sanctioned).

The estimated total deficit on the present scale of rations is 122,000 tons and the Government of India have agreed to allot one lakh of tons.

According to present calculation, the State is deficit to the extent of 31,200 tons in rice alone and after taking into consideration the millet quota, the overall deficit is 13,100 tons.

The population under rations is nearly 40 lakhs persons including 8 lakhs children. This figure is likely to increase in the next few months.

Subsidy incurred on foodgrains.—

1944-45	...	Rs. 28 lakhs
1945-46	...	" 30 "
1946-47	...	" 176 "
1947-48	...	" 75 "

Number of Sales Depots working in the State on 1st June 1949.

Urban areas—		
Government Depots	...	146
Co-operative Societies	.	230
V. P. and Municipal Depots		22
Licensed retail shops	...	362
Rural areas—		
Government Depots	...	408
Co-operative Societies	...	98
V. P. and Municipal Depots.		150
Total		1,416

Procurement

In the beginning of the year, the following targets for procurement were fixed :—

	Target	Procured
Paddy	1,100,000 pallas	1,537,365 pallas
Ragi and Jola	202,000 "	191,000 "

The procurement programme was inaugurated by all the Ministers in all the districts of the State and the response was very good.

Grow More Food Campaign

Plans were drawn up for growing kar ragi and kar paddy during summer months and measures were initiated in February 1949.

Kar ragi is planted in about 20,000 acres, jola in about 2,000 acres and kar paddy in about 35,000 acres.

Mungar jola in Gundlupet, Channarayana, T.-Narsipur and Nanjangud taluks is promising.

Mungar ragi was sown in several Taluks of Hassan and Mysore Districts in April and May 1949.

A Three-Year Plan for food production in Mysore State to wipe off the existing deficit by the year 1951 is drawn up and is under consideration.

Civil Supplies

The working of the Civil Supplies Department after the re-imposition of the controls has resulted in a savings of about four lakhs of rupees. The controls are working satisfactorily and there is no dearth for cloth.

Rural Development

The Rural Development Department was re-organised and the new Scheme was inaugurated throughout the State on the 6th March 1949. As an adjunct to the Rural Development, Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies have been organised in all the 82 taluks and in 746 circles of the State. The response is very encouraging and nearly Rs. 10 lakhs have so far been collected.

Road Transport

The Road Transport was inaugurated on 12th September 1948 and two buses were started from Bangalore to Mysore on the same day. The number of routes from 1st October 1948 was increased to 11 bringing the total number of services from 4 to 30. Additional services were brought under operation from 1st December 1948 and the number of services worked by the Department came to 52. From 1st February 1949, the number of services were 102 and from 1st April 1949, it is 112. The total number of buses, including the buses released in the first week of June 1949 is 110.

The gross earnings of the Department up to 30th May 1949 is Rs. 10,86,989 (This works up to 135 pies per vehicle mile). Amount spent up to 1st April 1949 is about Rs. 5,22,613. The capital investment is Rs. 17,34,422.

The total number of passengers carried is about five lakhs.

The number of miles covered by all the buses up to 30th May 1949 is 1,489,823.

The total number of buses received and placed on road is given below :—

	Received	On Road
September 1948 ...	36	2
October 1948 ...	13	30
November 1948 ...	...	...
December 1948 ...	20	52
January 1949 ...	20	...
February 1949 ...	18	74
March 1949 ...	13	...
April 1949 ...	120	107
June 1949 ...	120	110

Workshop.—We have a skeleton Workshop for the present which is carrying on maintenance work only. Major repair works have not yet been undertaken. Machinery has been indented through the Store Purchase Committee for this and the same has not been received as yet. Plans are under examination by the Government Architect for the construction of a new workshop building of our own to locate a first class workshop.

Comparative statement of essential statistics showing the working of the Mysore State Railway for the year ending March 1949 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

No.	Description	Year ending		Improvement
		March 1948	March 1949	
1	Number of locomotives that were over due for repairs ...	50	33	34 per cent
2	Number of locomotives repaired during the year ...	25	49	96 "
3	Do coaches do do ...	203	278	37 "
4	Do waggons do do ...	357	786	116 "
5	Do trains in service ...	64	72	12½ "
6	Average punctuality of trains ...	32.2 per cent	53.2 per cent	70 "
7	Train miles ...	1,996,000	2,336,816*	
8	Number of passengers carried ...	16,116,700	17,518,096†	
9	Earnings from passenger traffic ...	Rs. 78,74,000	1,10,80,741	
10	Earnings from goods traffic ...	„ 68,44,000	92,31,049*	
11	Number of ticketless passengers detected ...	17,285	35,933	
12	Amount realised from ticketless travellers ...	Rs. 35,241	71,511	
13	Number of compensation claims disposed of ...	9,687	11,663	20 per cent
14	Special works—			
	(a) Construction of Lokapavani Bridge ...	...	Rs. 5 lakhs	
	(b) Remodelling of Arsikere Station ...	Rs. 4,305	69,329	†
	(c) Do Kadur Station ...	„ 33,460	51,307	†
	(d) Do Chikjajur Station ...	„ 28,087	82,069	†
	(e) Do Davangere Station ...	„ 1,116	56,770	†
15	General condition of labour and staff morale ...	Not satisfactory.	Satisfactory	

* Approximate figures based on 9 months' results.

† Work started and completed.

‡ To end of February 1949 only.

APPENDIX 'A'

Metre Gauge Waggon Loading.

<i>During the month of.</i>	<i>Average number of wagons loaded per day.</i>	
1947		
June	156	
July	154	
August	130	
September	71	} strike period
October	107	
November	15	
December	118	
1948		
January	150	
February	191	
March	203	
April	194	
May	180	
June	150	
July	165	
August	156	
September	184	
October	176	
November	170	
December	214	
1949		
January	213	
February	228	
March	222	
April	227	
May	231	

APPENDIX 'B'

Metre Gauge Waggon Loading.

<i>During the month of</i>	<i>Total number of wagons loaded.</i>	
1947		
June	4,690	
July	4,765	
August	4,025	
September	354	} (for 5 days) | Strike (for 24 days) | period
October	2,575	
November	3,437	
December	3,648	
1948		
January	4,660	
February	5,540	
March	6,281	
April	5,812	
May	5,587	Total for 12 months ending May 1948—51374.
June	4,500	
July	5,126	
August	4,636	
September	5,512	
October	5,407	
November	5,113	
December	6,654	
1949		
January	6,605	
February	6,384	
March	6,882	
April	6,810	
May	7,172	Total for 12 months ending May 1949—70,829. Increase in loading—19,445. Percentage increase—38 p. c.

KHADI WORK IN MYSORE STATE.

Khadi work has been carried on under the Badanval Spinning Circle Scheme purely on an official departmental basis from a long time past. What the Government felt was that though it was started by Government, still its progress has not been satisfactory for some years and not that it became unsatisfactory after the popular Government took up office, which is what some want to make out. Since this Government is of the view that the activities can be intensified and expanded with the help and co-operation of non-official workers, an invitation was sent in May 1948 to Sri Krishna Das Gandhi, Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association, Wardha (Sevagram), to visit the State, meet the workers and Departmental Officers interested in Khadi and offer suggestions. Practically all leading workers of the State took part in the meetings and the Government on its part undertook to give every support for the development of Khadi work on approved lines.

The Charaka Prachara Sangha of Mysore State has since framed schemes for starting a Khadi Vidyalaya for training workers and a Khadi workshop for the manufacture of spinning wheels and other equipments. Government have agreed to finance these schemes and give Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 12,000, respectively, for the two projects. Government hope that with the expected turnover of trained workers under the above schemes, it will be

possible to establish a net work of khadi centres all over the State on a sound basis.

As a further measure to enlist the co-operation of non-official agencies, the Government Spinning Centres in Chitaldrug District have all been handed over to the local District Board with very satisfactory results and adoption of a similar policy in Bangalore District is under active consideration.

In the meanwhile, as part of the drive for increased activities under the Badanval Spinning Circle scheme, Government have appointed a Committee consisting of (1) the Additional Director of Industries, (2) the President, District Board, Mysore and (3) the Secretary, Charaka Prachara Sangha, to study its working and make suggestions for expansion and improvement.

Government wish to assure the public that Khadi work is being given top priority among schemes to afford a source of subsidiary income to the masses and will continue to receive special encouragement and assistance at their hands. They are however particular that the experience of departmental working in other parts of India should be utilised fully in avoiding defects noticed in the working of Khadi expansion schemes and no efforts will be spared to spread the message of Khadi in all possible places subject, however, to this precaution of seeing that the money and efforts are not expended in vain.

ALTERNATIVE BUS LINES GRANTED IN LIEU OF OLD PERMITS.

There appears to be some misapprehension in the minds of the public that fresh bus services are being granted by the Mysore Traffic Board merely on the presentation of applications. Government would therefore like to clarify the position.

In the Press Note issued on 22nd April 1948, it was stated that in pursuance of the Scheme of

Nationalisation of Road Transport in the State, Government had decided as a first step to take over all or at least some of the bus services running at present between Bangalore and other places in the State. In accordance with this decision of Government, the owners of buses who have been running their services to and from Bangalore were

requested to surrender their lines and to select alternative lines in lieu thereof, if so desired, as Government thought that the stopping of their services which have been running from a very long time would hit them hard.

Government are glad to note that there has been ready response to this request. Many bus owners have come forward to co-operate with Government

in implementing the Scheme of Nationalisation and offered to surrender their existing services touching Bangalore. A list of bus Owners who have so far surrendered their existing bus lines between Bangalore and other places and who have been granted alternative bus lines is noted below.

List of bus owners who surrendered their old permits and who are granted alternative lines.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Existing line surrendered.</i>	<i>Alternative line granted.</i>
From 1st April 1949 -		
1. Messrs. C. P. C. & Sons, C. P. C. Motor Service, Mysore.	Bangalore-Mysore <i>via</i> Nelamangala and Kunigal (2 permits).	Mysore-Shimoga <i>via</i> French- Rocks, Channarayana, Arsikere, Banavar, Tarikere and Bhadravati (2 permits).
2. Do ...	Bangalore Hassan ..	Mysore-Chamarajanagar and on to Mysore State Fr. <i>via</i> T. Narasipur.
3. Do	Bangalore-Dodballapur	Mysore-Hanasoge <i>via</i> Krishna- rajanagar
4. Messrs. P. R. Muddanna, & R. Muddappa, Joint Proprietors, Hanuman & Maruthi Motor Services, Sirsi.	Bangalore-Chitaldrug <i>via</i> Tumkur, Sirsi, etc. (Joint permit)	Sirsi Chikmagalur <i>via</i> Tiptur and Belur.
5. Sri G. R. Ramiah, Proprietor, Transport Motor Service, Mysore.	Bangalore Mysore <i>via</i> Channarayana, Maddur, Mandya, etc.	Mysore-Magadi <i>via</i> T. Narasipur, Bannur, Malavalli, Maddur and Closepet.
6. Sri V. N. Subbarayappa, Proprietor, Sri Someswara Motor Service, Sririvasapur.	Bangalore-Uttanur ...	Vadigenahalli-Bagepalli <i>via</i> Jan- gankote, Hindignall Cross, Chinta- mani, Chelur and Pathapalya.
7. Janab S. Sharafuddin, Proprietor, Nissar Motor Service, Srinivasapur.	Bangalore-Uttanur ...	Mulbagal-Bagepalli <i>via</i> Srini- vasapur, Chintamani, Chelur and Pathapalya.
8. Janab K. Mir Azam, Proprietor, Deccan Motor Service, Bangalore.	Bangalore Malur <i>via</i> Vadigenahalli.	Malur-Mulbagal <i>via</i> Tyakal, Bowringpet and Bethamangala.
9. Sri S. Narayana Rao, Proprietor, S. L. N. Motor Service, Bangalore City	Bangalore-Nallaballi ...	(1) Kankanbhalli-Mysore <i>via</i> Bluff. (2) Kankanbhalli-Hosadurga <i>via</i> Kodihalli
10. Sri K. S. Raghavan, Proprietor, Reliance Motor Service, Tumkur.	Bangalore-Chitaldrug <i>via</i> Tumkur and Sirsi, etc.	Tumkur-Hassan.
11. Janab K. M. Mohame Khusim (Basha), Proprietor, Sham sheer Motor Service, Kolar.	Bangalore K. G. F. <i>via</i> Bowringpet, Kolar and Narasapur.	Kolar-Chikballapur <i>via</i> Srini- vasapur, Chintamani & Sidlaghatta.
12. Janab C. S. Burauuddin	Bangalore-T. Narasipur.	Bangalore-Mandya <i>via</i> (Kankan- halli).
13. Messrs. K. V. Service	Bangalore-Mysore ...	Chamarajanagar-Mallipatna.
14. Sri K. C. Govindappa	Bangalore-Chikballapur.	
15. Sri M. K. Papiab	Bangalore-Mysore <i>via</i> Kankanbhalli.	Sidlaghatta-Tumkur. Mysore-Sakaleshpur.
16. Sri P. Venugopal	Bangalore K. G. F. ...	Thopanaahalli-Venkatagirikota border.
17. Messrs. Shamsheer Motor Service.	Bangalore Tayalur	Chikballapur-Tayalur.

WORKING OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

REVIEW FOR 1947-1948

Public Health

The State of Public Health was fairly satisfactory. The total number of deaths from plague reported during the year was 2,451 as against 2,894 during the previous year. Though a low incidence is visible, still the decrease was not appreciable. With a view to prevent the spread of this disease, usual measures were, however, undertaken. A total of 2,70,725 houses were fumigated during the year in two cities, 55 towns and 584 villages as against 2,44,428 houses during the previous year. 3,19,942 persons were protected against plague as against 2,86,828 during the previous year. Deaths due to cholera were 1,065 as against 590 in the previous year. More effective measures to check this disease should be adopted by undertaking intensive inoculation work, chlorination of water sources, etc., in the villages. Deaths due to small-pox has decreased, the number being 1,249 as against 1,772 during the previous year. Malaria has taken a higher toll during the year under report, a total of 25,889 deaths occurring on this account as against 22,690 during the previous year. Of these, 6,147 occurred in Malnad areas and 19,563 in Maidan parts. Preventive work in this respect should be undertaken more vigorously and effectively. Seventy-six health units were working during the year as against eighty-eight during the previous year, the health units in Bangalore and Military Health Camp Units having been discontinued.

Vital Statistics

The scheme of centralisation of compilation of vital statistics worked in

all the nine districts and three cities of Bangalore, Mysore and K.G.F.

During the year under report the total number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 31,247. The total number of live-births during the year was 1,17,053 as against 1,26,540 during the previous year, the birth-rate being 15.3 as against 16.7 during the last year. The total number of deaths was 86,006 as against 77,518 during the previous year, the death rate being 11.2 as against 10.2 during the last year. There was a fall in the birth-rate and a rise in the death-rate during the year under report.

Public Health Institute

During the year a total of 13,993 specimens were examined in the Bacteriological Section, 1,175 in Chemical Section, and 231 cases with 998 articles in Medicolegal section. A total of 70,600 doses of cholera vaccine, 5,24,240 doses of plague vaccine and 25,584 doses of T.A.B. vaccine were prepared as against 1,86,600, 8,03,300 and 49,330 doses of cholera, plague and T.A.B. vaccine respectively prepared during the previous year.

Vaccine Institute

The total quantity of vaccine lymph produced at the Institute during the year was 8,57,300 and 7,01,800 doses of vaccine were issued during the year as against 14,19,200 and 12,84,320 doses respectively prepared and issued during the previous year.

Bureau of Health Education

During the year under report 70 cinema shows were organised in the District of

Bangalore, Shimoga, Mysore, Tumkur and Hassan in 12 towns and 46 villages as against 29 in the previous year. Health Exhibition was arranged at Shimoga during June 1947. Health Exhibitions were also arranged during the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and in connection with the Health and Arts Exhibition organised by the Mysore City Municipal Council in July 1947. As health activities are of late being expanded in a large scale more extensive health propaganda in rural parts should be arranged for.

Bureau of Malariology and Epidemiology

The control of Malaria all over the State and specially in Malnad tracts has, in recent year, become an important Public Health problem. Malaria Control Works, are being continued in the several health units in the State. Pyrethrum spraying was undertaken in Maralavadi, Banavar, Tavarekere, Boodanahalli, Kanagal,

Tippagondanahalli, Princess Krishna-jammanni Sanatorium, the two cities of Bangalore and Mysore, Belur town and Tiptur town. Special malaria survey work was undertaken in Sagar town, Bhadravati, Doddballapur and Matadadoddi. Special arrangements were made for the control of Malaria in Kempapur Agrahar and in Bangalore City Municipal limits.

The guinea worm control staff visited 271 villages, examined 257 wells as against 402 villages and 305 wells during the previous year.

Maternity and Child Welfare

During the year, the Superintendent visited 23 maternity homes in Shimoga, Hassan, Mandya, Chickmagalur, Mysore and Bangalore Districts and instructions were issued for their proper working. The work of the midwives was also inspected and necessary instructions were also issued to them.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

THE BELUR TEMPLE

ITS HISTORY AND CONSERVATION.

Belur is a small town now; but eight hundred years ago it was the capital of a mighty empire ruled by a line of Yadava kings known as the Hoysalas. This dynasty was at first subordinate to the Chalukya Empire, but later on it became independent and ultimately controlled the destinies of even the Cholas and Pandyas in the far south of India.

The Temple.

The first ruler to break off from the Chalukyan yoke was king Vishnuvardhana popularly known also as Bittiga or Bittideva and it was he who built the main temple of Kesava in Belur. The artistic greatness of this structure has all along been attracting to the place crowds of visitors, both Indian and foreign. Students of art have never ceased to wonder at the grandeur of the structure, the charm of the sculptures, the variety of the ornamental details and the minute and delicate carving of the pillars and panels, the doorways and ceilings. The successive friezes, rising one upon another, depict a series of decorative motifs, birds, animals of dancers, all full of life vigour, with a bewildering variety of attitudes and movement. A valuable monograph has been prepared for publication, giving an exhaustive description of the temple, and its architecture and sculptures, with numerous photographs and drawings.

Hoysala Structure.

The inscriptions state that Vishnuvardhana built the temple in commemoration of his victory against the Chola viceroy of

Talkad, while tradition has it that he built the temple in token of his having been converted to Vaishnavism by the great teacher Ramanujacharya, who had for a time migrated from the Chola country to the realm of the Hoysala King. From a detailed study of the structure, it looks very probable that he built only the star-shaped garbhagriha, sukanasi and the cruciform navaranga. The large niches, friezes and sculptures on the outside, as also the beautifully designed inside pillars and ceilings, including three of the doorways, were carved in his time. The garbhagriha was surmounted by a high star-shaped tower of brick and mortar supported by wood work and plated with gold-gilded copper sheets. Standing on a high platform on the top of a rising ground, the structure had a commanding appearance. The beautiful image of Kesava called Vijayanarayana by the builder was installed in the sanctum in 1117 A. D.

At about the same time. Vishnuvardhana's senior queen Santaladevi, though inclined to Jainism, did not fail to make her contribution. She got built the Chennigaraya temple, similar in form to the King's temple, though less elaborate and less ornamental. The image of Chennigaraya installed by her is almost exactly like that of Kesava in the main temple, though smaller in size. It bears the votive inscription of the queen.

Narasimha I, son and successor of Vishnuvardhana, made grants for the maintenance of the temple and the regular conduct of worship. The existence of his Durbar scene to the north of the



Temple at Belur.



Hoysala Carvings.



A bracket image carved out of stone.

navaranga doorway indicates that he might have made some improvements in the temple.

The next King Ballala II got constructed in 1175 a fine pond called Vasudeva-thirtha to the north-east of the temple and in 1180 a low-roofed storehouse in the north-west corner of the compound. Among other works carried out during his reign may be mentioned the kitchen on the eastern side near the well and the rampart wall with its two mahadvaras. The navaranga pavillion of the main temple, which up to now, was open on all sides was covered with perforated screens and the three entrances were provided with massive battened wooden doors. Supporting towers were erected on either side of each doorway, while in the interior of the temple the navaranga was separated from the sukanasi by the insertion of a beautifully carved potstone doorway. Further, in the compound of the temple, a shrine with charming sculptures like those at the Kedareshvara temple at Halebid was constructed for the god Viranarayana.

In the days of Vira Ballala III, one of his officers named Somayya Danayaka, got the central tower rebuilt with brick and wood.

Vijayanagar.

When the Tughlaks invaded the Dakhan, their officer, Gangu Salar of Kalburgi, laid siege to the temple and burnt its gateway. Shortly afterwards he founded the Bahamani dynasty.

The Vijayanagar emperors spared no pains in preserving, as a matter of policy, all that was good and beautiful. In 1381 Kampanna, an officer of Harihara II, set up four granite pillars to support the cracked roof stones in the sukanasi of the main temple. In 1387 Malagarasa, another officer, replaced the broken kalasa with a rolled gold one. In 1387 Gunda, a

general under Harihara II, built the seven-storeyed gopura in place of the old mahadvara which had been burnt and pulled down by Gangu Salar. During the succeeding years three important buildings, namely, Saumyanayaki shrine, the large mantapa on the west and the Andal shrine were put up behind the main temple. In their construction materials from the Hoysala buildings at several places were freely used. A good part of the navaranga of the Chennigaraya temple was also re-built during the Vijayanagar period, while a number of minor erections were done here and there in the compound of the temple, like the dipastamba, the uyyale-mantappa, the yagasala and the Narasimha and Rama shrines. During the 15th century the materials of the ruined Siva and Jain temples were utilised for the construction of the Naganayakana mantapa right in front of the main temple. Naganayaka mentioned here was possibly an officer under Saluva Narasinga of Vijayanagar. The Tuluva emperors of Vijayanagar claimed the deity as their family god. Several repairs and minor constructions were undertaken and completed during the period of the Nayak chiefs of Belur.

Mysore Kings.

The work of the Mysore Kings in Belur is seen ever since the beginning of the 18th century. A small kalyana mantapa on the north side of the temple was built in 1709. Another mantapa and a small pond were constructed in 1717. Venkata, a chief of Belur, who remade the tower of the main temple in 1736, was a vassal of Krishnaraja II of Mysore. But shortly afterwards the tower became damaged once again and was repaired by a certain Nanjaiyya, an officer under Krishnaraja II. In the eighties of the last century the vinana tower became so ruined that it had to be dismantled to save the main

temple from collapsing. But the courtyard of the temple still remain overcrowded with ugly and highly dilapidated structures of later periods.

The Renovation Committee.

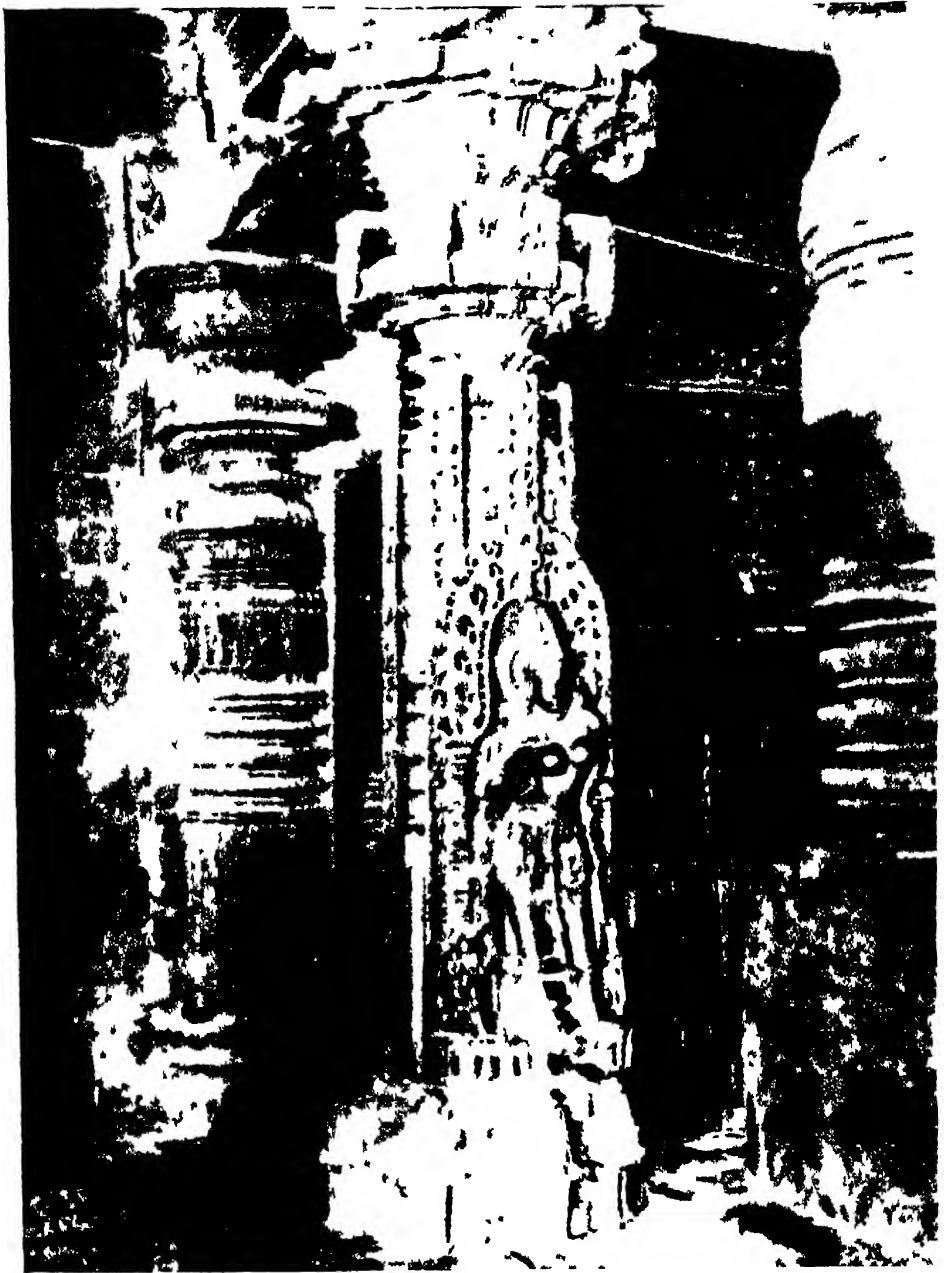
On the recommendation of the Archaeological Department in 1929, the question of opening out the courtyard and renovating the temple stage by stage, was taken up by the Mysore Government and the Belur Temple Renovation Committee was formed in 1935 for carrying out the work systematically. All the ugly and dilapidated later structures like the Naganayakana mantapa were removed and the sculptures were cleared of age old soot and wax. The ceiling of the sukanasi, the north-east wall of the main temple and the sanctum of the Chennigaraya shrine were re-built, the buildings abutting the east, south and north ramparts were repaired, the compound was paved, new images of Ramanuja and Garuda, replaced the damaged ones, a new carshed was built, the front of the temple was improved, electric lighting was installed and a host of smaller repairs were carried out. The materials were obtained free locally. The Archaeological Muzrai, Public Works and the Electrical Departments gave their supervision with little extra cost and the funds generously granted by Government from the Muzrai and State funds were utilised mainly for the workmen's wages and other sundry expenses. The total work carried out is

estimated at nearly five lakhs of rupees, while the actual expenses have amounted to only a little over one lakh. This conservation work and the scientific skill, zeal and co-operation evinced by the various Departments of the Government of Mysore in carrying it out, have won the admiration of the Director-General of Archaeology in India and other distinguished visitors.

Thanks to the generosity of His late Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV and His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore, the labours of the Renovation Committee have been rewarded by the preservation of one of the greatest treasure houses of Indian art. The temple has been restored as nearly as possible to its original form. Only two major items of work now remain to be attended: the mahadvara and the vimana.

Bhakta-Vigraha

In commemoration of the work carried out during the enlightened rule of His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV and as a mark of His late Highness devotion to the deity and personal interest in the conservation of the temple, a statue in bronze of His late Highness was got prepared at the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore. It is now consecrated and installed at the temple along with the metallic statue which is traditionally identified with Vishnuvardhana, the builder of the temple.



Ornamental Pillar at Belur.

DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Measures Discussed.

A Conference, presided over by the Dewan of Mysore, was held at Carlton House, Bangalore, on the 4th May 1949 to discuss ways and means of developing technical education in the State. The Chief Minister, the Education Minister, the Vice-Chancellor and the Director of Public Instruction, the Director of Industries and Commerce, the Vice-Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Principals of the Engineering College and the Sri Krishnarajendra Technological Institute, the Superintendent, Occupational Institute, the Education Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Development Secretary attended the meeting.

The Conference first considered the question of co-ordinating all efforts at promoting technical education and decided that as far as possible there should be no unnecessary duplication of effort, that is, duplication of instruction in various technical institutions, apart from a certain basic instruction which is inevitable in all such technical institutes. The Conference also emphasised the need for practical manual training in the various courses of study and the need for further applied training of students in industrial establishments before the Diploma is given. The Conference also examined how far a superior supervisory staff could be trained for work at one or more of these polytechnics. The Conference was of the opinion that a Board of Technical Education should be constituted to act in an advisory capacity. Its functions would generally be :—

- (i) to review from time to time the courses of studies and practical instructions given in various technical institutes ;
- (ii) to suggest alterations or modifications in such instruction ;

- (iii) to propose courses of study and instructions in the new technical institutes that may be established ;
- (iv) to advise on the opening of new technical institutes at any centre in the State, and
- (v) generally to advise on all matters connected with technical education through such institutes.

The appointment of a Director of Technical Education to supervise the working of the various institutes and to advise the Board and the Government on the co-ordination of the activities of these institutes was recommended by the Conference.

It was recognised that the need for giving technical or vocational education to women was urgent and the Conference was of the opinion that certain special subjects may be prescribed for women and suggested that the Vocational Institute for Women at Mysore may be re-organised so as to form a regular technical institute for women. It was also felt that special emphasis should be given in training women in industries which can be developed as cottage industries, with the minimum of disturbance to home life as such.

The need for establishing a proper school of arts and crafts for imparting instruction in fine arts was confirmed by the Conference. It was suggested that the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore may form the nucleus of such an institute. The Conference noted that it was under consideration to review the courses of study in middle and high schools with a view to giving an option to students to study agriculture and other allied occupational subjects and it was of

the opinion that, when that scheme was finalised by Government, the views of the experts in technical education may be obtained in order to establish some kind of integration between the courses of study in such schools and those at technical institutes.

The Conference also recommended that when all the technical institutes are functioning, a Central Technical Examination Board will have to be formed. It also recommended that steps may be taken to get into consultation with private industries in the State and elsewhere which are in one form or another receiving Govern-

ment patronage, so that they may give practical training to students in the technical institutes at the appropriate stage.

Detailed examination and further scrutiny of all these recommendation, will be made by experts and small Committees.

A committee consisting of Sri J. B. Mallaradhya (Convenor), Sri D. S. Venkanna, Sri J. P. Dass and Sri B. T. Kempanna was formed to work out the details of these proposals and report to the Government pointing out the financial implications of the same.

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PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

OPTION TO SURRENDER RICE OR PADDY

It has been urged by the Central Food Council that, in accordance with the practice obtaining elsewhere in India, surplus holders may be given the option to surrender their surplus in rice instead of paddy, thereby giving an opportunity to the holders to have their paddy hulled by themselves in any mill they like and retain for their benefit the bran and broken rice.

Government have accepted the proposal and have accordingly ordered that holders might be given the option to surrender rice instead of paddy and that rice may be paid for at the following rates : —

Per Palla of 100 Seers.

Rice I Variety	...	Rs. 41.
Rice II Variety	...	Rs. 39

(Press Note, dated 6th May, 1949).

MINIMISING CONSUMPTION OF PETROL

There are some mis-apprehensions in certain quarters that the petrol coupons are not freely issued. In this connection, it is necessary to understand that the petrol quota is not commensurate with the increase in the number of vehicles for the last 2 years. It has become, therefore, inevitable that the strictest economy should be exercised in the matter of consumption of petrol and to restrict its expenditure to essential needs.

Government have issued instructions to all the District Magistrates and the Area Rationing Authorities to issue petrol to the Stage Carriages running in the Maidan parts for 15 days in the month, to those running in the Malnad parts for 18 days in the month, and to Stage Carriages carrying Mails for 25 days in the month.

In view of the repeated representations made by the permit holders who are granted permits on the specific conditions that they must run their services on gas plant, Government have, as a special case, allowed petrol for 10 days in the month of May and 10 days in the month of June 1949 subject to the definite condition that these new services should run on gas plant from 1st July 1949.

Unlike other places, Government Industrial Concerns, Public Works Department, Electrical Department, Forest Department and Food Department in the State are in need of petrol to push through their scheme.

The public are therefore requested to co-operate with the Government and minimise the consumption of petrol in order to provide petrol for essential purposes. (Press Note, dated 7th May 1949).

STEEL ALLOTMENT AND DISTRIBUTION

Due to acute shortage of steel in the country compared with the demand, the allotment of steel to different Provinces and States by the Government of India, is made on a population basis since the last nearly one year. The allotment thus received for the Mysore State is very meagre, being cut down to nearly one-tenth of the previous allotment, while demand has been continuously on the increase and applications for permits have been multiplying.

As a result, a large number of applications is pending for more than 2,000 tons of material, which it would take nearly a year to liquidate, and the Iron and Steel Controller is being put to the painful necessity of making drastic cuts until the position improves.

Efforts are being made to get an increased quota to the State for the use of the general public and small-scale manufacturers of consumer goods, and the Government of India have been pleased to promise all sympathetic consideration. It is hoped that the position may improve shortly.

In the interval, the disappointment caused to applicants is regretted.

The position regarding Galvanised Sheets and G. I. Pipes is also similar.

As equitable a distribution as possible is being made of the limited allotments that are received, essential and urgent needs being given priority. A committee consisting of representatives of the public appointed by the Government to review the situation from time to time to ensure satisfactory distribution is actively helping in the matter.

The co-operation of the public is requested to tide over the critical situation. (Press Note, dated 9th May 1949.)

THE CEMENT RATIONING AND LICENSING ORDER 1948—AMENDMENT

The Government of Mysore have in their Notification No. C. 426—CO. 6-48-9 dated 9th May 1949 amended clause 6 of the Cement Rationing and Licensing Order 1948 with a view to enabling the Chief Cement Rationing Authority in Mysore to

delegate the powers vested in him under the said section to any Officer authorised by him with the approval of Government. (Press Note, dated 9th May 1949.)

STOCK POSITION OF FOODGRAINS

The progress made in the procurement of food-grains within the State and the present stock position are hereby published for the information of the public.

*Acquired from 1st
November 1948 to
5th May 1949.*

(Pallas)

Paddy	...	15,18,641
Ragi	...	1,65,508
Jola	...	10,238
Wheat	..	26
Other grains	...	2,056

*Stocks of foodgrains
as on 5th May 1949.*

(Pallas)

Paddy	...	7,95,060
Rice	...	1,51,245
Broken rice	...	8,777
Ragi	...	1,39,642
Jola	...	30,129
Maize	...	30,493
Wheat	...	30,619
Wheat Products	...	3,646
Minor Millets	...	1,961

(Press Note, dated 9th May 1949.)

REFUND OF COURT DEPOSITS

Applications are invited by the Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan from evacuees for the refund of Court Deposits lying in West Punjab, N. W. F. P and Bhawalpur State. Applicants should mention the details regarding deposits, e.g., name of the Court, name of the deposit, title and number of the case, date of deposit, number of receipt, etc.

It is not necessary to obtain a permit from the Custodian, Evacuee Property, for this purpose.

Application should be addressed to the Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, 105, Upper Mall, Lahore. Arrangements will be made with the Courts concerned that the amount due be remitted directly to the applicants by money order.

(Press Note, dated 13th May 1949.)

SELLING PRICE OF BROKEN RICE

During June 1946, the sale price of broken rice, whether imported or produced from any local

varieties of rice, was fixed at five seers per rupee.

In view of the recent revision of the sale prices of rice in Mysore and revised pool prices of broken and fragments fixed by the Government of India, the sale prices of broken and fragments are revised and fixed as under:—

Broken rice	Local variety	4½ (four and half) seers per rupee
Imported fragments	..	4½ (four and half) seers per rupee
Imported broken	..	3½ (three and half) seers per rupee

(Press Note, dated 14th May 1949.)

REVIVAL OF DRUGGET INDUSTRY

The Minister for Finance and Industries held a Meeting on 13th May 1949, with the Drugget Manufacturers, Departmental Officers and others interested in the Industry and held discussions regarding positive steps to be taken to revive this important Cottage Industry expected to earn one million dollars per annum in this hour of dollar shortage crisis in India. Among others, were present the following —

1. *Rajadharmaprasakta* Sri A R. Nagoswara Iyer, Retd. High Court Judge.
2. Sri Anantharamiah
3. Sri D. R. Puttanna.
4. Sri Krishniah.

After a full discussion of all aspects of the case, it was decided to standardise production and place only certified quality goods in the American market which is the main market for Bangalore druggets. With this end in view, a Wool Processing Centre should immediately be established for arranging blending and dyeing of wool at one centre and for supply of standard quality yarn to the cottage weavers. They weave druggets in their cottages and deliver the fabrics back to the centre for sale in U. S. A.

A subscription list was opened immediately for raising the necessary capital and collections to the extent of Rs. 40,000 were subscribed for. The Secretary of the Drugget Manufacturers Association and others have promised to make further collections and to start work immediately, with the active help of Government. The Textile Expert to the Government has been asked to take up the work as an item of special duty and it is hoped that production under the scheme will start early and this, once a flourishing industry, will again be revived and while providing work to a number of weavers will earn dollars for India. (Press Note, dated 14th May 1949.)

CONCESSION TO RAIYATS

Consequent on the failure of wet crops cultivated under the atchkats of the following seven tanks in Yelahanka Hobli, Bangalore North Taluk, due to scanty rains during 1948-49, Government are pleased to sanction the seasonal remissions amounting to Rs. 1,436-5-3, in respect of the lands under the said 7 tanks measuring 554 acres 5 guntas for the said year 1948-49.

1. Yelahanka Amanikere.
2. Singanaikanahalli Amanikere.
3. Gantiganahalli tank.
 1. Jakkur tank
 5. Agrahara tank.
 6. Avalahalli tank.
 7. Harohalli tank.

(Press Note, dated 16th May 1949).

As a consequent of the failure of the crops in the lands forming the atchkats of the eighty four tanks in the Pavagada Taluk owing to the scanty rain fall, Government are pleased to sanction the remission of half-wet assessment in respect of the said lands, measuring 6,637 acres 21 guntas, during the year 1948-49. The aggregate amount to be remitted is Rs. 10,697-12-0. (Press Note, dated 16th May 1949).

COTTON LICENSING ORDER

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja have amended Clause 2 (a) of the Mysore Cotton Licensing Order 1949 and Clause 2 of the Cotton Movements Control Order 1944 revising the definition of "Cotton", to mean only (i) Ginned Cotton and (ii) Ginned and Pressed Cotton, instead of every kind of unmanufactured Cotton, whether ginned or unginned including cotton waste, as it was hitherto. The effect of these amendments is that the provisions of the two orders do not apply to kappas, cotton seeds and cotton waste but only to Ginned Cotton and Ginned and Pressed Cotton. (Press Note, dated 18th May 1949).

PADDY HULLING PERMIT

As people in rural parts were said to be experiencing some inconvenience in obtaining permits for getting small quantities of paddy hulled in hullers, the question was discussed at length at a meeting of the Central Food Council held on 26th March 1949 when a resolution was passed that a recommendation be made to Government to permit hullers to hull private paddy up to twenty (20) seers without permits. The Director of Food Supplies has supported the above resolu-

tion of the Central Food Council. After careful consideration of all the aspects of the case, Government have permitted hullers to hull private paddy up to twenty (20) seers without permits prescribed under Government Notification No. S.D. 5402/C. 117-48-2 dated 7th January 1949. (Press Note, dated 18th May 1949).

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The object with which the apparatus for Mass Radiography has been installed at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, is to see that every individual member of the public gets Radiographed, irrespective of the fact of his having any disease or not. This is the one and the only method by which early cases of tuberculosis can be accurately diagnosed and incidentally, any other abnormalities in the lungs or the heart or any other part of the chest can be detected in time for proper medical treatment to be given. The fullest co-operation from the public is necessary in order to see that this campaign of Mass Radiography in the State is successful and it is requested that every one should take advantage of this apparatus to get his or her chest examined. The pictures will be taken free of cost and, if there should be anything to show that a further investigation is necessary, such persons will be intimated about it and further examination will be done without any expense to the individuals concerned.

The public are therefore requested to extend their co-operation in this endeavour of Government to check the spread of chest diseases in the State. (Press Note, dated 18th May 1949).

NO COLLECTION AND TRANSPORT OF FOOD-GRAINS WITHOUT PERMISSION.

The attention of the public is invited to clause 4 (ii) of the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order 1948 prohibiting the purchase, acquisition or the coming into possession of any foodgrain except from or with the permission of Government. Applications are being made by large number of individuals either on behalf of themselves or on of some religious or charitable institutions, stating that they have collected foodgrains for the use of such bodies from the voluntary offers of sympathisers and seeking permits for transport. It has to be pointed out that the collection of foodgrains in such a manner without the previous permission of Government amounts to an offence punishable under the aforesaid order and the public are requested to co-operate in avoiding violation of the rules. (Press Note, dated 18th May 1949).

SAFE USE OF ELECTRICITY

Just as the monsoon finds the weak spots in a building, so also it discovers the unsuspected weaknesses in an electrical installation.

The risk of electric shock in the home only arises from some fault which has occurred either in the wiring installation or in the appliance in use.

This risk arises when any metal case or covering of an electric fitting or appliance comes in contact with a conductor owing to breakdown of the insulation which is provided to protect the parts that carry the current or when the covering of the electric wiring has so deteriorated in use that it no longer serves the purpose for which it was provided, *viz.*, to insulate the current-carrying conductors. Dampness, by assisting the flow of current, increases these risks, so that extra precautions should be taken wherever moisture comes into contact with electricity.

An electric installation, which may appear to be safe during the dry season, may develop leakage and danger of shocks as soon as monsoon conditions begin. Therefore,—

Have your Installation tested by a licensed contractor at least once a year at the beginning of the monsoon, to ensure that it is in good condition, in the interests of the safety of persons and property. (Press Note, dated 19th May 1949).

EDUCATIONAL CONCESSION

In their Press Note dated 29th April 1949, Government announced their intention to bring the Civil Station under the Mysore Educational System from the year 1949-50 and to afford certain educational concessions to the students of that area. While the general policy as announced still remains, attention of Government has been invited to the clarification of some specific points. In respect of the levy or otherwise of fees in Primary and Middle Schools, it is noticed that the position has not so far been uniform in all the Schools. The managements of several private institutions have represented that a sudden change in this behalf will considerably upset the working of their Institutions. Having considered all aspects of the matter bearing on this topic, Government wish to proceed on the following lines :—

- (1) Regarding the Lower Elementary Schools (corresponding generally to the Primary Schools in the State) managed by the Municipal Commission, there are 35 of them in independent status (which are not attached either to a Higher Elementary School or to a High School.) These

will be taken over by the Government and run free, subject to the levy of the Education Cess by the Municipal Commission.

- (2) There will however be five other Lower Elementary Schools attached to the Municipal High School and the Municipal Higher Elementary Schools. As they are not independent Institutions, the question of their control will be settled in consultation with the Municipal Commission. If the Municipal Commission agrees to retain them Government will pay grants as in the case of other aided institutions in the State.
- (3) With reference to the Higher Elementary Schools (corresponding generally to the Middle Schools in the State) maintained by the Municipal Commission as well as the Lower Elementary, Higher Elementary, and Middle Schools run by private bodies and individuals, the *Status quo* will continue. The management will be given the option either to continue the levy of fees and receive grants under the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code for the Civil Station or to discontinue the levy of fees but to receive grants under the provisions of the Grant-in aid Code in force in the State.
- (4) The High Schools run by the Municipal Commission and otherwise will continue for the present on the same terms and conditions as in previous years. (Press Note, dated 24th May 1949).

PERMISSION TO CONSTRUCT CINEMA THEATRE

Recently there has been some agitation in the press regarding the permission granted to Dr. Kamesam to construct a cinema theatre in the Kempegowda Road. The following facts which led to Government granting permission are published for general information.

The Municipal Council, Bangalore City, resolved in their meeting held on 28th September 1948 that Government may grant a license to Dr. Kamesam to construct a cinema theatre and they communicated this recommendation to Government. Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel, Consulting Architect and Adviser in Architecture and Town Planning, was consulted regarding the plan of the building etc., and he was of the opinion that the required permit might be issued. The District Magistrate was also of the opinion that the petition might be considered favourably as the proposed construction

would add to the beauty of the Road and also afford greater facilities to the cinema going public.

It may be seen from the above that the usual formalities have been gone through before Government proceeded to accept the recommendation of the Municipal Council and the District Magistrate, to issue a license for the construction of the cinema theatre. (Press Note, dated 25th May 1949).

WARNING TO THE SHOP-KEEPERS

The attention of all shop keepers of Bangalore City and Civil Area, Mysore City and the Kolar Gold Field area is hereby drawn to Section 11(1) of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act according to which it is incumbent upon them to completely close their shops on any one day in a week. In spite of this legislation having come to force so long back as 1st January 1948, it is regretted that shop-keepers are not observing this provision of law. They are hereby requested to strictly observe this and close their shops once a week and exhibit prominently by means of a notice board the week day on which they close their shops. Government feel that this will surely promote smooth and happier relations between them and their employees.

The shop-keepers are, however, hereby warned that non-observance of the rules in this behalf will involve their being liable to the penalties prescribed therefor. (Press Note, dated 25th May 1949).

PAYMENTS TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS SERVANTS

Payment of leave-salary, refund of Provident Fund, Security Deposit, etc., to Provincial Government servants—Servants of Semi Government Institutions, contractors and others who have migrated from one Dominion to the other.

At the Inter-Dominion Commission meeting held at Karachi on the 14th January 1949, it was decided that the following claims should be processed through the Refugee Ministries of the two Dominions :—

- (a) Claims of contractors for the States or Local Bodies ;
- (b) Allowance from Court of Wards ;
- (c) Claims for pension from Provincial Government servants and servants of States ;
- (d) Pending application for sanction of Pension from Provincial Government servants and servants of States ;
- (e) Claims of Provincial Government servants and servants of States for Provident

Fund of those who have retired and migrated or who have migrated before the date of retirement.

- (f) Arrears of pay and Leave Salary of migrated Provincial Government servants.

In view of the above decisions, only such claims as are processed through the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation will be entertained by the State Governments and those received direct will be advised to apply through the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation of their Dominion. (Press Note, dated 26th May 1949.)

RE-ORGANISATION OF SCOUTING IN THE STATE

With a view to review the present position of the Scout movement in the State and to make recommendations for its re-organisation on a thoroughly sound basis so as to fulfil the needs and purposes of the present day student and youth movements in an effective manner, Government have constituted a Committee consisting of the following members :—

1. Mr. R. Kasturi Raj Chetty, B.A., B.L., Dip. Edn., (Chairman)
2. Chief Scout Commissioner
3. Deputy Chief Scout Commissioner
4. Sirdar K. Basavaraj Urs
5. Sri J. B. Mallaradhya, M.A.
6. Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao
7. Sri Rama Rao, I.N.A.
8. Sri B. Vijayasaratthy
9. Sriinathi B. Indiranma
10. State Commissioner, Girls' Guide Association, Bangalore.
11. Janab Mir Iqbal Hussain
12. Sri T. Ramachar, B.A., I.L.B., Advocate, Kolar.
13. Sri A. C. Deve Gowda, M.A., B.T., M.Ed. (Secretary)

The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows :—

(a) To review the present position of the Scout movement in the State and to suggest necessary reforms in its organisation and working so that it might fulfil the objectives and ideals associated with it more effectively than before.

(b) To consider and propose what kind of relationship the State Scout organisation should have with similar organisations in India and else where so as to ensure the development of a spirit of service and brotherhood in the youth everywhere.

(c) To study the working and organisation of several youth and student organisations in the State and to suggest how and to what extent their

policies and programmes can be merged in or co-ordinated with those of the Scout movement so that the energy and the enthusiasm of the youth might be utilised to their best advantage.

The report of the Committee is expected to be submitted to Government within two months. (Press Note, dated 26th May 1949).

RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION DRIVE

A meeting was held in the Chambers of the Minister for Finance and Industries on 25th May 1949, to consider the scheme for Rural Industrialisation drive in the State on the lines suggested by Sir M. Visvesvaraya. The subject was discussed in detail and it was decided to finalise the organisation to implement the said scheme after further consideration at the next meeting to be held shortly. (Press Note, dated 26th May 1949.)

UNWARRANTED NEWS

It has been published in some of the local papers that the management of the Government Electric Factory and Government Porcelain Factory would be handed over to the Westinghouse Company of U.S.A. This is far from the truth. Government desire to make it perfectly clear that they have no intention or desire whatever to hand over the above two concerns to Westinghouse or, for the matter of that, to any foreign firm. On the other hand, they are keenly anxious to develop these concerns on modern and up-to-date lines. The idea is not only to accelerate production in the kind of electrical goods that are being manufactured now, but also introduce manufacture of other electrical goods like switch-gear, heating appliances, refrigerators, household appliances, high tension insulators, incandescent and fluorescent lighting, etc. With this end in view, the Government have invited the Westinghouse Engineers, U.S.A., as consultants to advise them in the matter, after studying the conditions in Mysore on the possibilities that exist in the State for the manufacture of the articles mentioned above. It is only after their report is made available that the question of seeking any collaboration, for purposes of taking up these manufactures with the Westinghouse or any other firm would arise.

It will therefore be seen that there is no justification whatever for the conjecture that the Government Electric Factory or the Porcelain Factory will be made over to an American Company. When there is no idea of any such handing over, the question of consulting the legislature for that purpose does not obviously arise. It seems to Government that the journals responsible for this

unwarranted statement have chosen to unnecessarily exercise their minds without verifying the facts. It is hardly necessary for Government to reiterate that the proper thing for any journal to do in such circumstances is to approach the easily accessible departments for verification, when such unwarranted statements could easily be obviated. (Press Note, dated 26th May 1949).

FREQUENCY CONVERSION

This is to inform the public that electricity supply to Davangere and Harihar towns has been changed over from 230 volts, 25 cycles, 3 phase 3 wire system to 400 volts, 50 cycles, 3 phase, 4 wire system on 8th May 1949.

In this connection, the Electrical Department desires to thank the public and power consumers of the above towns for their kind co-operation during the period of conversion. (Press Note, dated 26th May 1949).

CONSIDERATION OF THE MYSORE LABOUR BILL, 1948, DEFERRED

In view of the request of the Government of India that provinces and States may kindly refrain from embarking on legislation which may be at variance with the Government of India Industrial Disputes Act, the Government of Mysore have deferred consideration of the Mysore Labour Bill, 1948, which is now before the Select Committee. (Press Note, dated 26th May 1949).

LABOUR INFORMATION SERVICE

The Employment Exchange (No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore) finds employment to the jobless. It does not create jobs but assists the employment seekers on the one hand and the employers on the other in meeting their requirements. Much of the success of this organisation, which renders free service, depends on the co-operation of the employers.

Sixteen thousand two hundred and seventy-six employment seekers were registered at the exchange from the commencement up to the end of April 1949, of whom 7,509 persons were submitted and 1,721 persons were placed. There are still 3,160 ex-service personnel and 8,904 others on the live register.

For the month of April, there were 1,145 employment seekers who were registered, of whom 25 were women, 138 ex-servicemen and 982 others.

One hundred and ninety-five vacancies were reported from employers of which 186 were from Government and 9 from private parties.

The number of persons directed for employment was 102 ex-service personnel and 234 others. The total number of placings during the month was 90 of which 17 represented ex-servicemen and 73 others.

The number of applications received under the Land Colonization Scheme was 41.

Organised originally for the specific purpose of resettling ex-service personnel and war workers in civil life, the Employment Exchange has now extended scope and it can be made to serve the national interest if only its potentialities as the Man Power Bank are realised by all concerned. With the support of the employment-seekers, it can show a better record of placements and thus help to solve the problem of "UNEMPLOYMENT". (Press Note, dated 28th May 1949).

EXHIBITION OF APPROVED FILMS

Under licenses granted to cinemas by this State, the exhibition of "Approved Films" up to 1,000 feet at every performance is essential. The Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, is now in a position to commence regular supply of these "Approved Films" on reasonable rentals to all cinema exhibitors with effect from 3rd June 1949. The films are available in five languages, viz., English, Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu and Bengali and the films Division will supply them to cinemas in the language required. The cinema exhibitors of the State may immediately contact the Branch Manager, Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Mahdi Khan Building, 18, Mount Road, Opposite Cathedral Post Office, Madras, for their requirements of approved films. (Press Note, dated 2nd June 1949.)

REVALIDATION OF PERMITS

It is hereby notified for the information of the Public, that in view of the decentralisation of the cement distribution (*Vide* Government of Mysore Notification No. C. 203-15—Co. 55-48-2, dated 12th April 1949), the Cement permits issued by the office of the Controller of Civil Supplies prior to 1st April 1949 and passed on to the various Licensed Cement dealers in Mysore State against which delivery of cement has not yet been taken, are cancelled.

Those Permit-holders whose permits stand cancelled by the above Notification and those who are in genuine need of cement for their works are requested to contact the office of the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, for revalidation of their permits. (Press Note, dated 11th June 1949.)

CONCESSIONS TO RAIYATS

Owing to the failure of rains in 1948-49, the following six tanks of Gudibanda Taluk did not receive adequate water and the wet crops cultivated on the atchkat lands under the said tanks suffered consequently :—

1. Somenahalli Chikkere.
2. Chitravati Nala.
3. Chintalakuntekere.
4. Katenahallikere.
5. Gowdana-kere.
6. Kammadikere.

Government are, therefore, pleased to sanction seasonal remission of half wet assessment, amounting to Rs. 1,065 in respect of the said lands measuring 448 acres 8 guntas under the said tanks for the year 1948-49.

On account of the supply of scanty water to the 361 tanks in Mulbagal Taluk, due to inadequate and unevenly distributed rainfall, and consequent failure of wet crops on the lands measuring 8,274 acres 38 guntas under the atchkats of the tanks referred to above during the year 1948-49, Government are pleased to sanction the seasonal remission of half wet assessment in respect of the above tanks for 1948-49. The aggregate sum to be remitted is Rs. 22,100.

On account of the failure of the wet crops cultivated on the atchkats under the 292 tanks in 187 villages in Srinivasapur Taluk, owing to scanty rainfall in the current year 1948-49, Government are pleased to sanction the seasonal remission of half wet assessment in respect of the atchkat lands under the above tanks for the year 1948-49. The aggregate amount to be remitted is Rs. 17,000.

Consequent on the failure of wet crops cultivated on the lands forming the atchkats of 196 tanks in Bowringpet Taluk, which did not receive adequate supply of water due to failure of rains in 1948-49, Government are pleased to sanction the seasonal remissions amounting to Rs. 12,400 in respect of the said atchkat lands under 196 tanks for the year 1948-49. (Press Note, dated 18th June 1949).

BAN ON EXPORT WITHDRAWN

Government, in their Notification dated 4th April 1949, had directed the lifting of the ban on the export of potatoes from the State temporarily till the end of May 1949 with a view to relieving the hardships caused to the growers.

After further consideration of the question, Government have directed that the ban on the export of potatoes imposed under Notification dated 17th December 1948, be withdrawn with

immediate effect. (Press Note, dated 20th June 1949).

LABOUR INFORMATION SERVICE

The Employment Exchange (No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Bangalore) has been as usual earnestly endeavouring to serve the employers and the employment seekers in meeting their respective wants. The figures relating to employment seekers and placements for the month of May 1949 as well as vacancies reported and persons submitted for employment as compared with those for April differ appreciably. The number of placements registered a fall by 44. Whereas for the month of April, it was 90, it was 46 for May, comprising of six ex-servicemen, 21 women, 19 others.

The number of persons submitted for employment was 336 during April and 479 during May. This latter figure comprises of 170 ex-personnel and 309 others. Perhaps with a greater measure of co-operation by the employers, the result would have been more satisfactory.

As against 1,145 employment seekers during April, there were 871 during May, out of whom 161 were ex-servicemen, 31 women and 679 others.

The number of vacancies reported from employers was 186 during the month under review comprising of 171 from Government Departments and Concerns and 15 from private parties.

The number of persons on the Live Register at the end of the month was 12,389, out of which 3,310 represented ex-servicemen and the rest others,

The potentialities of the Employment Exchange in helping to organize profitably and purposefully the man-power available are immense. Apart from the limited function of placement, it opens out a vista of possibilities for organizing the entire economy of the nation on the basis of man-power potentialities. Further, it provides useful information to all employers about their man-power requirements which no other Institution can do as comprehensively. It is hoped that the fullest use of the organisation will be made by the employers, for, on their co-operation depends not only their well-being but also that of the State. (Press Note, dated 22nd June 1949).

MILITARY TRAINING FOR CIVILIANS

Military training for civilian volunteers in Bangalore has commenced with effect from 20th June 1949. The object of this training is to instil discipline in the civilian population and thereby make the task of the Police and the Army in the maintenance of law and order easier. Each group of volunteers will undergo this training for a period

of six days (Monday to Saturday) for one hour each day. Timings for training will be from 6-30 A.M. to 7-30 A.M. daily. As soon as one batch of volunteers finishes training, the second batch will be taken up on the ensuing Monday. Subjects of training will be as under:—

Simple Physical Training	...	10	Minutes
Rest	...	5	"
Squad Drill without arms	...	20	"
Rest	...	5	"
Talk on Sanitation, Hygiene and discipline general	...	20	"

The place where volunteers should report for training is the Sampangi Tank Stadium. Volunteer may wear any type of clothes. (Press Note, dated 23rd June 1949).

REMISSION OF ASSESSMENT

Owing to inadequate supply of water to the three tanks viz.: (i) Sanna Amanikere, (ii) Kannamangala Tank and (iii) Bettakote Amanikere in Devanahalli Taluk in 1948-49, on account of the scanty rains, and the consequent failure of the crops, Government are pleased to sanction seasonal remission of half-wet assessment amounting to Rs. 2,113-3-3 in respect of an extent of land measuring 707 acres 36 guntas, under the said three tanks for the year 1948-49. (Press Note, dated 23rd June 1949).

CONTROL OVER WIRE NAILS RELAXED

In view of the large stocks of imported wire nails, the Government of India have decided to relax the control over the distribution of wire nails,

The producers and stock-holders including Controlled Stock-holders and importers are being authorised to dispose of and their customers to acquire any quantity of wire nails, whether imported or indigneous, without the production of a quota certificate or permit.

The relaxation, however, does not apply to exports of wire nails outside the Indian Union, and the statutory selling prices of wire nails will still continue to apply in all cases.

With immediate effect indentors can place their orders for wire nails direct on a stock-holder or producer instead of routing the orders on the latter through the Iron and Steel Controller.

Indentors are also requested not to include their requirements of wire nails in the demand, statements periodically furnished by them to the Sponsoring or Co-ordinating Authority concerned. (Press Note, dated 23rd June 1949),

IRON AND STEEL CONTROLLER

Consequent on the appointment of Sri P. R. Balakrishnan as Vice-Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Government are pleased to appoint the Director, Mysore Iron and Steel Works as the *Ex-officio* Iron and Steel Controller for Mysore, with Headquarters at Bhadravati. (Press Note, dated 27th June 1949.)

HEALTH OF LIVE-STOCK DURING MAY 1949

The total number of villages in the State that were infested by various contagious diseases such as Black-quarter, Anthrax, Foot and Mouth, Haemorrhagic, Septicæmia, Sheep pox and Contagious Pneumonia was 490 during May 1949, as against 423 villages during the previous month. The number of outbreaks and the severity of infestation were highest in Bangalore and Mysore Districts, compared with Chikmagalur and Mandya Districts that were least affected. The State was conspicuously free from Rinderpest during the month.

A total of 1,759 attacks with 1,195 deaths from the above various contagious diseases was reported, as against 2,701 attacks and 1,120 deaths during the previous month.

The Department undertook 33,003 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against the several contagious diseases as against 86,212 inoculations and vaccinations during the previous month.

The prevalence of diseases due to helminthic infestations was reported from 155 villages, the largest number of villages being from Malavalli Taluk, accounting totally for 51 deaths. The special staff attached to the Parasitic disease control units dosed 13,966 animals. In addition, this special staff also treated 317 animals for various ailments and castrated 204 Scrub bulls and other animals during their visits to the several villages. (Press Note, dated 29th June 1949.)

TIME RESTRICTIONS ON CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS REMOVED

The Central and the City Food Councils have adopted resolutions recommending the removal of time restrictions on catering establishments contained in the Mysore Food (Restriction of Service of Meals by catering establishments and others) Order of 1949. The Hindu Hotels' Association and other similar Associations have also represented that their business has suffered severely owing to these restrictions and requested that the said restrictions may be removed. Several representations have also been received from the removal of these restrictions. In consideration of these recommendations, Government have issued a

Notification No. S. D. 11202—R. 24-48-251, dated 30th June 1949, amending certain clauses of the Mysore Food (Restriction of Services of Meals by catering establishment and others) Order of 1949 to the following effect:—

Mobile canteens will be considered as catering establishments and all the restrictions on catering establishments shall apply to these mobile canteens also.

In addition to the Director of Food Supplies, any other officer authorised by him is empowered to issue permits for opening fresh establishments;

The time restrictions contained in clause 5 of the said order are completely removed;

No catering establishment shall cater for any gathering or party of more than 25 persons at a time and no person shall serve or provide or supply any food except liquid refreshments or fruits or nuts in any public or private entertainment of more than 25 persons at a time excluding the number of persons actually present mentioned in the ration card of the host or the corresponding entries in "H. S. I" Form or identity card in the provisioned areas, except with the permission of the Director of Food Supplies or any person authorised by him in this behalf. (Press Note, dated 30th June 1949).

CONCESSIONS TO ATCHKATDARS

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who suffered on account of the failure of wet crops under the atchkats of 182 tanks in Malur Taluk owing to scanty rainfall during 1948-49, Government are pleased to sanction seasonal remission of half wet assessment in respect of the lands under the said 182 tanks for 1948-49.

The total sum to be remitted is Rs. 8,689.

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of crops raised under the atchkats of 283 tanks in Kolar, Sidlaghatta and Chikballapur Taluks due to scanty rainfall in 1948-49, Government are pleased to sanction seasonal remission of half wet assessment in respect of the lands under the said 283 tanks of those taluks for 1948-49.

The aggregate amount to be remitted is Rs. 34,839-10-0.

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of the wet crops under the atchkats of 24 tanks in Madhugiri Taluk, owing to scanty rains during 1948-49, Government are pleased to sanction seasonal remissions in respect of the atchkat lands measuring 2,301 acres 22 guntas under the said tanks for 1948-49.

The aggregate amount to be remitted is Rs. 6,238-2-0. (Press Note, dated 30th June 1949).

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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Grigson, G.
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Dunsany, Lord (tr.)

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.. Principles of Economic Geography. 1947. (910'9).
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**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY
FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1949.**

A Rise of 3'0 Points.

The Cost of Living Index Number for the month of March 1949, works up to 300'1 points registering a Rise of 3'0 points.

The index number of Food group advanced by 3'1 points owing to a rise in the prices of blackgram dhal, turdhal, bengalgram dhal, greengram, jaggery, coffee seeds, ghee, onions, groundnut oil, cocoanut, tamarind and coriander.

An increase in the price of supari resulted in the rise of index number of Miscellaneous group by 6'5 points to 303'7 points.

The index number of the food and lighting, clothing and house rent groups remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936-100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Numbers				
			Year ended June 1936	February 1949	March 1949	February 1949	March 1949						
<i>Food.—</i>			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Raw Rice	Seer (Msr.)	14'0	0	2	2	0	6	5	0	6	5	296	296
Boiled Rice		22'6	0	2	3	0	6	5	0	6	5	285	285
Ragi		6'6	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	3	2	292	292
Blackgram Dhal		0'7	0	3	1	0	14	5	0	14	6	468	470
Tur Dhal		3'4	0	2	8	0	12	0	0	12	7	450	472
Bengalgram Dhal		1'4	0	2	11	0	14	3	0	15	11	489	546
Avare Dhal		0'6	0	2	7	0	13	7	0	12	10	526	497
Greengram		1'2	0	2	0	0	11	6	0	11	8	576	583
Sugar	Seer Wt.	1'9	0	1	4	0	5	5	0	5	5	406	406
Jaggery	Viss	1'9	0	3	6	0	10	11	0	13	9	312	393
Coffee seeds	Seer Wt.	1'4	0	3	11	1	5	0	1	6	5	536	572
Meat	2 lbs. Wt.	7'2	0	7	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	457	457
Curds	Seer Msr.	1'9	0	1	7	0	6	0	0	6	0	379	379
Milk		6'1	0	3	7	0	8	0	0	8	0	223	223
Ghee	Wt	2'7	0	6	0	0	14	10	1	1	7	247	293
Onions	Viss	1'0	0	1	3	0	5	1	0	5	8	407	453
Vegetables		5'6	0	2	6	0	9	4	0	8	4	373	333
Fruits	Doz.	0'9	0	2	0	0	4	11	0	4	3	246	213
Gingelly oil	Seer Wt.	2'5	0	2	0	0	9	1	0	9	0	454	450
Groundnut oil	" Wt.	0'4	0	1	8	0	7	4	0	7	9	440	465
Salt	" Msr.	1'1	0	1	3	0	1	8	0	1	8	133	133
Cocoanut	Each	1'0	0	1	0	0	3	8	0	3	9	367	375
Tamarind	Viss	0'9	0	3	3	0	11	8	0	13	2	359	405
Chillies	"	2'0	0	7	4	2	11	0	2	10	2	586	575
Coriander	Seer Msr.	1'3	0	1	5	0	5	1	0	5	6	359	385
Garlic	" Wt.	0'7	0	2	0	0	8	4	0	7	8	417	383
Wheat Flour	" Wt.	1'4	0	0	8	0	1	7	0	1	7	238	238
Soji	" Msr.	1'3	0	2	5	0	6	8	0	6	8	276	276
Ready made coffee	Cup	6'3	0	0	6	0	1	6	0	1	6	300	300
Total		100'0											

Index Number—All Food Articles

335'9 339'0

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average price per unit of quantity			Index Numbers	
			Year ended June 1938	February 1949	March 1949	February 1949	March 1949
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Fuel and Lighting.—							
Firewood ..	Maund ...	72.0	0 2 6	0 5 10	0 5 10	233	238
Castor Oil ...	Seer Wt....	7.7	0 1 11	0 9 10	0 9 10	585	518
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle ...	16.0	0 2 1	0 4 0	0 4 0	192	192
Match Boxes of 50 sticks.	Dozen .	4.3	0 2 6	0 9 0	0 9 0	360	360
Total ...			100.0				
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting ..						253.5	253.5
Clothing.—			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Dhoties ..	Pair of 8 yds	14.6	2 0 9	7 0 0	7 0 0	342	342
Coating ...	Yard ..	22.5	0 5 6	0 12 5	0 12 5	226	226
Shirting ...	" ...	21.5	0 4 0	0 9 10	0 9 10	246	246
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	" ...	3.0	0 4 0	0 13 7	0 13 7	340	340
Sarees ..	Each ..	22.4	3 0 0	5 14 8	6 14 8	231	231
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard ...	16.0	0 5 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	280	280
Total .			100.0				
Index Number—Clothing						260.4	260.4
House Rent.—							
House rent			100 0 2 10 3	2 10 3	2 10 3	100	100
Total ...			100.0				
Index Number—House Rent						100.0	100.0
Miscellaneous -			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Shaving ..	1 Shave	13.0	0 1 0	0 0 2	0 0 2	200	200
Washing soap ..	1 Bar	17.5	0 4 0	4 0 1	4 0 1	500	500
Supari .	Seer Wt.	8.4	0 3 6	1 0 1	1 3 9	486	564
Beedies .	Bundle of 25	11.2	0 1 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	200	200
Amusements	1 Show	8.4	0 2 0	3 9 0	0 3 9	188	188
Medicine .	Bottle of mixture	8.3	0 4 0	7 0 0	0 7 0	175	175
Education ...	...	5.0	0 2 0	4 6 0	6 0 0	225	225
Flowers ..	One bunch	7	0 0 6	1 0 0	0 0 0	200	200
Household Necessaries.	Seer Wt.	22	0 5 0	15 0 0	0 15 0	300	300
Total ...			100.0				
Index Number—Miscellaneous						297.2	303.7
Groups			Weights proportional to total expenditure		Group Index Number		
					February 1949	March 1949	
Food			53.5		335.9	339.0	
Fuel and Lighting			7.0		253.5	253.5	
Clothing			13.8		260.4	260.4	
House Rent			6.4		100.0	100.0	
Miscellaneous			19.3		297.2	303.7	
Total			100.0				
(Cost of Living Index Number)					297.1	303.1	

Edited by the Publicity Officer to Government.

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His Highness is seen replying to the Addresses presented by the Vice Chancellor, University of Mysore, the Town Municipal Council, Tumkur and the Managing Committee of the Siddaganga High School, on the occasion of the laying the Foundation stone of the First Grade College and opening of the Siddaganga High School at Tumkur

(Photo by S. S. S. Studio)

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[No. 8

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by a Proclamation dated 7th August 1946 issued by me, *Rajamantra Chintamani* Dr. Arcot Ramaswami Mudaliar was appointed Dewan of Mysore ; and

WHEREAS at the termination of a period of three years, he has expressed his desire to be permitted to retire from the office of Dewan ; and

WHEREAS it is my intention that, on the relinquishment of office of Dewan by *Rajamantra Chintamani* Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the post of Dewan should be abolished ; and

WHEREAS I have this day promulgated the Government of Mysore (Second Amendment) Act, 1949 (Act No. LX of 1949) making certain provisions consequent on the abolition of the post of Dewan :

I NOW HEREBY ORDAIN :

That the post of Dewan be abolished from the 7th August 1949 ; and

That the Hon'ble Kyasamballi Chengalaraya Reddy, who is now Chief Minister, shall be and continue as Chief Minister and shall exercise all the powers conferred on the Chief Minister by the said Act.

It is in the earnest hope and with the fullest confidence that the Council of Ministers, with the Chief Minister at its head, will exercise power, authority and responsibilities in the best interests of the State and for the good of all my people that I have issued this Proclamation and promulgated the Act.

Given under My Hand and Seal at Mysore this, the Seventh Day of August 1949.



JAYACHAMARAJA WADIYAR.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S HIGH APPRECIATION OF THE SERVICES OF SIR A. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR.

Rajamantra Chintamani Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, D.C.L., having requested His Highness the Maharaja to permit him to lay down his office as Dewan of Mysore, His Highness has been graciously pleased to allow him to do so with effect from the 7th August 1949.

In bidding him farewell, His Highness desires to place on record his high appreciation of the eminent services which Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar has rendered to the State. Dr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar held the high office of Dewan during a period of momentous changes and exceptional difficulty. For three anxious years, he has laboured earnestly and devotedly in the best interests of the State. His wide knowledge, sound judgment, vast administrative experience and far-sighted statesmanship have been of immense value during a critical period in the history of Mysore. The able manner in which he conducted the negotiations with the Government of India in regard to the accession of the State to the Dominion of India, his rich contribution to bring into being a system of Responsible Government in Mysore and his brilliant record of service in the international sphere have made him deservedly famous.

His Highness the Maharaja has already signified his great confidence in, and high appreciation of, the services of Dr. Ramaswami Mudaliar by decorating him with the insignia of the Gandabherunda Order and by conferring upon him the title of *Rajamantra Chintamani*.

In taking leave of him, His Highness desires to tender his warmest thanks to Dr. Ramaswami Mudaliar for his loyal services, and hopes that he may long be spared to render yet greater service to the Country.

By Order,
K. SRINIVASAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT

HIS HIGHNESS' GRACIOUS SUGGESTIONS

His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to lay the foundation-stone of the First Grade College and to open the Siddaganga High School Building at Tumkur on 29th July 1949. Addresses were presented to His Highness by the Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, the Town Municipal Council, Tumkur, and the Managing Committee of the Siddaganga High School. Replying to the Addresses, His Highness the Maharaja said :—

It gives me very sincere pleasure to visit your town once more and to note the steady progress that you are making in several directions. The functions in which I am participating are indications of such progress. The demand for further educational facilities has been very general throughout the State and your District has been no exception. Indeed, the town of Tumkur being so near Bangalore, the demand seems to be more accentuated here than elsewhere

Institution under private management

The building, whose foundation-stone I am about to lay, will house an educational institution financed and managed by Government, while the premises, which I shall have the pleasure of opening presently, will house a High School mainly financed and managed by a private organization. I have on more than one occasion referred to the heavy demand made on the finances of the State through Government undertaking the financing and management of educational institutions of various grades from the primary to the collegiate stage. I have suggested that more educational institutions should come under private management and that Government may assist financially the efficient running of such institutions. I am therefore very happy to note that

on this occasion the Siddaganga Mutt, under the enlightened charge of the Swamiji, has brought into existence such an institution and that the High School, which I shall presently have the privilege of opening, will be managed by the authorities of the Mutt. I feel certain that my Government will give all reasonable financial assistance for the maintenance of this institution.

Save much embarrassment to Government

Apart from the need for more Colleges, more High Schools, more Middle Schools, and a rapid growth of Primary Schools, the demand is now increasing for the establishment of technical schools and technological institutes. The bias for an education, which will enable the student to follow a profession and earn a living, is natural and understandable. The pressure on Government to find finances for such technical schools and technological institutes will increase. It seems to me therefore clear that, with the limited resources which any Government must have, the question of priorities assumes extreme importance. "First things first" appears to me the primary canon in administration, a canon which will, if properly observed, save much embarrassment to Government and meet the reasonable demands of the public.

Study of Sciences and Humanities

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, you have referred to the inordinate demand for study in science subjects in preference to the humanities which is made by entrants to collegiate institutions to-day. While recognising the naturalness of this demand in the rising tempo all over for scientific and industrial progress, I should be very sorry indeed if the place of humanities in higher education were to lose the significance which it has had during all these decades. A proper adjustment of the different branches of higher study, both humanities and sciences, will save us from the disaster of ignoring the part that education in humanities plays in the enlightenment and culture of the community and the equally significant disaster of overcrowding what may be called the utilitarian professions and thereby, in its turn, making even such education purposeless to the large body of students taking to it.

Acid test of public spirit

Mr. President and Members of the Municipal Council, I am highly gratified to learn of the progress that you have made in this town in many directions, a record of which your Council may well be proud. You have given better roads, more educational institutions, a comparatively large number of efficient medical and public health institutions, improved water supply and a fairly good drainage scheme. These are notable achievements on the part of any Municipality. But there is one statement in your Address which has caused me very special gratification. It is, that the special feature of your Council has been that it has been functioning as a united body without internal quarrels and with

no personal or political considerations actuating members in the discharge of their duties. I consider this the highest credit that a local body can claim for itself. While differences of opinion in matters that come up for consideration before the Council may naturally exist, the spirit of unanimity which ultimately prevails when a decision is reached is the acid test of the public spirit of the Councillors and a guarantee for the smooth working of the administration.

Noble Effort of Swamiji

To the Swamiji of the Siddaganga Mutt in particular and to the Members of the Managing Committee and the staff of the High School, I should like to pay a special meed of tribute for their noble effort in running this institution. The Swamiji has, in addition to this school, been responsible for running various other institutions, notably the Sanskrit College and the Veda Patasala, each of which, even in these days of progress and modernisation, plays a very important part in the religious and cultural life of the community. As I have already stated, I have no doubt that my Government will recognise the effort that this body has made towards running this institution and would give all reasonable assistance, financial and otherwise, to maintain the School in an efficient manner.

I should like to thank the President and Members of the Municipal Council and the Members of the Committee for their loyal welcome and the sentiments that they have expressed towards me and my family. I have now great pleasure in laying the foundation-stone of the Tumkur College and of opening the Siddaganga High School premises.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE NAGINI RIVER

HIS HIGHNESS LAYS FOUNDATION-STONE.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, replying to the Address presented by the President and Members of the District Board, Tumkur, on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Bridge across the Nagini river at Keggere, on 29th July 1949, said :—

The purpose of my visit this evening to this part of your District is to lay the foundation-stone of a bridge across the Nagini river, which will make this District Board road an all-weather road, connected to the main Bangalore-Mangalore road. I have had the privilege, during the past few years, of either laying foundation-stones for or opening bridges across many rivers in the State.

the careful consideration of my Government.

I am glad to learn of the progress that your Board has made in several directions and of all the responsibilities that you have undertaken in maintaining roads and opening fresh roads, in providing hospitals for villages and in increasing the number of maternity homes and veterinary hospitals.

Connecting the Gulf

Such bridges are symbolic ; they not merely give facilities for easy travel for persons but they also help in the carriage of freight. More than that they bridge the gulf that exists between the rural population and the urban, the gulf in economic development and in social progress. The importance of such linking up of rural areas with the main marketing centres can easily be realised and forms one of the main methods of improving rural economy

Progress made by the District Board

It is with some concern that I learn that the Marconahalli reservoir, whose foundation-stone was laid by my late revered uncle, has not fulfilled the high expectations which it held forth at its inception. Your suggestions for providing more water to the wet lands under that reservoir will, I have no doubt, receive

Strengthening Finances

Finance has always been and will continue to be a problem for every administration from the highest to the smallest. I am therefore not surprised to learn from your Address that your finances need strengthening ; but may I point out that it is not always from the Government that that strengthening can come and that it is equally a duty cast on you to devise ways and means by which you can augment your income ? I trust that with the co-operation of the Government and the District Boards, measures may be devised for strengthening these local institutions.

I have great pleasure in laying the foundation-stone of this Bridge and trust that great prosperity will attend all the areas which are served by this road which will now be a permanent and all-weather proof highway to the main centres of trade and commerce.

COMBINED DISPENSARY FOR MADHUGIRI

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, replying to the Address presented by the President and Members of the Town Municipal Council, Madhugiri, on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Combined Dispensary Building at Madhugiri, on 30th July 1949, said:—

I am gratified to note the improvements that have taken place in this town since my last visit. As you have mentioned in your Address, this is a historic place and there are sacred memories associated with this locality.

Extended Amenities

I note with much pleasure that you have secured the amenities of electric light and a protected water supply since my last visit. My Government has before it a steady programme of extending such amenities to all rural areas and I trust that in the course of the next few years, every part of the State will enjoy the benefits of proper lighting and protected water supply.

Properly Planned Extensions

Your desire to extend the town and to have a proper building programme for constructing houses to meet the needs of the growing population is commendable. I am glad to note that you have acquired the necessary land and that you have laid out an extension for building such houses. I trust that your extension has been properly planned and that you have had the advice of architects regarding the lay-out and the kind of buildings that can be constructed thereon. Your request that my Government may grant a loan at cheap interest will no doubt be sympathetically considered by my Government, particularly if the House Building Society on a co-operative basis is established on proper lines.

There are other requests that you have put forward regarding further educational facilities. These have to be considered by my Government carefully and an overall picture of the educational advancement for the State must be mapped out before Colleges and Occupational Institutes are encouraged to be started in different places. I am assured that such an examination is under the consideration of my Government and that planned progress in this direction will be aimed at.

Sympathetic Citizens' Help

It gives me real pleasure to note that local citizens are generous enough in many parts of the State to come forward to give handsome donations for the construction of hospitals. Concern for the relief of the sick and the distressed is widespread among the generous minded of my subjects. Sri Nanjiah Setty and Sri Siddiah Setty, who have come forward with donations in this locality, deserve the thanks of all the citizens of the surrounding areas and of Madhugiri. The contributions of the District Board and the Municipality along with these donations have made it possible for the Combined Dispensary to come into existence.

I thank you, Members of the Municipal Council, for your loyal greetings and for the good wishes you have extended to my family. I have very great pleasure in now laying the foundation-stone of the Combined Dispensary at Madhugiri.

BRIDGE OVER JAYAMANGALI RIVER

His Highness the Maharaja, replying to the Address presented by the President and Members of the District Board, Tumkur, on the occasion of laying the Foundation-stone of the Bridge across the Jayamangali River near Puravara, on 30th July 1949, said :—

This is the second bridge, the foundation-stone of which I have the privilege of laying, in my tour in your District on this occasion. I am glad to know that through your efforts and with the help of my Government, a long-felt want in this part of the State will be fulfilled by the construction of this bridge. Better means of communication, better facilities for educational advancement, more opportunities for occupational studies, and further medical facilities are all required, particularly in these rural areas.

With limited finances at the disposal as much of local bodies as of the Government, it seems to me that the most important decision to be taken is the decision regarding priorities. An improvement in the economic position of the villager leads to an improvement in the financial position of the State. The best method of improving that economic position seems to lie in affording proper health conditions to the population and developing communications, so that the result of their efforts in production may find

adequate compensation. Educational progress will be more easily possible if the economic position of the raiyat and thereby the financial position of your Board and of the Government improves.

I am glad to note that my Government has completed the electrification of Koratagere and Madhugiri and I understand that the present Budget provides for the completion of the electrification of Sira and Pavagada Taluks. I hope that with these facilities, there will be a perceptible improvement in the life of the people of this area. You have referred to various industrial schemes which, you feel, can be undertaken in this part of the State. I have no doubt that my Government will consider these proposals very carefully and that such schemes as are feasible will be undertaken either directly by the Government or through assistance to private industrialists.

I have great pleasure in laying the foundation-stone of this bridge across the Jayamangali river.

HIS HIGHNESS LAYS THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF HIGH SCHOOL AT SIRA

His Highness the Maharaja, replying to the Address presented by the President and Members of the Town Municipal Council, Sira, on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Municipal High School at Sira, on 30th July 1949, said :—

It is a matter of great satisfaction to me that I have been able to visit this town lying almost on the borders of the State. I want to assure you, however far you may be from the capital or the important cities of the State, my interest

and concern for all the citizens is alike. You have recalled my last visit when this area was subject to distressing conditions arising out of scarcity of food grains. We must indeed be thankful that we have weathered those difficult times and

while it is recognised that a normal state has not re-established itself, we are, however, under comparatively better circumstances to-day.

The conditions under which my subjects live in these remote parts, their health, their progress are matters of as much concern to me and to my Government as those of citizens in more prosperous areas. Their contribution in many directions to the progress of the State and its prosperity is as great as that of the citizens of industrial and urban areas. It has often been stated that our country lives in its villages. I feel certain that my Government believes in this truism and is seeking to do all in its power to devote at least as much attention to the development of rural areas and outlying parts of the State as for

more centrally situated urban areas.

You have enumerated in your Address the needs of your Municipal Council and have also pointed out the limitation of your resources for meeting these needs. In view of what I have said about my interest in these parts and the concern of my Government to pay special attention to poorer areas and more distant rural parts, I need hardly assure you that the requests that you have made, will receive careful and sympathetic consideration of my Government.

I thank you for your loyal greetings and for the good wishes that you have conveyed to the Members of my family. I have much pleasure in laying the Foundation-stone of the Municipal High School, Sir.

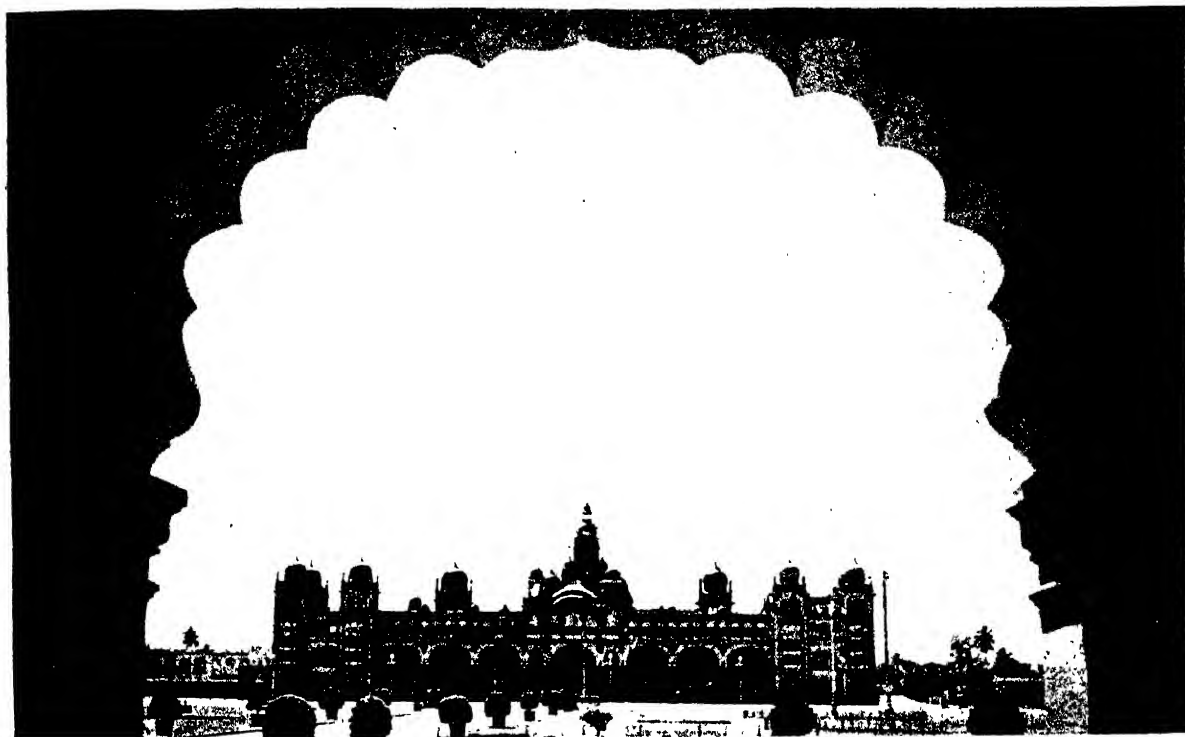
HIGH SCHOOL FOR PAVAGADA

His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to lay the Foundation-stone of the Municipal High School at Pavagada, on 30th July 1949. Replying to the Address presented by the President and Members of the Town Municipality on the occasion, His Highness said :—

I am glad that it has been found possible for me to visit this outlying part of the State and to see the progress that has been made since my visit four years back. You have reminded me of the famine conditions that were then prevalent and I am glad to note that steps have since been taken which are calculated to avoid the repetition of such conditions. The extension of electric lighting to these parts which has been decided upon by my Government is a step in the right direction. I share your hope that with electric power at the disposal of the villagers, the problem of water supply for irrigation purposes will be easier to solve. The condition of the raiyats in these parts where Nature's bountiful rainfall is all too limited, can only be improved by such artificial means. Your request for a dam across

the North Pinakini river and for a bridge across the same river near Nagalamadike will, I am sure, be considered in due course and sympathetically by my Government. As you point out, such a bridge would bring your area into more direct relations with neighbouring parts and the adjacent Province and particularly with the industrial and marketing areas therein.

I am glad to note that your High School is functioning properly and that a long-felt want in this area has been remedied. The building, whose foundation-stone I am about to lay, will afford proper housing for the institution and will enable the youngsters to study under suitable conditions. I thank you for your loyal welcome and I have great pleasure in laying the foundation-stone of the Municipal High School, Pavagada.



The Palace, Mysore.



Hotel Krishnarajasagar.

ACHIEVEMENT OF TRUE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FREEDOM.

The Hon. Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy, the Chief Minister of Mysore, in a broadcast talk from the "Akashvani," Mysore, on the Second Anniversary Day of Independence on 15th August 1949, said :—

Homage to the father of the Nation.

India is celebrating today the Second Anniversary of her Independence. Two years ago she emerged as a free nation after throwing off the yoke of slavery in a manner unprecedented and remarkable under the saintly leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation.

It may be truly said that Gandhiji, more than rejoicing over the great and historic event, was concerned with the problem of making the hard-won freedom secure and stable, leading on to true economic and social freedom. He was keen that Swarajya should be the prelude to "Surajya."

In this sacred mission, he sacrificed his own life at the altar of the Motherland and we have not, alas, his physical presence amidst us today to lead us in the fulfilment of the historic mission. But his spirit and kindly light is ever there to guide us.

Sagaciously Solved Problems.

His devoted disciples Pandit Jawaharlal, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajaji, Rajendra Prasad and others are shouldering the heavy responsibilities that have devolved on them in a manner that has elicited the admiration and appreciation of statesmen the world over. India, in the wake of her freedom, had to face problems so stupendous that perhaps no other nation had to on similar occasions. Partition of India and the tragic events that followed, the consequences of which are still with us requiring sagacity, statesmanship and resourcefulness of a high order to tide

over, is the most outstanding one. The danger of fissiparous tendencies and the supreme need to consolidate and unify India was another. Preservation of law and order under most difficult circumstances was yet another. Last but not least, was the problem of providing enough food, clothing, shelter and other essential requisites of a civilised life. Thanks to Providence, the first three problems have been well-nigh solved though eternal vigilance is always needed not only not to lose the gains but to add to them. Thanks to the statesmanship of Panditji, India has won a high place in the comity of nations, and the genius and organising capacity of Sardar has unified India in a manner so remarkable that it may be characterised as a bloodless revolution. The economic and social problems, however, still remain unsolved and the common man has yet to realise the glow of freedom, in the shape of a decent standard of living. That should be our immediate task as it is certainly our test also.

His Highness' Greatest Gift.

Mysore, conscious of the great destiny of India and of her own place therein, was not slow to keep pace with the events that followed with such quick and bewildering rapidity. She acceded to the Dominion of India with regard to certain matters in August 1947 and His Highness in his gracious Proclamation in October the same year solemnly promised to the people the greatest gift, *viz.*, Responsible Government. It is unnecessary for me to review the political events since then till now. It is enough to say that the

democratic way has broadened from precedent and we are on the eve of a full Responsible Government constitution under the aegis of His Highness incorporated possibly in the Indian Constitution itself.

Mysore's Relationship with the Centre.

Several vital aspects of Mysore's relationship with the Centre are on the anvil. The question of the integration of the State Finances with Federal Finances, the transfer of the State Forces to the Indian Army, Mysore's participation in the All-India Administrative Service and a few other important matters are under active consideration. The distribution of powers between the Centre and the Units will affect Mysore also. The idea of neighbouring areas joining Mysore without impairing the position of the Ruler is also being earnestly urged by some. I have every confidence that all these crucial issues will be solved in a way which, while securing the strength and stability of the Centre, will not impair the autonomy, initiative or responsibility of the Units. It is needless to add that the people's will duly ascertained will be the governing factor in all these matters.

Outstanding Achievements in Mysore.

During the last two years, we had our internal problems to face. The consequences of partition did not leave us untouched. There were communal clashes here and there and attempts to sabotage law and order. We had to face the complications which arose when the Hyderabad issue was smouldering. Hyderabad being our neighbour, we had special responsibilities in this connection. Drought and failure of crops, lack of a full and proper appreciation of the traditions, discipline and other requirements of a democratic system of Government added to our difficulties.

We have, however, endeavoured during this period to do our best to solve the problems as they emerged. I will mention just a few of the tasks accomplished or inaugurated. All possible precautions and steps were taken to maintain law and order. The police strike in the Civil Station which was a major attempt to shake the Government was immediately brought under control. The Harijan Temple Entry Act was placed on the Statute Book and several other ameliorative measures to improve the condition of Harijans have been and are being worked out. Justice and relief have been forthcoming to many an innocent victim of the Gopala Rao banking crash, thanks to the exemplary and efficient work of the Gopal Rao Enquiry Committee. Labour legislation of a comprehensive nature has been undertaken and improvements in the conditions of labour effected. Quantitative expansion of our industries as well as their proper consolidation and the starting of new industries have claimed our attention. Good progress in the matter of providing the people with the blessing of electricity has been made. Railways have been made more efficient in every direction. Repairs of minor irrigation works and progress in the construction of major irrigation projects have been maintained. A special committee is at work to revise the Land Revenue System. The policy of Prohibition is being gradually implemented and as quick a progress as warranted under the circumstances is being made. A comprehensive scheme of Rural Development has been finalised and is being worked out. The Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies—about 800 in number—one for each circle of about 15-20 villages—have begun very well indeed and are full of promise. The cloth, kerosine and a few other requirements of a similar nature have been fairly met. The first stage in the scheme of Nationalisation of Road Transport has been inaugurated.

Steps have been taken to give more medical and health aid to the people and to make the existing service more efficient. Last but not least, there has been a marked quantitative expansion in the sphere of education and, following the report of the Educational Expert, Dr. C. R. Reddy, action necessary for the consolidation and remodelling of our educational system has been decided upon. Several other ameliorative schemes have been taken on hand. This is not the occasion, however, to list them.

A Crucial Problem.

But a good deal yet remains to be done. The problem of food is the most outstanding one and it should have the highest priority. A three-year Grow More Food Scheme is about to be finalised and a special agency is immediately coming into existence to tackle the problem with greater vigour and efficiency. We either "produce more food or perish." I appeal to one and all in the State with all the fervour and earnestness I can summon to give of one's very best in, what I may

characterise, the co-operative adventure to grow more food and properly feed our increasing population. Delays in giving relief to the people in various spheres and belated disposals have to be eliminated wherever they exist. Efficiency and purity have to be established in every sector of the body politic in general and the governmental machinery in particular. Economy in administration must be relentlessly pursued. There are so many other pressing problems crying aloud for our attention.

In this arduous task, striking and endurable results can be achieved only if enthusiasm, wisdom and all-round co-operation are forthcoming. Constructive criticism and co-operative action are the need of the day. I earnestly expect that it may be forthcoming in abundance to fulfil the mission that Providence has called upon us to undertake.

May the year that is ahead of us which is full of promise be one of fulfilment as well. May there be a rich contribution during the year to the building of the edifice of 'Surajya' which was the dream of Gandhiji.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" MESSAGE

MESSAGE BY THE HON. SRI P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY, MINISTER FOR
CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

Today the 15th August 1949 is the Second Anniversary day of the Independence of our country. So this is a day of rejoicing, which would have been unbounded, had it not been for the partition of the country into Hindustan and Pakistan.

No doubt, freedom has been achieved as the result of the great sacrifices on the part of the country under the leadership of Mahatmaji—the father of the nation. Now it is the bounden duty of every loyal subject of the Indian Union to contribute his mite and to follow in the footsteps of Mahatmaji for the sustenance of this hard-won freedom.

The main problems that are confronting the country, to which we should address ourselves seriously, are the problems of food and cloth.

Our food problem has not yet been solved, in spite of strenuous efforts by our Government. It is rather very curious that though 70 to 80 per cent of the population of the country is engaged in agriculture, it has not been possible to feed the remaining non-agricultural population of 20 to 30 per cent. Something is wrong somewhere. Perhaps it is due to our primitive methods of agriculture and rural indebtedness. In order to meet the deficit, the country is obliged to import more than 100 crores of rupees worth of food grains from foreign countries every year, paying them exorbitant rates. It is therefore the primary duty of our Government and the people to bring the

fallow lands under cultivation and grow more to solve the food problem.

Next comes the problem of cloth. No doubt, the situation of cloth supply has, of late, improved but prices are still ruling high. Unless the inflation is fought and prices brought down, there is no relief to the poor in the country. The production would have further increased and the prices come down had it not been for the strained relationship between capital and labour. Now it is the sacred duty of every patriot to bring about harmonious relationship between capital and labour which will solve a number of difficult problems facing the country such as, short supplies, controls, black marketing, profiteering and corruption.

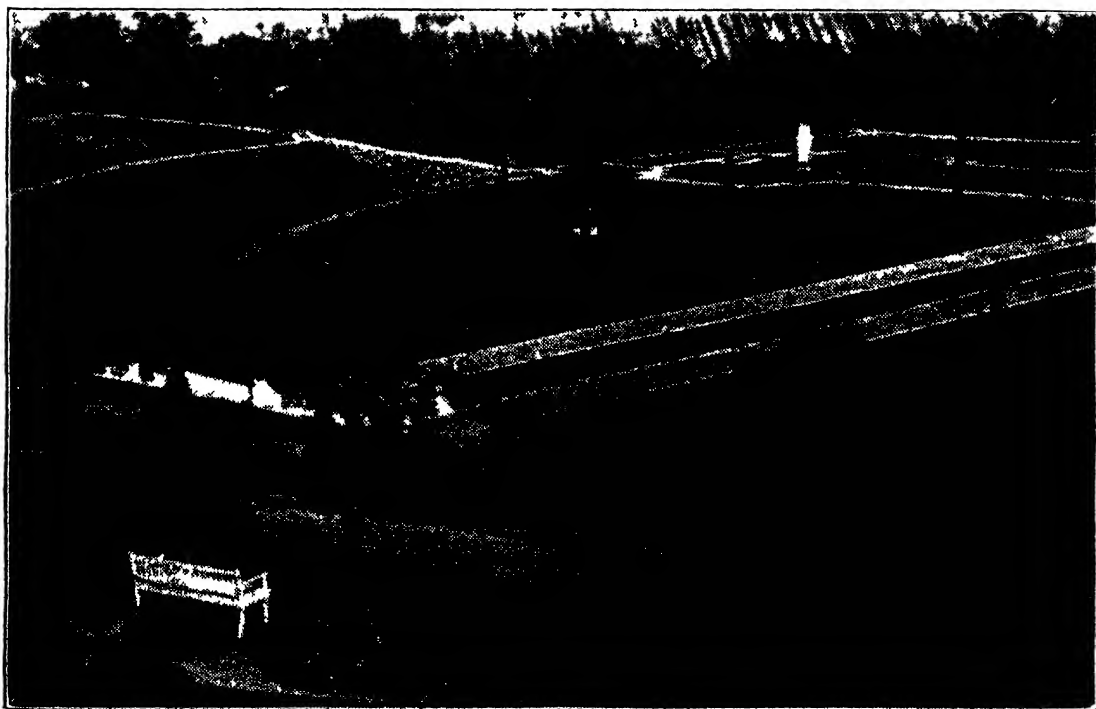
Of late, some political parties in the country have begun to exploit labour for their own political purposes, which should be discouraged as far as possible.

In the last two years of our independence, the country has suffered to an extent unprecedented in the history of India, if not in the annals of the world—millions of refugees suffering indescribable sufferings—losing what they held dear in this world, suffering from inflation, short supply of food and clothing in spite of the strenuous efforts of the Government to give relief.

But we must not lose heart. With faith in God and righteousness in our cause, we must put forth all our efforts and God will bless us with success. Those who uphold Dharma, will be protected by Dharma.



The Bridge over the Cauvery River at Srirangapatna



Side Walk at Bindavan.

SUGGESTIONS TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES.

BY THE HON'BLE SRI T. MARIAPPA, B.A., LL.B.,

Minister in charge of Rural Development.

Annihilating Anti-Social Elements.

It is found from experience that rural development work will not be possible unless the disturbing factors of rural atmosphere are eliminated. These disturbing factors are: the tout, faction-monger, petty thief, cattle straying, etc. Therefore, a list of villages where these disturbing factors are absent must be carefully prepared and work undertaken in these villages in the first instance. A list of villages where there are factions and other anti-social elements, must also be prepared and steps taken to eliminate these disturbing factors by sustained propaganda. If necessary, the local police may be requested to control these anti-social elements. It is evident that cattle straying and petty thefts in the villages are responsible for loss of crops raised at great cost. At present, villagers have patches of land scattered all over the village and it is a difficult task for them to keep watch over each scattered plot. There will be no necessity for fencing, if by common understanding in the villagers, cattle straying is prevented. Prevention of petty thefts by common arrangement will be a great inducement to many a poor villager to undertake cultivation of food-crops, vegetables and planting of fruit trees. This naturally necessitates the setting up of an honest leader assisted by two or three honest villagers to enforce these understandings.

Village Seva Dal's Work.

The next step is to select two suitable young men from each village and give

them suitable training in drill and other sports and also teach them songs inspiring patriotism, love of the countryside, etc. They could in their turn train up 20 per cent of the adult population between the ages of 18 to 35 in their respective villages. The trained men may be designated as 'Village Seva Dal' or "ಗ್ರಾಮ ಸೇವಾ ದಳ". By intensive training for about 3½ months in literacy they may be made literates. These Seva Dals will be of great help in village cleaning; filling up of insanitary pits; in teaching other adults; in organising meetings; in conducting bhajan parties and in maintaining order at village gatherings. Some philanthropic gentlemen in the villages may be requested to contribute for their uniforms. An Instructor may be appointed or drawn from the Reserve Police to give them initial training.

Communal Labour on Mondays.

Steps must be taken in a systematic manner on all Mondays to fill up all insanitary pits in the village and in the surrounding area as also to remove rank vegetation and other fences round about the village. Proper places must be assigned for stocking hay and other kinds of fodder.

Digging Manure Pits.

Steps may be taken to have manure pits dug in all the villages for proper composting of village waste, cow-dung, night-soil, etc. Small pamphlets may be published indicating on what lines

these manure pits should be dug and in what places. There are instances where such manure pits dug in the past are not being made use of and such places must be avoided. Great care must be taken to dig these manure pits in places convenient to the villagers.

Statistics regarding the acreage of land under various kinds of food-crops, commercial crops, of gomal and of assessed and unassessed waste must be collected and tabulated.

The villagers must be induced to bund up their lands properly to prevent soil erosion; to use properly prepared manure as also fertilisers wherever necessary.

Advice in Ploughing.

They must be advised to plough properly and if possible by improved type of appliances. In short, they must be advised to put forth their best efforts from time to time to grow more food-grains to meet the country's food shortage. The paramount importance of such a step should be impressed on all villagers. In this connection, it is very necessary to examine the availability of draught cattle in each village. If there is shortage of draught cattle, some means must be found to supply this vital need. The old system of mutual help may be revived and community cultivation encouraged. Steps may be taken to distribute bullocks on hire-purchase system.

In a few selected villages, demonstration farms may be started in a ryot's land by paying him some subsidy, under the supervision of the Taluk Agricultural Inspector.

Supply of Good Seeds.

Improved types of seeds and methods of cultivation may be adopted here to demonstrate to the raiyats. The need for adopting such steps with a view to grow more foodgrains or commercial crops is

all the greater now. Results of such efforts must be tabulated and published.

Tree Planting.

The countryside is being depleted of its tree wealth. It is necessary, therefore, to organise tree planting in all the villages in a systematic manner. Wherever necessary fruit and fuel plants may be supplied from nurseries raised in some places or by inducing the ryots themselves to raise plants in their own lands. This is after all not difficult and can be undertaken in all the villages with great profit both to the individual and to the State.

Improving Cattle Wealth.

Statistics regarding milch cattle in villages must be collected. Then the villagers must be induced to rear milch cows or buffaloes by proper feeding so that the milk yield may be increased. They must be advised to put up proper and sanitary cowsheds. Arrangements may be made to market the extra milk at fair prices.

Arrangements may be made to distribute breeding bulls to proper persons who can look after them well so that the cattle strain may be improved. The advice and assistance of the officers of the Animal Husbandry Department may be sought in improving cattle wealth. Wherever there are kavals or pasturages, cattle breeding on co-operative lines may be started with an initial subsidy from Government. On similar lines sheep breeding must be encouraged.

Educating Villagers.

A list of educated persons must be drawn up and the services of such of those who are willing to serve in an honorary capacity or for a small allowance must be harnessed to organise Adult

Education classes. The services of primary and middle school teachers, good and capable shanbhogues and patels may also be used for this purpose. When once enthusiasm is stimulated reading circles where newspapers, great epics, etc., are read out to the villagers may be organised for the benefit of the villagers. Periodical lectures also may be organised to educate the villagers on sound national lines. The existing rural libraries, reading rooms must be fully made use of.

Village Artisans' Assistance.

A list of persons who are rendering service to the agricultural community such as goldsmith, blacksmith, carpenter, washerman, potter, barber, mason (Uppars) may be drawn up. Their present conditions of living and the circumstances under which their professions are being pursued must be properly noted with a view to see that the services are properly rendered and they in turn suitably paid for. The old system of payment in kind may be revived by a common understanding arrived at among the villagers. If necessary, arrangements may be made to collect foodgrains and payments made to these people for their services to the community.

Improving Village Industries.

A survey of the existing cottage industries and the availability of raw materials must be made and statistics carefully preserved. The persons engaged in these cottage industries must be properly grouped. The raw materials may be supplied to them at reasonable rates and arrangements made for purchase of the finished products and for their marketing. This will encourage the villagers to undertake these industries as regular subsidiary occupations. Technical assistance and improved appliances may also be made available to those who are al-

ready engaged in these industries as well as to the new entrants in the field. However, care must be taken to select for encouragement only such industries as meet the existing shortage of consumer goods in rural areas and have therefore fair chances of survival.

The following are some of the industries that may be encouraged or started in the rural areas :—

Food and Allied Industries.

1. Agricultural implements, manufacture of ploughs, plough-shares, axes, sickles, etc.
2. Bee-keeping (apiculture), honey and bees-wax.
3. Bakery, biscuits, cakes, etc.
4. Charcoal, firewood, etc.
5. Cultivation of vegetables, fruits and flowers (wherever possible every rural family must try to have a small vegetable and fruit garden).
6. Dairy farming—milk and milk products such as butter, cheese, ghee and marketing the same.
7. Food products—spices, condiments, pickles, sauces, etc.
8. Fruit canning.
9. Jaggery manufacture—gur-making from sugarcane, date palm or palmyra and coconut tree, hand-made sugar, sugar-candy, etc.
10. Livestock breeding—cattle, sheep and pig breeding (animal husbandry).
11. Manures—oilcakes, bonemeal, farmyard manure, compost, etc.
12. Meat marketing.
13. Oil pressing.
14. Paddy husking and pounding.
15. Plantations and grazing fields.
16. Poultry farming.
17. Rice and flour milling.

Clothing and Allied Industries.

1. Apparel and ready-made clothing (including saris, dhoties, etc.).
2. Aloe fibre extraction—palmyra, coconut fibres.
3. Bedding upholstery.
4. Blanket-weaving.
5. Block-engraving for cloth printing.
6. Button-making—out of mother-o'-pearl, horns, shell, brass, tin, etc.

7. Carpet weaving.
8. Embroidery, knitting, crochet and needle-work, etc.
9. Filature.
10. Laundry and cleaning clothes.
11. Leather goods making—boots, shoes, chappals, slippers, bed-straps.
12. Leather tanning.
13. Nakki work.
14. Ornaments and jewellery (including bangles, combs, etc.)
15. Ornamental leather craft—money purses, handbags, etc.
16. Silk-worm rearing.
17. Silk reeling.
18. Silk weaving.
19. Spinning including charaka.
20. Tailoring.
21. Weaving (1) Cotton, (2) Woollen, (3) Tussar, (4) Jute and (5) Matka, etc., hand and power looms.
22. Woollen fabrics—woollen goods.
23. Wool clipping and grading

Housing and Allied Industries.

1. Bamboo work—including garden furniture.
2. Bell metal work
3. Cane furniture—also cane and basket-ware, matting, etc
4. Carpentry and cabinet-making.
5. Carving—ivory, wood and stone.
6. Coir—con-making, rope, etc.
7. Furniture manufacture—cots, benches, railway sleepers, etc.
8. House building, various occupations connected with it including, building materials such as bricks, tiles, etc.
9. Lime-burning.
10. Lock-making.
11. Metalware—vessels of iron, steel, copper, brass, aluminium, etc.
12. Pottery—village pottery and clay products.
13. Smithy.
14. Wood sawing.

Miscellaneous and Unclassified Industries.

1. Agarbatthi making.
2. Bidis—also tendu leaves (for manufacturing bidis), its curing.
3. Bicycle repairs.
4. Fireworks.
5. Fly-shuttle looms making.
6. Hand-made paper and pulp.
7. Hand-stick making
8. Inks, ink-pads (for rubber stamps), etc.

9. Matches—match factory on a co-operative basis.
10. Mats—bamboo mats, mora mats, screen pine mats, palmyra mats, etc.
11. Road and drain construction—village water supply, construction and repairs.
12. Tobacco for chewing, smoking, including tobacco curing, pressing and packing and snuff making.
13. Vehicles for land transport—bullock carts, tongas, jutkas, etc.
14. Watch repairing.

Rural Water Supply.

A list of villages showing which of them have got drinking water facilities and which have not should be drawn up and kept ready for reference. A systematic planning for sinking drinking water wells must be undertaken with the assistance of local contractors only. One or two persons in the taluk may be trained in the art of blasting and well digging.

A rough survey must be made with the Assistant or Executive Engineer of places where irrigation wells could be dug with advantage and steps taken to encourage the digging of irrigation wells as a safeguard against failure of seasonal rains. Places near river valleys where power is available may be chosen to undertake lift irrigation on a large scale.

Inter-Village Communication Roads.

A list of existing inter-village communication roads must be drawn up and kept for ready reference. They must all be maintained as far as possible with the assistance of the local population supplemented by Government grants. Generally, the villagers must be encouraged to do earthwork connected with road-making and money granted only for metalling and for putting up causeways, culverts and bridges. Steps must also be taken to induce the villagers to plant mango, tamarind, honge and other useful trees on either side of these Inter-Village Communication roads. They may be granted even proprietary rights over these trees.

Careful survey should be made of places where new Inter-Village Communication roads have to be laid out. Only such of those that connect a number of interior villages may be undertaken with a view to open out the countryside. In this connection, it will be worthwhile, if possible, to organise a voluntary labour corps for a period of three months in the year for the purpose of road-making. Such corps may be suitably paid for by the money sanctioned for the estimates of these roads. The enthusiasm which must animate the labour corps mainly depends upon leadership. Therefore careful selection must be made of persons who lead them.

Certain sums of money are set apart for village improvements. These sums should be spent only for essential works such as drains, V. P. Halls, etc. On no account should money be spent for drains where slab drains are found not to be a necessity.

Multi-purpose Societies' Services.

It was indicated in the note "Rejuvenating Our Villages" that the principle of co-operation will be introduced in a larger and larger measure in the conduct of the daily life of the villagers. In furtherance of this programme, Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies are organised on a planned basis. The State is divided into 746 Revenue Circles and a Multi-purpose Co-operative Society is set up in each one of these Revenue Circles. Arrangements must be made to secure a proper building for housing these societies. These societies should be started preferably in a village where there are no factions. The Directors must be selected from all the big villages. There should be no preponderance of the Directors from any one village. Anti-social elements must be scrupulously avoided. Honest and educated young men in each Revenue

Circle must be induced to take up this selfless work either in an honorary capacity or for a small allowance.

The Government may supply the staff to these societies and they must be paid for by these societies. Each head of a family living in a Revenue Circle must be persuaded to become a member of this Co-operative Society, by paying for at least one share. When sufficient share capital is collected and a proper building secured, applications may be made for permission to stock and sell cloth, yarn, manure, seeds, agricultural implements, kerosene, cement and foodgrains. Care must be taken to see that the goods are properly stocked, accounted for and looked after. As far as possible, rival societies should not be allowed to be started in the same circle. The success achieved depends entirely on the honesty and patriotism of the persons that are at the helm of these societies.

The next step is to stock and supply raw materials for rural industries and to induce each family in that circle to market what he produces through these societies. This will save the raiyats a considerable amount of money, time and energy. The societies may later on take up other activities indicated in my note.

These Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies should not work in competition with the existing societies. On the other hand, they must be complementary to them. Wherever possible, the existing Co-operative Societies must be affiliated to these Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies.

These are only practical suggestions and are not complete in themselves. They may be modified to suit local conditions and improved upon. The desire to serve the rural population should be the motivating force in all our endeavours in the field of rural development.

WORKING OF THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT

REVIEW FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1949

Important measures undertaken

1. Remodelling the station yards and buildings at Kadur and Chickjajur is nearing completion. Remodelling the station and yards at Davangere and Arsikere also made good progress.

2. Strengthening the track on the Bangalore-Mysore section to run YB class engines is completed.

3. The proposal for augmenting the strength of the Drawing Branches of the Chief Engineer's and District Engineers' Offices was sanctioned by Government as a temporary measure for one year.

4. The contract for the supply of one lakh of teakwood sleepers by Messrs. M. N. Ahamedalli and Company, Poona, was completed during the half-year and a fresh contract was entered into with them for the supply of additional 50,000 sleepers.

5. Certain anomalies that crept up during the recent revision of scales of pay were examined and proposals have been under consideration of Government.

6. As an amenity to the railwaymen, a canteen on modern lines was opened at the Central Workshops, Mysore South, and the question of opening such canteens at other places is also receiving consideration.

7. R.C.C. roofing was provided to the Island Platform at Mysore towards Nanjangud Town and the dismantling of the existing Mangalore tiled roofing and replacing it with R. C. C. roofing for the remaining portion is nearing completion.

8. The work of sinking a 20 feet diameter well on the rear of tank bund near

Sandal Oil Factory for supplying water to the Central Workshops and Railway Colony at Mysore South has been taken up and is in progress.

9. The policy of restoring passenger train services to the pre-war level was pursued. The Administration, though handicapped by the shortages of coaching stock, took care to afford relief to sections where over-crowding was acute.

(a) The following additional train services were introduced.—

- (i) One pair of shuttle trains between Mysore and Bangalore,
- (ii) One pair of shuttle trains between Birur and Davangere,
- (iii) One pair of trains between Bangalore City and Chickballapur,
- (iv) The shuttle trains running between Bangalore and Gubbi were extended up to Arsikere,
- (v) The shuttle trains running between Mysore and Hosagrahar were extended up to Arsikere.

(b) The Mail trains on the Bangalore-Mysore section and the Poona Passenger trains on the Bangalore-Harihar section were accelerated. YB class engines were introduced to work the Mail trains between Mysore and Bangalore. This has enabled not only speeding up these trains but has enabled the hauling of three extra coaches by each train.

(c) Arrangements have been made to provide non-vegetarian refreshment rooms at certain stations on this Railway for the convenience of travelling public.

(d) Seven-bogie carriages built in Central Workshops were released for service.

10. The re-survey of the traffic prospects of the proposed Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam-Mettupalyam Railway was completed by the South Indian Railway in collaboration with the Traffic Representatives of this Railway and of the South Indian Railway and their report is due.

11. The manufacture of cast iron sleepers for the use of Railways by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works is under progress.

General state of work and efficiency

The gross earnings for the half-year under review were about Rs. 120'80 lakhs as against Rs. 116'33 lakhs for the first half of last year. The coaching earnings for the half-year under review were about 69'21 lakhs, the goods earnings Rs. 51'03 lakhs and miscellaneous earnings Rs. 0'56 lakh as against Rs. 70'55 lakhs, Rs. 44'30 lakhs and Rs. 1'48 lakhs, respectively, for the first half of last year.

2. The outturn in shops for the half-year under review was 30 locomotives, 135 carriages and 444 wagons as against 15 locomotives, 134½ carriages and 327 wagons for the first half of last year.

3. With a view to arresting creep on Bangalore-Mysore section, orders have been placed on Messrs. Guest Keen Williams Ltd., Calcutta, for the supply of 80,000 creep stoppers and the work will be taken up as soon as these stoppers are received.

4. An intensive campaign for rail drawing work on all sections of the Railway was taken up simultaneously for a period of four months to avoid buckling of rails.

5. The flying squad of Travelling Train Examiners appointed to eradicate the evil of ticketless travel have done good work and 26,262 ticketless passengers were excessed realising Rs. 40,885 whereas the figures for the corresponding period of last year

was only 11,680 passengers and Rs. 27,808.

6. The turn-round of wagons has been improved to 4'7 and compares favourably with the figures of other Government of India Railways. The number of wagons loaded on this Railway for the half year under review was 40,811 as against 32,380 for the first half of last year.

7. There has been an improvement in the settlement of claims cases. The number of claims cases dealt with during the period was 6,862 as against 5,498 dealt with during the corresponding period of last year and the average time taken to dispose of a case was 101 days as against 107 days taken previously.

8. There has been considerable improvement in the punctuality of trains. The average percentage of punctuality of train services has increased to 56 as against 36 for the corresponding figure of last year.

9. With a view to developing rail traffic and providing greater facilities to the mercantile public, four more out-agencies were opened at Hunsur, Chellakere, Mulbagal and Saklespur and it is proposed to open a few more out-agencies at other places shortly.

10. An additional sub-store was opened at Bangalore City to cater to the urgent needs of several departments and also to reduce unnecessary haulage of stores materials.

Important measures requiring attention

1. With a view to eradicating the evil of ticketless travel on this Railway system and to educating the public in this direction, slides are proposed to be displayed in movie theatres of important towns and placards and posters are proposed to be displayed at the Booking Offices of important railway stations.

2. To prevent thefts and pilferages of goods, it is proposed to strengthen the watch and ward establishment, especially

at Bangalore, Mysore and Arsikere which are junction stations.

3. Proposals for constructing Island platforms at Bangalore City station as a first step of remodelling that station have to be worked out.

4. Detailed proposals for duplicating the metre gauge track between Yesvantpur and Bangalore have also to be worked out.

5. Sanction of Government has been received to convert the three old Dodge buses, now lying idle in Central Workshops into ambulance vans with a view to equipping the same with necessary first-aid kit, stretchers, etc., and to make them readily available to rush to the spot of accident in an emergency. It is proposed to take up immediately the conversion of one vehicle into an ambulance van at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,000.

Observations and suggestions relating to the future working

1. The question of opening an Engineering Workshop for the manufacture of permanent way materials is receiving consideration of the administration.

2. With a view to implementing the orders of Government sanctioning extra staff for the Drawing Branch of the Engineering Department action is being taken through the Public Service Commissioner to select the required personnel.

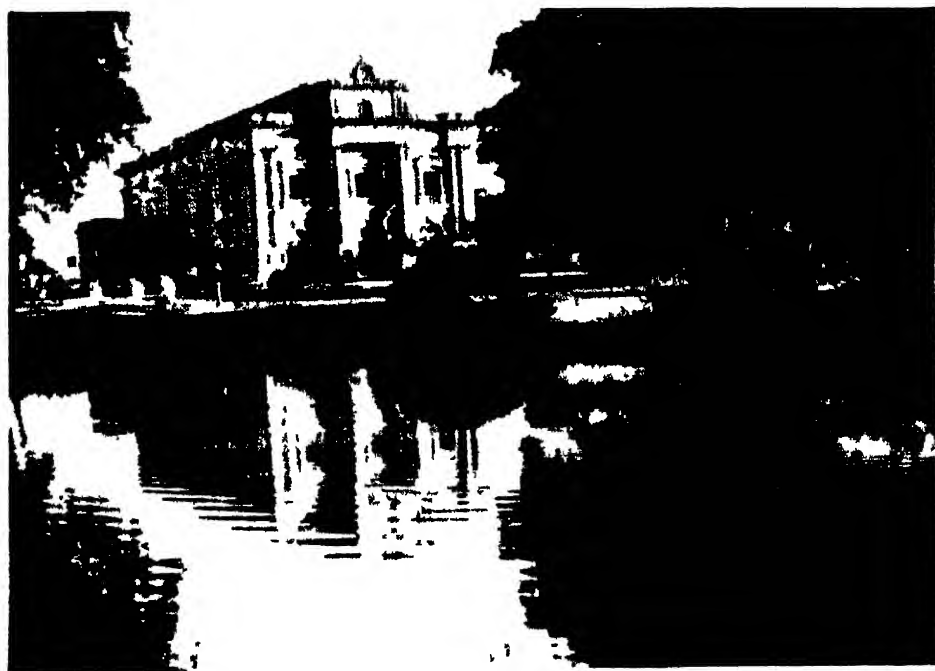
3. Orders of Government have since been received for the appointment of Production Chasers in Central Workshops and action is being taken to select the personnel with requisite qualification.

4. With a view to clearing up the 'outstandings' at Bangalore, "Outstanding" Inspectors have been posted and personnel have been drafted from the Audit and Traffic Departments.

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The Grand Stand at the Race Course Bangalore



The Museum, Bangalore.

EFFICIENCY AUDIT DRIVE IN MYSORE STATE

PROGRESS OF WORK DURING 1948-49

The activities of the Efficiency Audit Branch were continued during the year 1948-49 in regard to inspections of Government offices, depots, stores and other institutions under the control of the several departments of Government and the investigation of office and other irregularities.

The Branch conducted 160 such inspections during the current year against 64 during 1947-48 and 60 during 1946-47, bringing the total to 284 from the commencement of its work in about January 1947. The work in respect of 25 offices was examined on behalf of the Economy Officer to Government, for assessing the scope of retrenchment in those offices as far as possible, without impairing efficiency. Under the scheme of Revenue Audit, 23 offices were audited mainly with a view to detecting leakages of revenue due to Government arising through short levy of assessment and rates, omission to book the demands due to Government in certain cases, loss of revenue due to delay in the disposal of darkhasts, etc.

Leakages and loss of revenue exposed

Cases of leakages and loss of revenue due to Government amounting to about Rs. 92,000 in all were brought to light during the inspections. The presiding officers of the offices concerned have been requested to take action for effecting recoveries or for fixing responsibility for the leakages or loss and the progress thereon is being watched. Necessary action has been taken with a view to issuing instructions for preventing delays and irregularities and for effecting such

changes in the office procedure as would conduce to greater despatch of work.

Seventy petitions dealt with

The Branch received 91 petitions during the year, alleging office and other irregularities of various nature. Seventy of them have been dealt with by the Branch, while the remaining 21 were referred to the concerned departments. Thus the total number of petitions received by the Branch comes to 201 and that directly investigated to 139. Among the more important matters investigated or enquired into in pursuance of these petitions are cases of issue of large quantities of petrol without coupons, alleged misapplication of petrol coupons supplied for departmental use, irregular purchases and issues of materials in connection with the expenditure of Government grants, cases of alleged misappropriation of salaries payable to Government servants or falsely claimed on behalf of persons not actually employed, incurring of excessive contingent charges on the basis of false vouchers in certain Government institutions, and instances of suspected misuse of Government materials in certain Agricultural depots. Suitable action has been taken where necessary, both for preventing the irregularities and for awarding suitable punishment to officials responsible.

Besides the inspections and investigations, proposals generally for improving the despatch of Government business in all the departments have been submitted by the Branch and are under the consideration of Government. The question of the revision and compilation of departmental and office manuals is also being pursued.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT TO PROFITEERS AND HOARDERS

Instances of articles being sold for prices, or at rates, which are deemed "unreasonable" within the meaning of Section 6 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act of 1948, have come to the notice of Government.

Section 6 of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act of 1948, reads as follows:—

"6. (1) Where no maximum has been fixed by notification under Clause (c) of sub-section (i) of Section 3, no dealer or producer shall sell or offer for sale or otherwise dispose of an article for a consideration which is unreasonable.

(2) For the purposes of this section a consideration is unreasonable, if, whether it is exclusively in money or not—

(a) the purchaser is, as a condition of sale, required to purchase at the same time any other article;

(b) where the sale is by a dealer, the consideration exceeds the amount represented by the addition allowed by the normal trade practice in force on the 31st day of August 1939 to—

(i) the landed cost of the article increased by any charges for freight and octroi or other duties incurred during transit between the Importer's godown at the port of landing and the place of delivery to the consignee in Mysore, or

(ii) the price at which the producer sold the article in the case of an article which is not imported;

(c) where the sale is by a producer, the consideration exceeds the amount represented by the addition allowed by the normal trade practices in force on the

31st day of August 1939, to the cost of production of the article, such cost of production being deemed to be exclusive of the amount, if any, by which the price paid by the producer for any component part of the article exceeded (i) the maximum price fixed for the component part under section 3 and in force at the time of its purchase by the producer, or (ii) where no maximum price has been so fixed for the component part, the amount represented by the addition allowed by the normal trade practice in force on the 31st day of August 1939, to the cost of production of the component part:

Provided that, where the addition allowed by such normal trade practice exceeds or is alleged to exceed 20 per cent, the dealer or producer, as the case may be, shall report the fact to the Controller who may either sanction such addition or for reasons to be recorded in writing, order its variation, and the dealer or producer, as the case may be, shall be deemed to sell for a consideration which is unreasonable if such report has not been made or if after such report has been made and the Controller has varied such addition, the price charged exceeds the limits approved by the Controller under this proviso.

(3) The Controller may make or cause to be made a certificate stating the landed cost of any imported article dealt in by a dealer, and shall, on request made by any dealer, grant or cause to be granted to that dealer a certificate stating the landed cost of any such imported article.

(4) Where a dealer or producer disposes of an article by having it sold by auction on his behalf, the auctioneer as

well as the dealer or producer shall be liable to the penalty provided by sub-section (1) of section 14 if in any such sale there is a contravention of sub-section (1).

(5) Where any article is sold, offered for sale or otherwise disposed of in contravention of sub-section (1) by a dealer or producer through any person employed by him or acting on his behalf, such person and also, unless they prove that they exercised due diligence to prevent such contravention, the dealer or producer, as the case may be, and any person having

charge on behalf of the dealer or producer of the place where the contravention occurred, shall be liable to the punishment provided by sub-section (1) of section 14 whether or not they were present when the contravention occurred."

The public are hereby informed that sales in contravention of the provision of Section 6 of Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Act, constitute an offence, punishable with imprisonment which may extend to five years, or with fine or with both.

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN MYSORE

SHORT-TERM MEASURES TO INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION

The 17th meeting of the Committee for Agriculture of the Mysore Economic Conference was held on the 9th August 1949. *Rajaserasakta* Sri A. K. Yegnanarayana Ayyar, M.A., N.D.D., Chairman of the Committee presided.

Besides reviewing the progress of work in the various post-war schemes in the Agricultural and allied Departments, the Committee considered certain "Short-Term Measures" for stepping up food production in Mysore.

The Committee resolved to recommend to Government,

- (i) to take up large blocks of Government land for cultivation under Government agency;
- (ii) to bring under cultivation all cultivable 'fallow lands' especially wet lands under tanks and channels; and
- (iii) for this purpose to give the assistance of military and also of prisoners in Jails in agricultural operations in view of paucity of agricultural labour in the State; and

- (iv) to accord permission to import agricultural labour from neighbouring Provinces if necessary, and utilizing to the best advantage the tractor service in the State.

The Committee also considered the feasibility of introducing legislation to compel raiyats not to allow agricultural lands to remain fallow and to pay more attention to the intensive cultivation of food crops by making available to them their requirements of seeds, manure, agricultural implements, etc. The Committee was not in favour of introducing compulsion over such a wide field, but in view of the urgency, resolved to resort to compulsion only in respect of bringing fallow land into cultivation and that too temporarily for a period of three years.

The Committee resolved to recommend to Government to nominate two members of this Committee to serve on the All-India Malnad Development Committee.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

PLAGUE IN CHITALDRUG DISTRICT

Plague started in Chitaldrug District from about the middle of May 1949, affecting so far five places, *vis.*, Davangere City, Hosadurga Town, Nittuvalli, Lokikere and Avarekere. The infection in Lokikere has been severe. Intensive measures have been undertaken in order to bring the infection under control in this and the other villages. Arrangements have also been made to close shandies and to prevent gatherings of large numbers of people in the infected areas.

In Davangere, the present infection is a recrudescence of the infection from the previous epidemic. Plague prevailed in this City from 30th December 1948 to 11th February 1949, and with only a short interval of five months, it has started again.

Arrangements for cyanogasing, inoculation of the population and free distribution of Cibazol tablets to the patients in Davangere City and in the infected villages have been made.

The Superintendent, Bureau of Epidemiology, is in Davangere for organizing any further measures that may be necessary in this connection. (Press Note, dated 2nd August 1949).

PREPARATION OF "IDLIES" AND "DOSAIS" PROHIBITED

The Mysore Food (Restriction of Service of Meals by Catering Establishments and others) Order of 1949 prohibited the preparation for sale or sale by any catering establishment of any eatables known as "Idlies" or "Dosais" or eatables of similar kind prepared from any rationed article.

2. The Central Food Council and the City Food Council, Mysore, resolved at their meetings held on 28th February 1949 and 22nd February 1949, respectively, that the preparation of 'Idlies and dosais' in the hotels even from pulses should be prohibited. The Director of Food Supplies while supporting the above resolution pointed out that several restaurants were preparing these eatables by mixing rice and rationed articles with pulses and the detection of the offence committed thereby was very difficult.

3. Agreeing with the above recommendations, Government issued an amendment to clause 4 of the said Order in Government Notification No. S.D. 10697—R. 24-48-221, dated 7th June 1949, prohibiting the preparation for sale or sale by any

catering establishment of any eatables known as "Idlies" or "Dosais" or eatables of a similar kind whether involving the use of cereals or pulses or not and directed that the amendment be given notice of by the issue of a Press Note explaining its provisions.

In the meantime, several representations by and on behalf of catering establishments were received requesting the cancellation of the Notification on the ground that it would cause serious inconvenience to the public resorting to restaurants, besides causing loss to hotel-keepers.

4. During the current Legislative Council Sessions an adjournment motion was tabled on 20th May 1949 by Sri M. P. Lakshminarasimha Sastry, M.L.C. with a view to urging for the cancellation of the Notification on grounds almost similar to those referred to above. Opinion in the House was mostly in favour of the measures taken by Government. On behalf of the Government, the Home Minister stated on the floor of the House that the question would be examined again and the member withdrew the adjournment motion.

5. Several representations have been received from the public stating that the step taken by Government was in the right direction and that it would reduce black-marketing. Government have again considered the *pros* and *cons* of the measure but regret they are unable to revise their decision and withdraw the Notification, as it is conceived in the best interests of the public and in view of short supply of rice, which is causing anxiety.

6. The measure taken by Government prohibiting the preparation by catering establishments of "Idlies" and "Dosais" whether involving the use of cereals or pulses or not, is hereby given due notice of and, it is hoped that it will meet with public approval. (Press Note, dated 2nd August 1949).

UNAUTHORISED IMPORT OF FOODGRAINS CHECKED

The public are aware that export of foodgrains outside the Mysore State has been prohibited except under *permits* issued under "The Foodgrains Export Control Order, 1948" published under Notification No. S.D. 9832—C. 138-47-23, dated 28th May 1948. Imports of foodgrains have not

similarly been banned by statute though they are in practice not allowed except under Government to Government account. It is not unlikely that some unauthorised imports may be taking place. In order to check such unauthorised imports and to penalise them, Government have promulgated "The Foodgrains Import Control Order, 1949" under Notification No. S.D. 817—C. 193-48-2, dated 2nd August 1949, prohibiting the import of foodgrains mentioned in the Schedule to the said Order into the State except under permits. (Press Note, dated 3rd August 1949.)

EVACUEE PROPERTY LEFT IN WEST PAKISTAN.

To facilitate information to the displaced persons in respect of their property, movable and urban immovable, abandoned by them in West Pakistan, it has been agreed to by the two Dominions that displaced persons may address enquiries to ascertain—

- (1) the condition of their property,
- (2) the name and address in Pakistan and India of the person, to whom his property in Pakistan has been allotted,
- (3) rents assessed and collected,
- (4) other amounts recovered and standing to his credit,
- (5) third party claims, if any,
- (6) any other information, in which the evacuee may be interested in respect of his property.

These enquiries are to be addressed to the Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property of the District where the property is situated. The enquiries can be made on the standard forms agreed to by both the Dominions. These standard enquiry forms must be filled, in duplicate, for each separate property and posted to the Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property concerned by registered post, acknowledgment due.

The Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property will answer the questions therein, and return one copy of the form duly completed to the evacuee owner.

No reminder need be sent or another enquiry posted to the Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property. If reply to the enquiry is not received within a reasonable time, enquiry form may be completed in duplicate, for each separate property as before, and sent to the Liaison Officer of the Government of India, who will have the same expedited from the Custodian Evacuee Property.

In respect of property in Baluchistan, Sind, Karachi and Khairpur, the enquiry may be

addressed to the Liaison Officer, Office of the High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, New Town, Karachi, and in case of West Punjab, N. W. F. P. and Bahawalpur, to the Officer on Special Duty, Office of the Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, 105, Upper Mall, Lahore.

Reference to the Liaison Officers is to be made only when an evacuee owner fails to receive any reply from the Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property of the District to whom the enquiry was addressed. The standard enquiry forms are to be printed on both sides of foolscap paper. There is no objection to addressing these enquiries typed, provided they conform in respect of size and details to the standard enquiry forms.

Standard enquiry forms can be printed and sold by private agencies, the price fixed for each copy of the standard enquiry form on foolscap paper, printed on both sides, is one anna.

Specimen copies of each of these forms will, on request, be supplied by the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Government of India, New Delhi to *bona fide* private agencies who like to print the same for sale to the public.

Copies of these forms may be obtained from the Joint Secretary, Mysore State Refugee Relief Committee, Bangalore. (Press Note, dated 3rd August 1949.)

PRICE OF IMPORTED CEMENT.

The Government of Mysore have fixed the price of cement imported from Italy by Messrs. Helvafica, 11 Wellington Street, Bangalore, having regard to the landed cost and incidental charges, at Rs. 157-8-0 per ton ex-godowns, exclusive of the Mysore Sales Tax, Centage, Octroi and Railway freight from Bangalore City, to any place in the State. (Press Note, dated 3rd August 1949.)

EXPORTS OF VANASPATHI TO PAKISTAN.

The Government of India have recently announced in a Press Note the policy of allowing exports from India to Pakistan of certain items without licensing restrictions. It has now been decided to allow vanaspathi freely for export to Pakistan without any licensing formalities for a limited period.

It has not desired to set any definite time limit for allowing free exports of vanaspathi to Pakistan but when the quota for Pakistan nears completion an announcement will be made indicating the last date of free exports. As has been stated in connection with other items, the period of such notice will not be less than a fortnight.

The general warning that intending exporters should take particular note, in their own interest, to confine their commitments to what they can hope to move within a reasonably short period of time, and make any long term commitments, holds good in the present case also. For this purpose, the period of free exports of vanaspati to East Pakistan and West Pakistan will commence from August 15, 1949. (Press Note, dated 4th August 1949.)

UNAUTHORISED RECRUITING AGENCIES.

It has come to the notice of the Directorate of Resettlement and Employment, Bangalore, that certain fee-charging agencies seem to be busy in Bangalore of late canvassing for workers. Such fee-charging agencies are not to be encouraged, especially when there is a local Employment Exchange which is an institution solely devoted to render voluntary and free service both to the employers and employment-seekers. Further, the encouragement of such agencies is opposed to international public opinion and there is the possibility of ignorant employment-seekers being exploited by designing agents.

The Directorate appeals to all employment-seekers and employers to seek the assistance of the Exchange direct and not resort to any other unauthorised recruiting agencies

(Press Note, dated 4th August 1949.)

STATE EMBLEM AND SEAL-MOTTO.

In a recent Press Note, the Government of India announced that they had selected the motto "Satyameva Jayate" for the State Emblem and Seal. Since then objections have been raised as to the correctness of the last word "Jayate" and it has been pointed out that the correct grammatical form is "Jayati". This is true in so far as grammar and classical Sanskrit are concerned. But the motto has been taken from a famous verse in the Mundaka Upanishad and it is the recognised practice to maintain the language in the ancient texts irrespective of the rules of strict grammar adopted at a subsequent date. After reference to eminent scholars in Sanskrit, the Government of India are satisfied that "Jayate" is the correct form used in all older editions and reliable manuscripts of Mundaka Upanishad. There is other collateral evidence also to show that "Jayate" is the correct Upanishad form. Hence, the motto chosen for India has been correctly spelt "JAYATE".

As the motto is included in the State Emblem, it should not be used privately. It can only appear below the crest where the crest itself is permitted to be used.

(Press Note, dated 5th August 1949.)

CANCELLATION OF LICENCES AND QUOTAS

With a view to enforcing an effective check on the dealings of the Registered dealers, and also on the use of the Iron and Steel materials released to cart manufacturers and manufacturers of consumer goods, investigation was conducted by the Iron and Steel Controller for Mysore on complaints received from the public. Wherever irregularities were

observed, suitable action has been taken by the department to cancel or suspend the licence of the quotas held by them.

A list of Iron and Steel registered dealers and manufacturers of carts and consumer goods, whose licences have been cancelled or suspended, is given below for the information of the public.

Registered dealers—

1. Sri K. N. Mahabaliah	...	Bhadravati
2. The Bangalore City Hardware Co.	..	Bangalore (Suspended)
3. Janab S. Mohamed Ghouse (General Stores)		Tarikere
4. Messrs. J. Govinda Rao & Sons	...	Goribidnur
5. " K. S. Aswathiah Sreeramiah		Chintamani
6. Sri K. Subbarayappa	...	Do
7. Messrs. A. H. Sanjeeva Setty & Sons		Holalkere
8. " Khassam Valli Mohamed Sait & Sons		Arsikere
9. " Valli Mohamed Abdul Sattar Sait		Tiptur
10. Sri M. Devaraja Mudaliar	...	Bhadravati
11. Messrs. Necessity Stores	...	Bhadravati
12. Sri G. K. D. Bharamiah	...	Mysore
13. Janab Hajee Hakim Mohamed Ghouse		Mysore

Manufacturers of Consumer Goods and Bullock Carts.—

1. Messrs. C. S. Giri & Co.	...	...	Chikmagalur
2. Janab Muse Khan	...	...	Channagiri
3. Sri T. N. Veerabasappa	...	...	Davangere
4. Sri L. C. Manacharya	...	...	Channagiri
5. Sri G. N. Gurusiddappa	...	...	Dogganahalli (Holalkere Taluk)
6. Sri K. P. Revanna Siddappa	...	...	Kenchaghatta (Tiptur Taluk)
7. Sri G. Rangappa	...	...	Tiptur
8. Messrs. States Furnishing House	...	...	Bangalore
9. Sri D. Siddalingappa	...	...	Madonhalli (Honnali Taluk)
10. Sri G. H. Chikkanna	...	...	Gulur (Gubbi Taluk)
11. Sri K. Manjappa	...	...	Kudli (Shimoga Taluk)
12. Messrs. Town Hardware Stores	...	...	Bangalore City
13. Sri N. M. Veerappa	...	...	Chinnakatte (Shimoga Taluk)
14. Messrs. Necessity Stores	...	...	Bhadravati
15. Messrs. Village Enterprisers	...	...	Nyamathi
16. Sri A. Basappa	...	...	Eachnur (Tiptur Taluk)
17. Sri Doddaveeranna	...	...	Gollahalli (Tumkur Taluk)
18. The Beereswara Trunk Factory (Sri B. K. Sundararajulu Naidu).			Bangalore City
19. The Rising Sun Steel Trunk Factory (Sri K. Bhujanga Rao.)			Bangalore City

Suspensions.—

1. Janab M. G. Abdul Sattar	Haranahalli	
2. Sri N. Bhavani Rao	Do	Pending final order ^s
3. Sri H. N. Subba Rao	Do	in case No. C. C.
4. Janab M. G. Mohamed Dastagir	Do	384—388.
5. Janab Mohamed Chaman Mea Sab	Do	

(Press Note, dated 5th August 1949).

PROHIBITION OF SALE OF EVACUEE PROPERTY

The attention of the public is invited to the Mysore Administration of Evacuee Property (Emergency) Act, 1949, published in the *Mysore Gazette* Extraordinary, dated the 14th July 1949, as Act No. XLVII of 1949, providing for the administration of evacuee property in Mysore and for certain matters incidental thereto. The following are some of the provisions of the Act.—

“Evacuee” means any person,—

(i) who on account of the setting up of the Dominions of India and Pakistan, or on account of civil disturbances or the fear of such disturbances, leaves or has, on or after the 1st day of March 1947, left any place in Mysore for any place outside the territories now forming part of India; or

(ii) who is resident in any place now forming part of Pakistan and who for that reason is unable to occupy, supervise or manage in person his property in Mysore, or whose property in Mysore has ceased to be occupied, supervised or managed

by any person or is being occupied, supervised or managed by an unauthorised person; or

(iii) who has, after the 1st day of March, 1947, acquired in any manner whatsoever any right to, interest in or benefit from, any property which is treated as evacuee property under any law for the time being in force in Pakistan;

“Evacuee property” means any property in which any evacuee has any right or interest or which is held by him under any deed of trust or other instrument, but does not include:—

(i) any moveable property in his immediate physical possession;

(ii) any property belonging to a joint stock company, the head office of which was situated in any place now forming part of Pakistan before the 15th day of August 1947, and continues to be so situated after the said date;

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, the Government may appoint for Mysore a Custodian and as many Additional, Deputy or Assistant Custodians of evacuee property as may be necessary.

Subject to the provisions of this Act, all evacuee property situated in Mysore shall vest in the Custodian and the Custodian may from time to time notify evacuee properties which have vested in him under this Act.

Any person claiming any right to, or interest in any property which has been notified as evacuee property, may prefer a claim to the custodian.

Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no property which has vested in the Custodian shall be liable to attachment, distress or sale in execution of a decree or order of a Court or any other authority, and no injunction in respect of any such property shall be granted by any Court or other authority.

Any person who wilfully destroys or causes damage to any evacuee property or unlawfully converts it to his own use shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

No transfer of any right or interest in any evacuee property, made in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of an evacuee after the 31st day of March, 1947, shall be effective so as to confer any rights or remedies on the parties to such transfer or on any person claiming under them unless it is confirmed by the Custodian.

Any person aggrieved by an order of the Custodian may prefer an appeal to the High Court."

(Press Note, dated 9th August 1949)

NO LICENCES TO CONSTRUCT CINEMA THEATRES.

Government are receiving frequent applications for the grant of licences for the construction of cinema theatres in different parts of the State, even though there is a shortage of building materials such as iron, timber, cement etc., which are urgently required for more essential purposes such as construction of dwelling houses. The increase of the population on the one hand and the shortage of materials on the other have rendered it very necessary that a limitation should be put on the construction of cinema theatres in the State. To ease the situation, Government have decided not to grant licences for the construction of any cinema houses for a period of three years from 1st August 1949. Government desire to make it clear that no applications for the grant of licence to construct cinema theatre will be entertained during the period fixed.

(Press Note, dated 9th August 1949).

COMMERCIAL DEBTS, INTERESTS, ETC.

Attention is invited to Article 5 of the Debt Settlement Agreement concluded with France, which reads as follows :—

"Article 5:—Commercial debts, interests and other moneys of a like nature due under contracts."

(a) Commercial debts, interests and other moneys of a like nature actually held by the Custodian of Enemy Property for the Dominion of India (hereinafter referred to as "the Custodian") and due to French persons shall be transferred to the French Government with a view to the satisfaction of the claims of the creditors. In case of obligations expressed in France, the payment shall be made in francs at the rate of exchange current at the date when the transfer is made.

(b) Commercial debts, interests and other moneys of a like nature due to Indian persons shall be settled direct between the French persons who are debtors and their creditors in the Dominion of India, provided that where any amount on account of debts, interests and other moneys of a like nature due to Indian persons had been deposited by the French persons who are debtors with French Office des Changes or any other similar organisation, the amount so deposited will be transferred by the French Government to the Government of India in the currency in which the debts were expressed with a view to their satisfaction in part or whole as the case may be.

(c) The Government of the French Republic recognises that French persons who are debtors to Indian persons in respect of moneys of the kinds dealt with in this Article remain liable to their creditors until the debts are fully discharged in accordance with the terms of the appropriate contracts. In this connection the French Government will assist Indian persons who are creditors to trace and identify their debtors and facilitate the enforcement of the claims of the creditors against the original debtors, their heirs and successors."

Accordingly, all Indian claims against persons and firms resident in France have to be settled by direct negotiations between the parties concerned. They should, therefore, first take up the question of the settlement of their claim direct with their debtors in France. In case they fail to get satisfaction in this manner, the matter may be referred to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Delhi, with full facts of the case together with the copies of all correspondence passed between their French debtors and themselves under advice to the Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property, Caltex House, Ballard Road, Bombay. (Press Note, dated 10th August 1949).

SUPPLY OF KEROSENE OIL.

A few representations have been made that the quantity of kerosene oil now supplied to several districts in the State is not adequate. On enquiry, all the Deputy Commissioners of Districts except Shimoga District have reported that supplies of kerosene in their Districts are quite adequate and that there are no complaints from the public regarding distribution. The supply has exceeded the demand in many districts, notably in Kolar and Bangalore Districts.

In view of the short supplies in Shimoga District, all the three importing oil companies were requested to enhance the allotments to Shimoga District. Consequently, Burmah Shell Oil Company, have increased their quota to Shimoga District by nearly 30 per cent during the month of June 1949. Thus the total quantity supplied to Shimoga District during June was 22,328 gallons as against 18,936 gallons during May 1949. The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga, has since reported that Burmah Shell Oil Company allotted an additional quota of 2,000 tins of kerosene for July 1949. Further arrangements have also been made for supply of oil from the enhanced supplies in Bangalore District to Public Works Department, Industrial concerns and Electrical Works at Jog to enable equitable distribution of the available supplies to the public at Shimoga. The supply position has now considerably improved in Shimoga District.

In addition, the new importing oil companies, *viz.*, Continental Oil Company, Madras, and Cities Service Oil Company, Limited., Delhi, have been requested to start their supplies primarily in Shimoga and Chikmagalur Districts immediately.

The Deputy Commissioners have also been requested to arrange distribution of kerosene oil through the newly started Circle Multipurpose Societies on a proper and planned basis. It is hoped that these arrangements will afford great relief and facilitate proper and fair distribution of kerosene oil to the public. (Press Note, dated 11th August 1949).

EXPANSION OF ELECTRICITY

It has been brought to the notice of Government that some papers have commented on the proposed Hydro-Electric Schemes in Mysore State. The Minister for Law, Labour and Electricity convened a Press Conference on the 26th July 1949 and furnished all the press representatives a note giving details of the demand for power and the need for generating additional power. Several questions of the press representatives were answered at the Conference. If the representative of the paper concerned had any doubts about the

need for establishment of new generating stations, he could have certainly obtained all the details, which were available and would have been furnished. However, in order to clear the misapprehension that might be created by the article referred to above, the following details are published for the information of the public :—

The main objection raised by the paper is that in the present conditions, when importance should be attached to the food drive, is it advisable to spend money on production of electricity rather than spend the same money on growing more food. Unfortunately, the writer has failed to realise that electricity is essential for growing more food. It is a well known fact that increased food cannot be grown unless and until arrangements are made to assure water supply to the land and also artificial fertilisers are used extensively to enrich the soil. For both the above purposes electricity is the only means that can achieve the object within a short time. Hence production of electricity is an important step towards growing more food. It is for this reason that the Government of Mysore have been considering schemes for increasing the generation of power to meet the demand for manufacture of fertilisers as well as for lifting water throughout the State - particularly in the dry districts.

With regard to the increased power production in the existing stations, it has to be stated that all alternatives have been examined, but to meet the large deficit of power that is expected to occur in 1955-56, establishment of additional stations is the only solution and hence intensive investigations in this behalf are being conducted. (Press Note, dated 12th August 1949).

INCREMENTS AND LEAVE WITH PAY TO TEMPORARY RAILWAY STAFF

As a result of complaints that in certain departments of the Mysore State Railway, increments are not being granted to temporary employees though they have put in two to three years of service, the General Manager, Mysore State Railway, has circularised all the heads of departments and other officers who are competent to sanction increments, that withholding of increments which are normally due, is not only repugnant to accepted principles of service but also highly improper giving cause, as it does, to legitimate grievances and avoidable complaints. All increments due to staff, including those who are temporary, who have earned the increment after completing the period of qualifying service under the rules of the Mysore Service Regulations and other rules which may be in force from time to time, shall be sanctioned by the authority competent to do so with the greatest promptitude.

It may be noted that temporary employees in graded scale are also eligible for increments under Rules and this should be adhered to.

These directions do not, however, apply to cases of increments postponed as a mark of punishment under approval of the competent authority.

It has also been circularised that the staff who are still on a temporary footing should not be refused leave with pay that is due to them, when admissible under the Rules in force, subject of course to the exigencies of service. (Press Note, dated 13th August 1949).

LAND CLAIMS IN EAST PUNJAB

It has come to the notice of the Government of India that some displaced persons from West Punjab living in Mysore State have land claims in East Punjab. In order to assist them to secure allotment of land in East Punjab, it is hereby notified that such displaced persons should immediately apply to the Assistant Registrar (Rehabilitation), Wavell Canteen, Delhi, along with documentary proof, if any, to show that they held land in West Punjab. These applications will then be forwarded to the East Punjab Government for allotment of land after necessary scrutiny. (Press Note, dated 13th August 1949).

RELIEF TO RAIYATS

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of wet crops under the atchkats of 20 tanks in Ittikadibbanahalli Hobli, Madhugiri Taluk, due to insufficient rains in 1948-49, Government are pleased to sanction seasonal remission of half-wet assessment in respect of the said atchkat land, measuring 1,339 acres 7 guntas during 1948-49.

The sum to be remitted is Rs. 3,140-5-0. (Press Note, dated 16th August 1949).

DISEASE TO WHEAT CROPS

There have been some alarming reports in the press about the destruction of wheat crops in Chitaldrug District. In order to clear misapprehensions in the minds of the public, the following facts are given for general information.

It is no doubt true that the destruction of the standing wheat crop in this district had to be ordered. Action was taken under the notification issued on 4th November 1948, at the instance of the Government of India, and which has already received wide publicity. The Assistant Mycologist from the Government of India toured in the three districts of Chitaldrug, Hassan and Chikmagalur during the third week of last month and has reported that the wheat being grown in some of

the villages was in contravention of this Government Notification. A particular type of disease called Wheat Rust has affected these crops and unless the crop is destroyed immediately, there is imminent danger of the disease spreading to other parts of India, thus destroying wheat crops elsewhere. As this crop was raised in contravention of the Notification dated 4th November 1948, it had to be destroyed; and as already stated earlier, this was in pursuance of the instructions of the Government of India in the matter and in order to check the spread of the disease to other parts of the country. The Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India has also been kept informed of the position. (Press Note, dated 16th August 1949.)

REMISSION OF ASSESSMENT

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of the wet crops under the atchkats of the 109 tanks in Sira Taluk, owing to insufficient rains during 1948-49, Government are pleased to sanction the seasonal remission of half wet assessment in respect of the atchkat lands measuring 12,643 acres 19 guntas under the said tanks.

The aggregate amount to be remitted is Rs. 29,867-2-9. (Press Note, dated 17th August 1949.)

FREE EXPORT OF BISCUITS.

The Government of India have observed that restrictions have been imposed at present by certain Provinces on the movement of biscuits outside those Provinces while in other Provinces there are no such restrictions. This anomalous position is working to the disadvantage of the biscuit manufacturers where restrictions are in force. Further, there are no restrictions on the movement of imported biscuits to any part of India from the port of importation. The allocation of flour to the biscuit industry is made by the Central Government with a view to biscuits manufactured in one region being made available to other regions of the country as far as possible, especially in view of the present shortage of food products. In the circumstances and as desired by the Government of India, the Government of Mysore have exempted 'biscuits' from the operation of the Foodgrains Export Control Order, 1948 and allowed free export of the same. (Press Note, dated 18th August 1949).

ARMS LICENCES.

It is hereby published for the information of all concerned that the Bangalore Arms Rules, 1926, which were in force till 15th August 1948 in

Civil Station, Bangalore, ceased to be valid in that area from that date on passing of the Retroceded Area (Application of Laws) Act, 1948 (Act LVII of 1948). From that date the Mysore Arms Act is applicable in Civil Station. All the persons who possess licences under Bangalore Arms Rules have to get corresponding arms licences granted from the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore District (Urban), under the Mysore Arms Act. (Press Note, dated 19th August 1949).

THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE.

During the month of July 1949, the Employment Exchange, No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Bangalore, registered 1,100 persons of whom 194 were Ex-Servicemen, 38 women, 852 others and 16 A.B. standard.

It placed 85 persons in employment bringing the total number of persons placed since the commencement of the organization to 1,897.

Included in the figure of placement for July are 9 Ex-Servicemen, 2 women and 74 others.

The total number of vacancies reported from employers during the month was 69, of which 44 were from Government and the rest from others.

92 Ex-Servicemen and 155 others were submitted for employment. Registration of 154 Ex-Service personnel and 786 others lapsed during this month.

Up to the end of July 1949, 19,062 persons were registered, and by the end of the month 595 Ex-Service personnel and 2,778 others only were on the Live Register.

The Director urges all employers to make use of the Employment Exchange as a rule in filling up vacancies. (Press Note, dated 19th August 1949).

PRESERVATION OF COWDUNG AND TREES FOR MANURE PURPOSES.

It is a well known fact that the country is deficient in the production of food grains. Among many other causes, want of application of manure to increase the fertility of the soil has to a great extent reduced the yield of food grains in every acre of cultivated land. The deficit of the quantity of manure required can be made good to a considerable extent if only the villagers make up their mind not to fell for fuel purposes Honge and other manure trees which are useful for green manure. Even the cowdung should be used for the same purpose instead of using it for the preparation of cowdung cakes for fuel.

Government therefore make an earnest appeal to the public in general to preserve the Honge trees and cowdung solely for manure purposes. (Press Note, dated 22nd August 1949).

HEALTH OF LIVESTOCK IN JULY 1949.

In their order of severity, outbreaks of Black-quarter, Haemorrhagic septicaemia, Anthrax, Foot and Mouth, Sheep-pox, Contagious caprine, Pleuropneumonia and other diseases were encountered in the State, while it remained conspicuously free from Rinderpest during July 1949. Altogether, 453 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the above contagious and infectious diseases as against 493 villages during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Shimoga and Kolar Districts, while Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 1,785 attacks and 1,213 deaths, as against 1,556 attacks and 1,372 deaths during the previous month.

The Departmental staff undertook 36,168 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases excepting Foot and Mouth disease as against 37,752 inoculations and vaccinations during the previous month. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention, other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

The prevalence of disease conditions attributable to helminthic infestations was reported from 153 villages by far the largest number of which belonged to Ramanagaram Taluk accounted for 39 deaths as against 198 villages affected and 49 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the Parasitic disease control and the Sheep Breeders' Associations of this Department dosed 11,513 animals against Parasitic affections as against 13,409 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the livestock remained free from diseases during the month and fodder and water were generally available throughout the State. (Press Note, dated 23rd August 1949).

LABOUR INTERESTS PROTECTED.

The attention of Government has been drawn to certain statements alleged to have been made by some of the speakers at the Labour Conference held in Bangalore last week-end.

It is complained that minimum wages have not yet been fixed in Mysore. The public must be aware that the Minimum Wages Act was recently passed and rules under the Act were framed and published only last week. A Minimum Wages Board for the Kolar Gold Fields area has been appointed and was awaiting the publication of the rules to begin its work. Separate Boards will be constituted for each industry and area. The matter is being attended to with expedition and there is no point in complaining as if the Government were idling.

It is asked "How can a man live on Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 a month?" The lowest paid servant in any Government Department or Concern gets Rs. 27 a month. There are only a few of them, sweepers and scavengers—among whom more than one in each family work. Most among even the menial establishments get more than Rs. 30 a month. Among industrial labourers the average basic pay is about Rs. 0-14-0 a day which, together with the Dearness Allowance which varies from Rs. 8 to Rs. 30 a month, aggregates Rs. 30 and more per month. It is misleading to state that any employee is asked to live on Rs. 15 per month only.

Agricultural labourers are much worse off than industrial labourers and there is a trek towards Towns and Cities which, besides showing that conditions of industrial labour are more attractive such as they are—is affecting prejudicially the output of agricultural produce. Government feel that there must be parity between agricultural labour and industrial labour, having due regard to the different environments in which each works, and that the conditions of industrial labour is improving from day to day.

To say that workers will no longer tolerate, that the conditions are such as will cause shame and surprise and the like are calculated to incite the workers. It is reported that Sri Asoka Mehta stated that "while Governments are deceiving the workers, how can the workers have any mind to work?" If the report is true, it is an extravagant statement far from truth and a direct incitement to the workers.

Finally, civil liberties are alleged to have been violated. Government are definitely of opinion that while individual liberty is valuable and Government are willing and anxious to protect it, the security of the State and the maintenance of law and order with a view to the preservation of peace and tranquillity is as valuable, if not even more so; and whenever any individual threatens the latter he has to be prevented from doing so. Civil liberties are not only protected but those who endanger and violate them are prevented from doing so.

Labourers have their best friends in the Government who are doing and will do all they can to help them to improve their conditions of life and work. Government have secured a number of legislative enactments passed within the last few years calculated to improve the conditions of labour. Apart from the Labour Act and the Factories Act, they have got the Payment of Wages Act, the Holidays with Pay Act, the Canteens Act, the Shops and Establishments Act, the Employees' Insurance Act, the Children's Act,

the Minimum Wages Act and the Labour Housing Act, all of which are being expeditiously enforced.

The Labour Act was found to be capable of improvement and Government had a bill ready. It has been postponed at the suggestion of the Dominion Government with a view to bring about uniformity of law throughout India.

A number of administrative measures have been taken on hand. Labour Investigators and Labour Welfare Officers are appointed in every place to watch over and protect the interests of the workers. An independent Labour Secretariat has been constituted with a full complement of officers to attend to the welfare of labour. An Employment Exchange has been established which is finding jobs for the unemployed and is increasingly becoming useful. A grant of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made for Labour Housing and the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, is building houses on approved patterns for labourers in the Industrial area. The work will be carried on all over the State. A Special Officer is being appointed to enquire into and report upon the conditions of women workers in the State. Inspectorates are being increased and officers appointed to enforce all the rules and regulations for the benefit of workers. Assistant Commissioners of Labour are in charge of various divisions and are daily in contact with workers suggesting to them and to the employers as also to the Government what is desirable for each to do with a view to improving the conditions of life and work of labourers all over the State.

The State is abreast of the latest movements in labour advancement and welfare and is enforcing all the conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organization ratified and accepted by the Dominion Government.

It is needless for Government to point out that the misleading statements made at the Labour Conference are, to say the least, unfounded and calculated to harm the cause of the workers in the State. (Press Note, dated 31st August 1949).

REGISTRATION OF REFUGEES.

The attention of the refugees is invited to Government of India letter No. F-2 (6) G-(R)—49, dated 26th January 1949, restricting *inter alia* the inter-provincial movement of refugees and to the instructions of the Mysore Government in their letter No. 7522—C. B., dated 15th March 1949, to say that such of the refugees who have come from other camps without proper authority and concurrence of the Provincial Government from which they are moving should not be registered and to report the unauthorised movement of refugees.

Pursuant to the directives referred to above, the registration of refugees coming to Bangalore without proper authority and the concurrence of the respective Governments to which the movement is allowed, has been put a stop to. (Press Note, dated 30th August 1949).

TRANSFER OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

The Government of Mysore have passed orders under Section 26 of the Mysore Administration of Evacuee Property (Emergency) Act, 1949, prohibiting the transfers of immovable property situated in the areas mentioned below.—

1. Bangalore District (Urban).
2. Ramanagaram (Closepet), Channarayana and Kankanhalli Taluks.
3. Mysore, T.-Narsipuri and Hunsur Taluks.
4. Kolar and Bowringpet Taluks.
5. Tumkur, Tiptur, Sirsi and Kunigal Taluks.
6. Mandya, Malavalli, Nagamangala and Krishnarajpet Taluks.
7. Shimoga, Chennagiri and Honnali Taluks.
8. Hassan and Arsikere Taluks.
9. Chikmagalur and Tarikere Taluks.
10. Chitaldrug and inclusive of all Municipal areas in the above taluks.

This has been done in accordance with an all-India policy for taking effective action to prevent frittering away of evacuee property and to prevent fraudulent transfers. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts have been empowered to grant exemptions where necessary, from the operation of this order, freely in all bonafide cases with the minimum amount of delay (Press Note, dated 31st August 1949).

QUOTA OF IRON AND STEEL TO HARIJANS.

With a view to encouraging Harijans to take a large share in the Industrial development of the country, the Government of India have set apart a special quota of Iron and Steel for distribution to Harijan Co-operative Societies or such of those Harijans, as are engaged in small scale fabrication of Iron and Steel both for agricultural and non-agricultural purposes. It is felt that there is very poor response from Harijans, for whose benefit a special quota of steel has been earmarked.

It is therefore requested that such of those Harijans, as are engaged in small scale fabrication of steel, may form Co-operative Societies or similar bodies and thus become eligible to take advantage of the Central Government's offer of a regular quota of steel. After forming such Co-operative Societies or similar bodies, they may send in their application to the Iron and Steel Controller for Mysore, Bhadravati, giving out the detailed information regarding the machinery used, the number of workers, articles fabricated and the minimum quantity of steel required per quarter. The Iron and Steel Controller for Mysore, Bhadravati, will then consolidate the applications received from the Harijan Co-operative Societies of similar bodies and forward the same to the Central Government for getting allotment of steel to the State from out of the special quota earmarked for the purpose.

It is hoped that Harijans, engaged in small scale manufacture of steel, will take the best advantage of the offer and make the scheme, envisaged by the Central Government, a success. (Press Note, dated 31st August 1949).

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

List of books added to the University Library from 1st July 1949 to 1st August 1949

Psychology.

Coates, J. ... Human Magnetism (149g).

Aesthetics.

Carritt, E. F. . An Introduction to Aesthetics (160'4)

Religion.

Rose, H. J. ... Ancient Greek Religion (229b).

Sociology—General.

Dean, A. R. Social Background of Indian Nationalism. 1948 (300'8)
Nuffield College Training for Social Work 1946 (300'4)

Labour.

International Labour Office Labour Courts in Latin America 1949 (329'4a 332)

Education.

Benjamin, Z. The Education Problems of Childhood 1948 (372'11)
Gill, H. K. F. ... From Two to Seven Plus 1948 (372'11)
Wilson, N. S. Education in the Forties 1949 16 The Civilian Contribution (374)

Anthropology

Koppers, W. ... Die Ethn in Zentralafrika 1948 (399)
Wagner, G. The Bantu of North Kavirondo 1949 (398)

Science.

Andrade, E. N. Da C. The Mechanism of Nature 1948 (530)
Leo Wender Animal Encyclopedia—Mammals 1948 (590)

Applied Arts.

Guthrie, D. A History of Medicine 1947 (610'9)

English Literature.

Lawrence, D. H. . Tales 1948 (823'6)
Spencer, H. ... The Art and Life of William Shakespeare 1940 (822'31).

Russian Literature

Dostoevsky, F. The Friend of the Family 1949 (853b)

Kannada.

Raghavachar, K. V. ... Jannana Yasodhara Chante 1949 (869k)

Geography.

Merriman, A. D. An Introduction to Map Projections 1947. (907).

History—India.

Kapadia, K. M. Hindu Kinship 1947 (967)
Sardesai, G. S. . New History of the Marathas. Vols. 2 and 3. 1948. (968'8).

**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY
FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1949.**

A Rise of 3'0 Points.

The Cost of Living Index Number for the month of May 1949, works up to 300'4 registering a rise of 3'0 points.

The index number of Food group advanced by 4'7 points to 341'3 points owing to a rise in the prices of Blackgram dhal, Sugar jaggery, coffee seeds, vegetables, gingelly oil, groundnut oil, tamarind and coriander.

An increase in the price of castor oil resulted in the rise of the index number of fuel and lighting group by 3'0 points to 254'5 points.

The index number of the Miscellaneous group advanced by 1'4 points to 298'8 points, owing to a rise in the price of supari.

The index number of the clothing and house groups remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936-100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight propor- tional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Numbers							
			Year ended June 1936			April 1949			May 1949			April 1949		May 1949		
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.					
<i>Food.—</i>																
Raw Rice	... Seer (Msr.)...	14'0	0	2	2	0	6	5	0	6	5	296	296			
Boiled Rice	.. ..	22'6	0	2	3	0	6	5	0	6	5	285	285		
Ragi	.. ..	6'6	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	3	2	292	292		
Blackgram Dhal	.. ..	0'7	0	3	1	0	14	5	0	14	6	468	470		
Tur Dhal	... , ...	3'4	0	2	8	0	12	0	0	12	0	450	450			
Bengalgram Dhal	.. ..	1'4	0	2	11	0	15	0	0	14	0	514	480		
Avare Dhal	... , ...	0'6	0	2	7	0	13	4	0	13	2	516	510			
Greengram	... ..	1'2	0	2	0	0	11	9	0	11	7	588	579		
Sugar	... Seer Wt. ...	1'9	0	1	4	0	5	8	0	5	10	425	438			
Jaggery	.. Viss ...	1'9	0	3	6	0	13	5	0	14	10	383	424			
Coffee seeds	... Seer Wt. ...	1'4	0	3	11	1	5	2	1	5	9	540	555			
Meat	... 2 lbs. Wt ...	7'2	0	7	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	457	457			
Curds	... Seer Msr. ...	1'9	0	1	7	0	6	0	0	6	0	379	379			
Milk	.. ..	6'1	0	3	7	0	8	0	0	8	0	223	223		
Ghee	... .. Wt. ..	2'7	0	6	0	1	5	3	1	2	10	354	314		
Onions	.. Viss ...	1'0	0	1	3	0	5	9	0	5	7	460	447			
Vegetables	... ..	5'6	0	2	6	0	6	8	0	8	6	267	340		
Fruits	... Doz. ...	0'9	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	200	200			
Gingelly oil	.. Seer Wt. ...	2'5	0	2	0	0	9	1	0	9	8	454	483			
Groundnut oil	... .. Wt. ...	0'4	0	1	8	0	7	7	0	8	3	455	495		
Salt	.. .. Msr. ...	1'1	0	1	3	0	1	7	0	1	7	127	127		
Cocoanut	... Each ...	1'0	0	1	0	0	3	8	0	3	7	367	358			
Tamarind	.. Viss ...	0'9	0	3	3	0	14	9	0	15	10	454	487			
Chillies	... ..	2'0	0	7	4	2	11	6	2	10	4	593	577		
Coriander	... Seer Msr. ...	1'3	0	1	5	0	5	10	0	6	5	412	453			
Garlic	... .. Wt. ...	0'7	0	2	0	0	7	6	0	7	5	375	371		
Wheat Flour	... .. Wt. ...	1'4	0	0	8	0	1	7	0	1	7	238	238		
Soji	... .. Msr. ...	1'3	0	2	5	0	6	8	0	6	8	276	276		
Ready made coffee	... Cup ...	6'3	0	0	6	0	1	6	0	1	6	300	300			
Total		100'0		
Index Number—All Food Articles				336'6		341'3		

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average price per unit of quantity									Index Number	
			Year ended June 1936			April 1949			May 1949			April 1949	May 1949
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
<i>Fuel and Lighting.—</i>													
Firewood ..	Maund ...	72.0	0	2	6	0	5	10	0	5	10	233	233
Castor Oil ...	Seer Wt....	7.7	0	1	11	0	9	4	0	10	1	487	526
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle ...	16.0	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	4	0	192	192
Match Boxes of 50 sticks.	Dozen ..	4.3	0	2	6	0	9	0	0	9	0	360	360
Total ... 100.0			...			...			...			...	...
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting ..			...			...			...			251.5	254.5

Clothing.—			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Dhoties	Pair of 8 yds.		14.6	2	0	9	7	0	0	7	0	0	342	342
Coating	Yard ..		22.5	0	5	6	0	12	5	0	12	5	226	226
Shirting	" ..		21.5	0	4	0	0	9	10	0	9	10	246	246
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.	" ..		3.0	0	4	0	0	13	7	0	13	7	340	340
Sarees	Each ..		22.4	3	0	0	6	14	8	6	14	8	231	231
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard ...		16.0	0	5	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	280	280
Total ...			100.0	...		...		...		...		..		..
Index Number—Clothing												260.4	260.4	

<i>House Rent.—</i>														
House rent	...	...	100.0	2	10	3	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100
Total	...	...	100.0	...			...			...			...	...
Index Number—House Rent			...			...			..			100 0	100.0	

<i>Miscellaneous.—</i>				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Shaving	...	1 Shave	13 0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Washing soap	...	1 Bar	17.5	0	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	500	500
Supari	...	Seer Wt.	8 4	0	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	8	588	505
Beedies	...	Bundle of 25	11.2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Amusements	..	1 Show	8.4	0	2	0	0	3	9	0	3	9	188	188
Medicine	...	Bottle of mixture	8.3	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	175	175
Education	...	...	5.0	0	2	0	0	4	6	0	4	6	225	225
Flowers	..	One bunch	5.7	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200
Household Necessaries.		Seer Wt.	22.5	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	300	300
Total			...	100.0	...									
Index Number—Miscellaneous													297.4	298.8

Groups	Weights proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		April 1949	May 1949
Food	53.5	336.6	341.3
Fuel and Lighting	7.0	251.5	254.5
Clothing	13.8	260.4	260.4
House Rent	6.4	100.0	100.0
Miscellaneous	19.3	297.4	298.8
Total	100.0		
(Cost of Living Index Number)		297.4	300.4

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[No. 9

PRESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR MYSORE

INAUGURATION BY THE CHIEF MINISTER

Inaugurating the Mysore State Press Advisory Committee on the 30th September 1949, Sri K. Chengalaraya Reddy, Chief Minister, said that he felt very happy that such a Committee had been constituted in the State. He said that there was a Press Advisory Committee functioning in Mysore some years back and that owing to causes which were well known, it was wound up and that attempts made immediately thereafter to reconstitute the Press Advisory Committee did not succeed owing to the difference of opinion regarding the constitution of the Committee, the procedure to be adopted and the personnel of the Committee. He said that when Sri Devadas Gandhi was President of All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, he had occasion to discuss with him this question of difference of opinion in regard to the personnel of such a Committee and that it was finally decided to be solved by accepting the procedure which was in vogue in the Provinces and perhaps in the Centre, the procedure being that the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference would recommend a list of names to the respective Governments and the respective Governments to accept such a list and, if found necessary, discuss with the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference any change in the names. He said he had agreed to adopt the same procedure in Mysore also and had asked for a list of

names but that was about the time when Sri Devadas Gandhi was about to lay down his office. It was fortunate that the Annual Session of the A.I.N.E.C., was held in Bangalore in May and, apart from other results, it resulted in the constitution of the Mysore State Press Advisory Committee which he was inaugurating that day. He said he was very glad that a Committee had been constituted due to the efforts made by the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and the present President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, Sri C. R. Srinivasan, who was also President of that day's function. He also said that they were fortunate to have such a Committee functioning in Mysore and expressed his pleasure to have in their midst on that day Sri C. R. Srinivasan, a veteran journalist, and the Honourable Sri R. R. Diwaker, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.

He would not, he said, take the responsibility to say anything by way of advice or anything regarding the power of the Press, its rights and privileges and its duties and responsibilities. During the last few months, he had on one or two occasions said what he had to say in connection with that particular subject; and it would merely be repetition of such sentiments which he had already expressed if he were to talk about it again. He reminded that only some months back at

the Annual Session of the Mysore Journalists Conference he had said a few words bearing on the subject and had pointed out what the duties and responsibilities of the Press should be and had also guaranteed to secure all the rights and privileges of the Press. The Press wielded a great power as the Fourth Estate and in a system of Democratic Government, he said, the Press had a vital part to play; it could guide, it could correct, it could lead and it could perform various functions of the kind. He pointed out that while no one could deny the maximum freedom to the Press, that freedom involved a certain amount of discipline, restraint, circumspection, farsightedness and, possibly statesmanship. Although the last term might look odd, he said, he was using it in a particular sense and believed there would not be any difference of opinion.

He added that so far as the Press in Mysore was concerned, there had not been any curtailment of the freedom of the Press in relation to which there could be strong criticism. He ventured to claim that there had not been any undue curtailment of the freedom of the Press and he sought to prove it by a statement of fact, that during the preceding 24 months, out of 30 to 40 papers existing in Mysore, there was occasion to take action only against two or three. He asked whether those against which action was taken were the only papers that were exercising the responsibilities of the Press and said he would leave it to them to decide whether the action which the Government had taken was appropriate or not. He said that only after serious consideration of all the connected problems that they had to take action and, that too, with the greatest reluctance. There were also some, he said,

who criticised that they were too generous, too yielding, too accommodating and that action had not been taken on some papers against which it was necessary to take action.

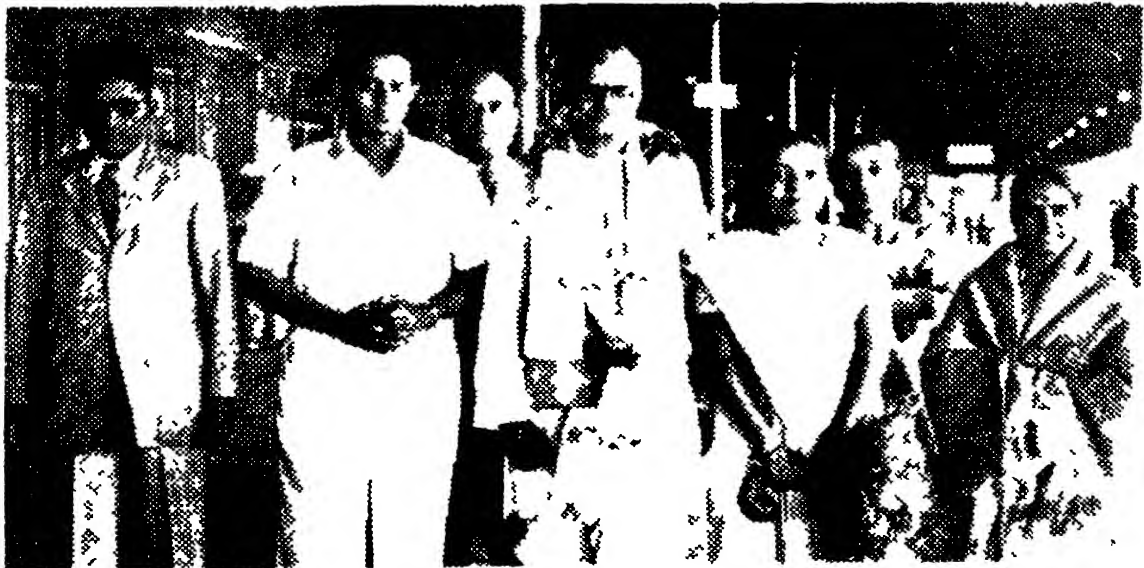
Continuing, he said that he was very glad that the Convenor of the Mysore State Press Advisory Committee, in his speech, had referred to the code of honour to which the President had also referred in his Presidential speech at the last session of the All-India Newspapers Editors' Conference, and expressed the hope that the code of honour for Journalists would be evolved early and that once it was evolved, it would be scrupulously observed by the journalists of Mysore.

These were days, he said, when they had to view things, whether it be in the matter of defence, communication, food, industry or commerce, from the all-India point of view and they had to function in an all-India set up. With regard to the Press also, he said, they had to follow such a uniform policy on lines similar to those in other Provinces and States. It would be easy, he said, to adopt the same procedure in the constitution of the Committee in Mysore also, and to establish a happy relationship between Government and the Press, since both had a common duty and a common responsibility, inspired by the one idea of building a strong and democratic India—the India of their dreams. Concluding, he said, that after the advent of freedom, they had to build up a good Government and in order to achieve this, the Press, Government and the public should work shoulder to shoulder in a spirit of dedication and assured the members present that in this direction, Government would accord all co-operation to the Press in Mysore.



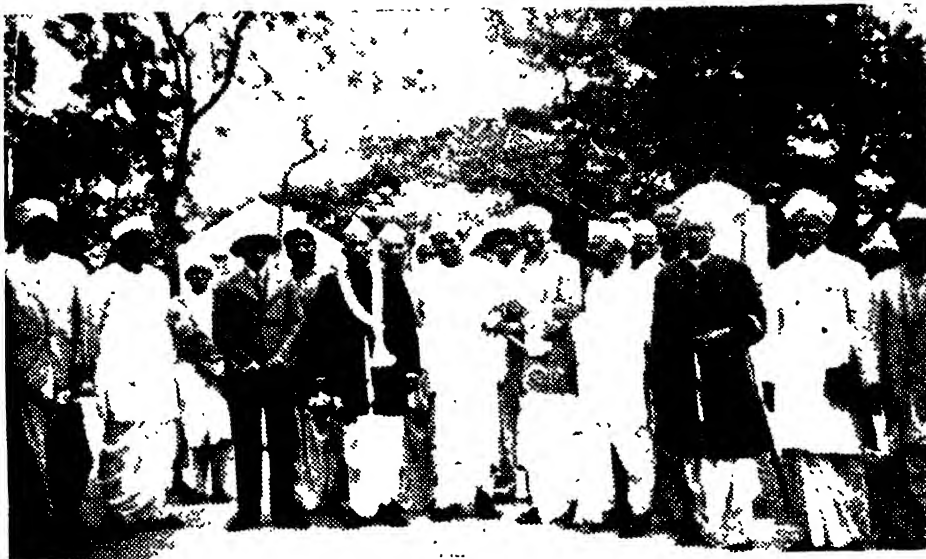
The Per. Chief Minister of Mysore at the inauguration of the
 1st. A. I. S. R. Compound at Mysore. The Minister of Mysore
 R. S. Menon is standing on the right.

11. 11. 11



Sir Kaka Kalolkar who was invited to open the Durum Exhibition,
 Bombay, welcomed at the Bangalore Railway Station.

11. 11. 11



The Hon. the Revenue Minister and the Hon. the Minister for Local Self Government at a village near Chitaldrug, where Rural Reconstruction work is being done.

(Photo: A. S. Chatterjee)



Daria Daulat, Binangapattu.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINES

INAUGURATING THE MYSORE STATE AYURVEDIC AND UNANI CONFERENCE HELD AT HASSAN ON THE 11th SEPTEMBER 1949, JANAB MAHMOOD SHARIFF, MINISTER FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, SAID :

I am beholden to the organizers of this function for asking me to be present and to inaugurate the Ninth Session of the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani College Association. The invitation to participate in this Conference was delayed for some time due to reasons which it is not necessary now to go into. Owing to multifarious engagements attached to the office which I am now holding, I could not avail myself of an earlier opportunity to come here. I need hardly say how happy I am to find myself in your midst and to inaugurate this conference. Having been called upon to supervise the activities of a department which has as its objective the promotion of the health and well-being of the people, I am most interested to do whatever is possible to further the cause of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicines.

Importance of the Conference

It is a pleasant sight to see all of you gathered together, some from Hassan and others from various parts of the State, to take stock of the situation, to compare notes and pool your experiences with the object of more effectively working for the cause to which you have been wedded. Contacts between members of the same professions as often as possible will result in that camaraderie which is necessary in the interest of a noble cause. It is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who observes in his autobiography that nothing is more entertaining and encouraging than the confidence of comrades in arms and it is in this spirit that I greet you and wish

you all success to the conference which it really deserves.

Developing Indigenous System of Medicines

You may remember that on two previous occasions when the Conference met under the auspices of your Association at Mysore I had been called upon to take part in them. The impression that I carried from your Conferences was that I saw before me a band of young workers who displayed a great enthusiasm and keenness to once again place the indigenous system of medicine on the high pedestal which it had once occupied and from which it had been dragged down due to our own neglect. This changed outlook is symptomatic of the general change one sees all around. I trust that this enthusiasm will sustain itself and you would contribute your bit in the fostering and development of the Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of medicine.

Demands for Consideration of Government

It is usual on occasions like this for the delegates to catalogue their grievances and place before Government certain demands which according to them deserves consideration and to criticise Government for its sins of omission and commission in the matter of help that has to be rendered to you. It is usual for the Government also to defend themselves from these charges which unfortunately have become prolific due to lack of proper perspective. It is necessary therefore on

this occasion to correctly appreciate what all has been done during the course of the last two years by the Government, to improve your position and to indicate that they are earnest in furthering your cause.

Amenities Provided

You may remember that two years ago you were suffering a great hardship on account of your degrees not having been recognised. This excluded your colleagues from practising in Madras and other parts of India. The Government of the day, after a great deal of negotiation in this behalf, got your degrees recognised. Then, the pay and prospects of the Hakims and Vaidyas in the service of District Boards was regarded as too meagre for them to make both ends meet. The Government have now increased their basic pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 to 100 along with Rs. 20 as medicinal charges and Rs. 12 as peon's pay.

Marked Improvements

The Government have arranged for the opening of a Central Research Institute of Indigenous Medicine, at Bangalore, for the whole of India. They have further established the Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indigenous Medicine with a bed strength of 100, along with three outpatient dispensaries. They have sanctioned two scholarships for research workers. They have recently sanctioned expansion of the Ayurvedic and Unani Hospital at Mysore. Arrangements have been made to appoint two allopathic doctors for teaching work in the Ayurvedic and Unani College, to give instructions in Anatomy, etc., and for students to watch minor surgery in the Krishnarajendra Hospital. They propose to pass legislation for the registration of qualified Vaidyas and Hakims. These are some of the measures adopted by the Government and I assure

that more facilities will be offered in time to come.

You may remember that, after the achievement of freedom, one of the questions to which the Central Government gave their attention was the one relating to the rehabilitation of indigenous system of medicines. With this object in view, a Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Col. Chopra and it was asked to make recommendations for popularising this system of medicine. Col. Chopra has now finished his report and the recommendation may be considered by the Government in all their aspects.

The question of the synthesis between the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine on the one hand and the Western system of medicine on the other is of a baffling character. It is urged in defence of the former that they have been catering to the medical needs and requirements of the people since centuries and that it is only these practitioners who are exclusively in charge of the lives and limbs of large masses of people in the countryside, and further that due to its cheapness, efficacy and Indian or Eastern origin, it is best suited to minister to the suffering humanity. On the other hand, it is urged by those trained in the Western system of medicine that the former have become too ancient to serve modern needs and that their own methods, based as they are on scientific data and on bacteriological examination, are of real value in the approach to diseases. They further say that without standing the test of scientific scrutiny, the ancient systems have lost their efficacy and at any rate its scope is very limited and it is dangerous, in the circumstances, to consign the case of patients to their ministrations.

It is best, in the circumstances, to keep an open mind on the subject and assess the respective position of these in relation to the service which is being rendered to

our society. Although it is true that from the point of view of recent advances made in Anatomy, Pathology and Bacteriology, the ancient systems have remained static and their activities in the domain of research are not many, yet it cannot be gain-said that they contain specifics of great curative value and proved efficacy and have cured diseases which have defied allopathic treatment.

Progress in the Process of Healing

Now the question is as to whether in the words of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, used while laying the foundation stone of Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, we cannot see greater mutual understanding, a spirit of give and take and co-operation between the practitioners of Indigenous systems and Allopathy. After all, he observed, it is the patient's speedy recovery and restoration to good health that counts and not the particular method of treatment adopted and faith plays no small part in the process of healing. Such being the case, cannot we visualise a meeting place where both these systems contribute the best that each contains and thus pave the way for an integrated system. It is for you, delegates to this Conference, to seriously consider this aspect of the question and give your decision. You have to further consider whether, as claimed by others, the modern system being rational, scientific and progressive, whose conclusion is capable of being verified and modified by clinical observations, can never be supplanted and if so, is it not better to allow each system to develop in its own way and

contribute towards the art of healing. You will have to further consider whether it is feasible to add an additional subject, Ayurvedic and Unani as the case may be, to the M.B.B.S. course of study in our Medical College. An indication has been given in the Chopra Committee report which is now before the Central Government. To what extent the recommendations should be approved and how far these recommendations be implemented are matters which we will have to wait for.

Responsibilities of the Medical Graduates

In the meantime, all of you being Graduates of the Ayurvedic and Unani College and practise Ayurvedic and Unani medicines in different districts, you are called upon to treat patients mostly in the rural parts. It is not necessary for me to remind you as to what wide field of activity lies open for you. During my tours in the Malnad parts, I have observed that medical relief is not provided to the same degree as in urban places and that people are in the grip of malaria and other dangerous diseases. Armed with a fair knowledge of medical science, a great responsibility devolves on your shoulders and it is up to you to provide medical help and relieve people from the suffering which these diseases bring in their train. The new set-up has opened a vista of great possibilities and every citizen has to play his part worthily and brace himself or herself to his or her highest stature. I need not impress upon you that service to the people is service to one's God.

TOUR OF THE MINISTER FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Minister for Local-Self Government left for Chitaldrug on the afternoon of the 16th September on a three-day tour in Chitaldrug District. On the way, he paid a surprise visit to the Municipal Office at Sira and inspected the municipal accounts. Certain defects were noticed and the officials were instructed to keep the accounts properly.

At Hiriya, he met the President and Members of the Municipal Council. Here also the municipal accounts were examined and certain defects noticed. He next proceeded to Chitaldrug, visiting on the way the Imangala Khadi Centre.

On the 17th morning, the Minister inspected the Chitaldrug Town along with the Deputy Commissioner, District Board President and President and Members of the Municipal Council, and was shown the lands acquired for formation of new extensions. The Minister inspected the Mohamedan burial ground in connection with some complaints received regarding the formation of shop sites near this grave yard.

He proceeded to Molakalmuru *via* Chellakere hearing representations from the villagers on the way.

At Chellakere, the President and Members of the Municipal Council met the Minister and presented their representations. The Minister opened the newly built Municipal Council Hall and unveiled the portrait of Mahatma Gandhi. After inspecting the Khadi Centre managed by the District Board, he proceeded to Molakalmuru. He met the Municipal members and heard their representations. The members pressed for liberal grants towards water-supply and drainage schemes. The Minister visited the town including the Adikarnataka localities and inspected a site

proposed to be acquired for formation of the Adikarnataka extension.

Then the Minister proceeded to Rampur *via* Hangal and inspected the Adikarnataka locality at Rampur and addressed a big gathering regarding the importance of Grow More Food Scheme and the Rural Development Scheme. In the evening the Minister returned to Chitaldrug, *via* Naikanahatti and Turuvannur. He met the members of the Naikanahatti Minor Municipal Council and heard their representations.

The President and Members of the Municipal Council at Turuvannur met the Minister and prayed for grants for improvements of roads as also early Government sanction to the water-supply scheme pending before Government. He returned to Chitaldrug in the night.

On the 18th morning, the Minister visited the cottage industrial centres at Doddasiddavvanahalli and expressed his appreciation of the work turned out there. He visited the Adikarnataka locality and instructed the local officers to see that the unauthorised construction of a dam across a *halla* near this locality was stopped immediately and that the acquisition of land for village extension was expedited.

The villagers prayed for grant of a dispensary, water facilities and early supply of electricity. At Chitaldrug, both the Revenue Minister and the Local Self-Government Minister met the members of the District Development Committee and discussed problems relating to rural development scheme and depressed class amelioration work.

Then the Minister, together with the Revenue Minister, paid a visit to Medehalli and witnessed the excellent village improvement work that is

being turned out there by the Sevadal students.

In the afternoon, the Minister proceeded to Holalkere and on to Sira, visiting on the way Hosadurga and Hiriya. At Holalkere, an address was presented to the Minister by the members of the Municipal Council.

Addressing the Municipal Councillors and the people gathered at the Municipal pendal, the Minister referred to the various beneficent acts the present Government had carried out for the benefit of the people. Then he visited the Adikarnataka localities and the Adikarnataka Aided Hostel.

At Hosadurga, the Municipal Councillors met the Minister and presented him with an address. He addressed a huge gathering and stressed the importance of

cultivating a sense of responsibility and discipline by one and all, especially in the new political set-up of the country and commended the noble examples set by our great leaders. In passing, he eulogised the services of philanthropic men like *Dharma-prakasa* Sri Bhoopalam Nanjundaiah who has liberally contributed towards the much needed water supply scheme of the town. He proceeded to and halted at Sira for the night.

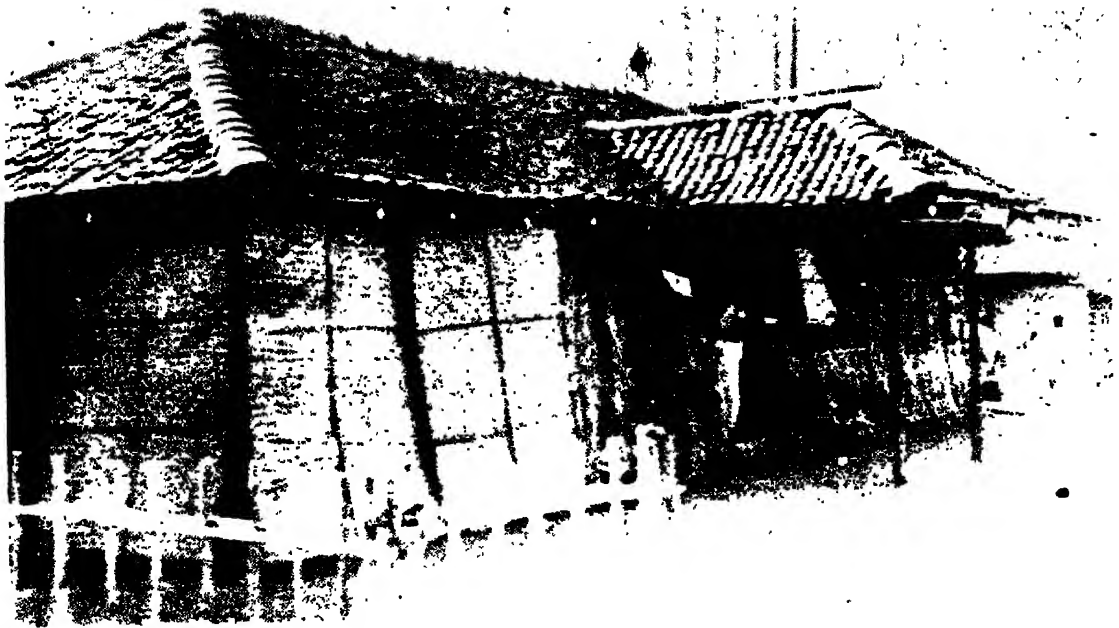
On the morning of the 19th instant, he met the Municipal Councillors and visited the spot proposed for shifting the local Shandy. On his way back, he visited the Adikarnataka Colony along with the Deputy Commissioner and advised the people to take advantage of the Government help given for construction of tiled houses.

RESTRICTIONS ON NEWSPAPERS REMOVED

The Government constituted in December 1942 a Press Advisory Committee consisting of certain representative journalists. The Committee was consultative in character, dealing with such matters affecting the Press as were referred to it by Government. It was last reconstituted in June 1945 for a period of one year. This Committee ceased to function, however, after the expiry of that period.

The Government have now constituted a Press Advisory Committee for a period of one year. The scope and purpose of the Committee will be to advise the Government on all matters relating to the Press in general, and in particular to express its views in cases referred to the Committee by the Government. The Committee will consist of 11 representative journalists, one of whom is its convener.

Simultaneously with the constitution of the Committee, Government, with a view to maintaining happy and cordial relations with the Press, have ordered the withdrawal of all action, preventive or punitive, taken against newspapers since October 24, 1947.



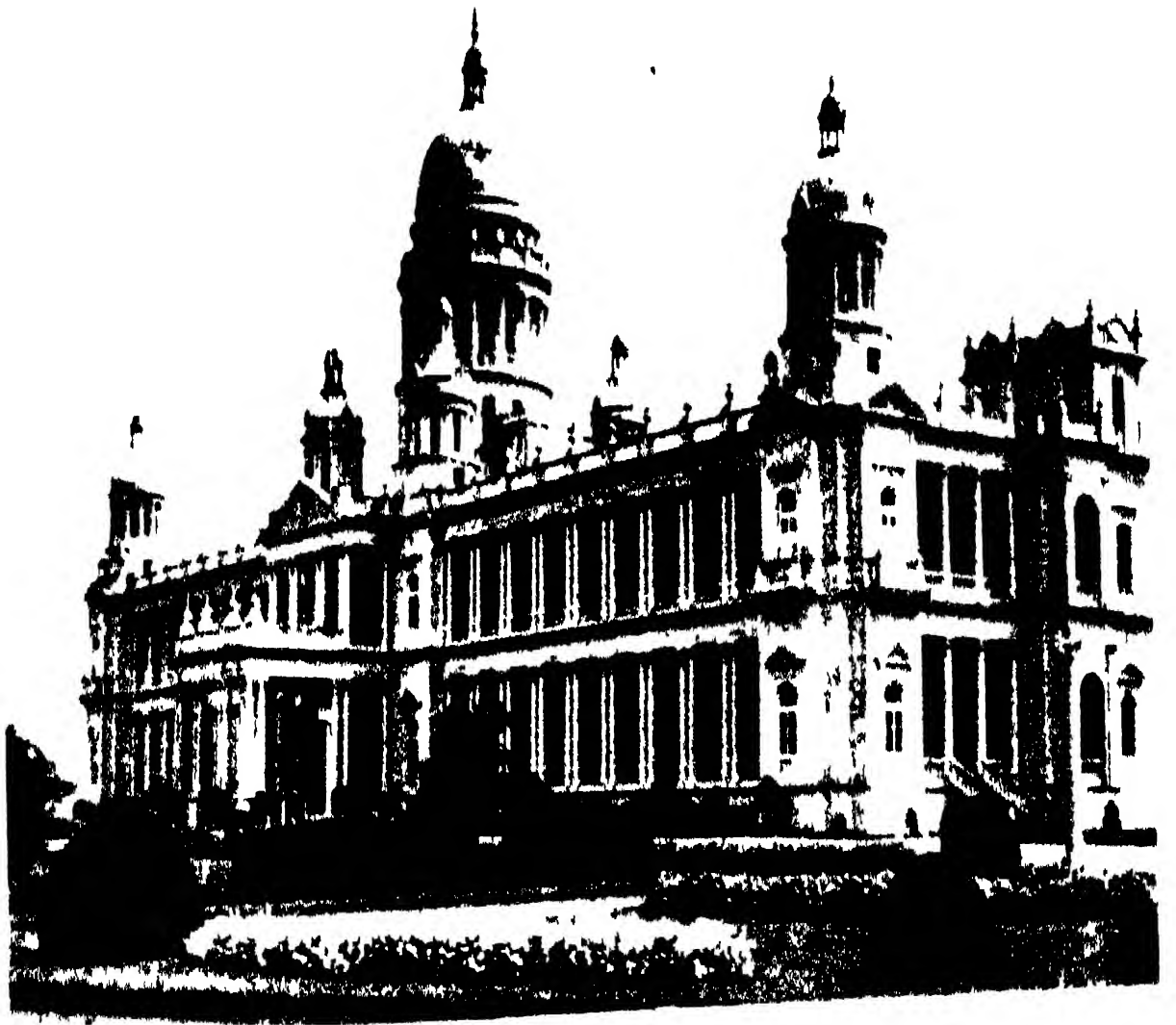
A view of the hut on the model of the Sevagram Hut of Mahatma Gandhi, constructed at the Tasara Exhibition Grounds, Mysore. The Keshavnagar Hut can be seen in the background.

(Photo: Sri D. R. Ramaiya.)



A view of the Mysore Constituent Assembly which opened its session on 26th September 1919 at the Jagannathan Palace, Mysore.

(Photo: Sri D. R. Ramaiya.)



The United World Museum

EXPEDITION IN THE CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT WORK

PROPER ATTENDANCE OF OFFICIALS

The Chief Minister had called for a meeting of the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts on the 5th September 1949. One of the points discussed was the importance of insisting on proper attendance of officials at the Taluk Offices and the expeditious disposal of papers. The Chief Minister instructed the Deputy Commissioners to pay special attention to this and to see that there was no avoidable delay in the conduct of Government business.

The Chief Minister said that he had paid a surprise visit that day at 11-10 a.m. to the Taluk Office at Bangarpet and found that not even 50 per cent of the officials were present and a large number of petitioners were waiting for the officials in the office. The Deputy Commissioners were instructed to pay surprise visits often and to see that punctual attendance was enforced in the several offices under their control. The Chief Minister also added that the Honourable Ministers would hereafter be having surprise inspections more frequently.

The following were the other points discussed :—The planting of avenue trees and the measures to be taken to see that all the important avenues of the State were properly lined with trees ; the seasonal conditions and the food position and the measures taken so far for the distribution of food.

The question of dealing with the evacuee property was also discussed and several important decisions were arrived at.

MEASURES ADOPTED BY GOVERNMENT TO AMELIORATE LABOUR CONDITIONS IN MYSORE.

WORK DONE BY THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Realising that the amelioration of the conditions of the common man should receive the first attention of every Government, the Cabinet in Mysore has been striving ever since it was installed in Office, to improve the lot of our people by legislative measures and administrative actions. Labour, which forms, by no means an insignificant part of this commonality by virtue of its extreme susceptibility to exploitation at present by designing capitalists is, therefore, receiving the highest priority of attention. The manifold activities of the Labour Department are proof—if proof were needed—that a new orientation of outlook is present in dealing with labour problems. What was hitherto a negative policy in the field of labour is transformed into a positive and purposeful attempt to bring about better conditions of living. There is a shifting of emphasis from the purely basic requirements of the worker to an increasing provision of social security in recent labour legislation in Mysore.

Labour Legislation.

The Mysore Factories Amendment Act of 1948 providing for holidays with pay to the workers and the starting of canteens in industries where there are 100 or more workers, the Payment of Wages Act, 1948, stipulating that every worker should be paid his wages at regular intervals, the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, providing facilities for leave and security of tenure to the workers in a field which was hitherto neglected, the Mysore Minimum

Act, 1948, providing for fixing minimum wages and work loads and thus eliminating the chances of exploitation of labour on the one hand and ensuring sufficient quantum of work to the employers, the Employees State Insurance Act, 1949, providing for security against certain recurrent risks like sickness, maternity and disablement, etc., the Labour Housing Act, 1949, which provides for setting up a Tripartite Corporation to build houses for labourers, and the Mysore Employment of Children Act, 1949, prohibiting the employment of children under a certain age in some industries like the the beedi-making, transport and carpet-making industries, etc., were all passed after the advent of the new Ministry.

The Government of India, with a view to securing uniformity of Labour Laws throughout the land, have directed that further legislation should be kept in abeyance in the matter of Industrial Relations. A comprehensive Bill called the Industrial Relations Bill is being drafted by them. In deference to this directive from the Centre, the consideration of the Mysore Labour Bill, 1948, is deferred for the present. The draft rules under some of these Acts are under the active scrutiny of Government.

It is also the intention of Government to enact a separate Labour Bill for Plantation Labour.

It is thus seen that, but for the proposal of the Central Government to keep in abeyance further legislation in the field of Labour, our legislation would have been the most comprehensive and progressive.

Tripartite Conference.

During this period, the Mysore Industrial and Labour Conference, which was tripartite in composition, was held under the auspices of the Government of Mysore. About 150 delegates consisting of prominent industrialists and labour leaders of Mysore were invited. As many as 17 subjects relating to labour were considered. In pursuance of the decisions arrived at the Conference, four Sub-Committees have been appointed for recommending the lines on which legislative and administrative action might be taken, *viz.*, Sub-Committees on Industrial peace, profit-sharing, housing and Plantation Sub-Committees.

I. L. O. Conference.

The Minister for Law and Labour, the Honourable Sri K. T. Bhashyam, was selected as one of the delegates of the Government of India to attend the 31st and 32nd Sessions of the I. L. O. held at San Francisco and Geneva, respectively, during June 1948 and 1949. He attended these conferences. The Governing body of the I. L. O. is due to meet at Mysore during the month of December 1949 and all arrangements are being made for the meeting.

The K. G. F. Pay Commission.

The Government appointed a Pay Commission for reviewing and reporting on employment and labour conditions in the Gold Mining Industry on the Kolar Gold Fields. The Commission submitted its report and the recommendations thereof are under the active consideration of Government.

The Government have appointed a Wage Board to advise them regarding the fixation of the minimum rates of wages and work loads in respect of employment in the Kolar Gold Fields Mining and Metallurgical operations.

The Arbitration Courts and Tribunals have given awards in four out of the five industrial disputes referred to them so far. These disputes relate to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the Minerva Mills, Ltd., the Davangere Cotton Mills, Ltd., the Bangalore Woollen Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., the Mysore Paper Mills, Ltd.

Government have sanctioned the scheme of posting departmentally trained Labour Officers in the Government-owned and Government-aided industrial concerns, irrespective of the wishes of the management. Their functions are to maintain a continuous liaison between labour and management to prevent conflicts by timely intervention and to look after the welfare of labour in general. At present, there are seven Labour Welfare Officers working in the Railways, Porcelain Factory, Government Electric Factory, Soap Factory, Sugar Factory and the Implements Factory at Hassan.

Industrial Housing.

Government have sanctioned an advance of Rs. 10 lakhs to the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, for undertaking construction of labour quarters according to the estimates and plans already approved by Government. The Government of India have been addressed to give the quota of money for house-building purposes as per their Housing scheme. Meanwhile, private enterprise is also encouraged. The setting up of a Labour Housing Corporation under the existing legislation in Mysore is however receiving the active consideration of Government.

Publication of Cost of Living Figures.

Government have sanctioned the scheme for publication of the cost of living index figures for Mysore, Bangalore,

Kolar Gold Fields, Davangere, Harihar, Hassan, Mandya and Bhadravati. These figures help in correlating the earnings of the workers with the prices of commodities by providing suitable allowance.

Labour Enquiries.

As a result of the survey of the conditions of plantation labour, suitable legislation to ameliorate the condition of plantation labour is under the active consideration of Government. Besides this, the Government of Mysore, under the direction of the Government of India, is engaged in Agricultural Labour Enquiry, with a view to fixing minimum wages, and find out the incidence of forced labour, and generally to improve the condition of agricultural labour.

Shops and Establishments Act.

With a view to enforcing the provisions of this Act, three Inspectors have already been appointed, and it is under contemplation to appoint a few more Inspectors.

Reorganisation of the Department.

In order to cope with the extended field of work and responsibility, and the new demands that will be made on the department, the Government have sanctioned the reorganisation of the Labour Department. A separate administrative division in charge of an Assistant Commissioner of Labour with headquarters at Chickmagalur has been opened to look after the welfare of plantation labour. The Labour Commissioner's office is divided into five sections each working under a highly qualified officer with a view to a more expeditious and efficient disposal of the work. They are, the Administrative Section, the Technical Section in charge of the Technical Assistant, Statistical Section in charge of the Statistical Assistant, the Information and Gazette Section in charge of the Labour

Information Officer and the Women's Welfare Section in charge of a Women's Welfare Assistant.

The Department has organised a research section. It has a library which has 1,034 books, periodicals, etc., and about 112 books have been newly added to the library. Twenty one journals and papers are received in exchange for the departmental publications. 'Cuttings' from newspapers relating to matters of labour interest are pursued and maintained in a file. Besides it is under contemplation to enquire into the condition of women labour in the Kolar Gold Fields Mines and the appointment of regular inspection of their welfare is under active consideration.

Labour Information Service.

The Mysore Labour Gazette is published monthly in English and fortnightly in Kannada and Tamil. It contains all information relating to labour. It has acquired great popularity, and gained the encomiums of the International Labour Bureau, the Labour Bureau of the Government of India, etc. Besides these publications, the Information Department is publishing from time to time pamphlets and press notes bearing on labour matters.

It is also under contemplation to organise the labour intelligence service by appointing throughout the State correspondents who will be in close contact with important labour centres.

Deputation of Officers to Foreign Countries.

The question of deputing one or two officers of the Department for undergoing training in Foreign Countries in Labour Administration is engaging the active consideration of Government. One officer has already returned from the United Kingdom after undergoing the

training and another is on deputation in Washington undergoing training in Labour statistics.

Visit of the Honourable Minister to Factories.

With a view to studying at first hand the conditions of labour in various industrial concerns, and suggesting ameliorative measure, the Honourable Minister for Labour is having a regular programme of visits to the Factories in Bangalore City. He has already visited a number of factories, met labourers and suggested many ameliorative measures. He has also arranged to meet the employers with a view to enlisting their co-operation in providing employment to the unemployed. The employers' meeting has become a regular feature of the activities of the Employment Exchange.

Employment Service Organisation.

The Employment Exchange registered 3,370 persons in 1948-49 and placed 644 in jobs. Under the scheme for training of Ex-service personnel in further education, 287 persons were selected by the

Board, of whom 62 completed the training course, 96 are under training and the remaining are waiting to join training centres. A sum of Rs. 70,367 has been spent to date on the training of ex-service personnel.

To place the organisation on a par with those in the sister provinces, an officer of the Resettlement Directorate was deputed during January 1949 to study several aspects of the working of the employment service organisation at Delhi and in the Provinces.

The Commissioner of Labour will be touring the State shortly along with the Director of Resettlement and Employment, Madras, with a view to studying the question of extending the services of the Employment Exchanges to the other parts of the State.

These are in brief a few of the many-sided activities on which the department has embarked. Many more things are still required to be done, and there is still a considerable leeway to make. Yet, it must be said that during the short period the present ministry has been in office, much has been done, of which the State can be proud.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE MYSORE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1947-48.

Finances

The total amount realised during the year 1947-48 under Revenue Heads stood at Rs. 1,070'62 lakhs and the net expenditure met from revenue was Rs. 1,068'03 lakhs, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 2'59 lakhs. The total receipts and expenditure under both Service and Debt Heads were Rs. 1,640 95 lakhs and Rs. 1,541 33 lakhs, respectively and the Cash Balance at the close of the year was Rs. 379'29 lakhs. Under Investment Account, the net incoming of Rs. 446'89 lakhs was chiefly due to large realisations under Government of India Securities and Fixed Deposits in Banks.

Excise and Income-tax

The total demand under Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 1,58,50,996, of which a sum of Rs. 1,57,70,468 towards current demand and a sum of Rs. 10,914 towards old arrears were collected.

The net demand under income-tax and collections after refunds amounted to Rs. 83,74,481 and Rs. 70,48,375, respectively. The net demand under super-tax was Rs. 44,61,029, of which a sum of Rs. 39,70,043 was collected. The fall in revenue under income-tax and super-tax has been ascribed to the trade depression. The incidence of taxation per head of population under income-tax and super-tax was Rs. 1-0-4 and Re. 0-9-7, respectively.

Forests

The total area of State Forests, reserved lands and village and minor forests was 4,443'19 square miles. Two thousand, nine hundred and fifty-six acres of plantations were formed during the year. The total revenue of the

Department including the receipts from sandal oil amounted to Rs. 69,23,082. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 21'60 lakhs.

Food Supplies

Under the Foodgrains Acquisition Order, 1,528,026 pallas of paddy, 50,145 pallas of ragi, 22,033 pallas of jola and 5,101 pallas of other foodgrains were acquired during the year. Consequent on the relaxation of the restrictions to some extent on certain commodities due to the restoration of normal conditions, there was a noticeable decrease in the acquisition of ragi, jola and other foodgrains. The seasonal conditions having been normal during the year, the yields of crops were generally fair except for slight local variations. As against the declared deficits, the Government of India sanctioned, in their *Khariff* and basic plans, an allotment of 27,642 tons of rice and 31,087 tons of millets. The composition of rations underwent slight changes from time to time in keeping with the varying stocks of the different foodgrains. The value of all foodgrains purchased during the year amounted to Rs. 2,71,30,286 locally and Rs. 3,32,49,632 from outside the State. The net deficit to Government on account of the transactions amounted to Rs. 75,23,052.

Textile Supplies

Under the All-India Cloth Distribution Scheme, the cloth allotment for the State was obtained through selected importers against the purchase authorities issued by the Textile Commissioner, Government of India. The *per capita* consumption of cloth was fixed at 10 yards

per head per annum. The revised distribution scheme for cloth adopted during the previous year was continued during the first half of the year. Under the All-India Yarn Distribution Scheme, the basic quota of yarn to the State was fixed at 1,600 bales of yarn per month. The distribution of yarn was decentralised and the distribution in the districts was handed over to the respective Deputy Commissioners except in the Bangalore City and District. There were 5,975 cloth licensees and 359 yarn licensees in the State.

Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture continued to pay special attention to the stepping up of food production in the State. The concessions granted to the agriculturists were generally more liberal than those allowed in other Indian States and Provinces. As a result of intensive propaganda undertaken under the "Grow More Food Scheme" large grants were being placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Department to purchase seeds, manure and implements and their distribution among the raiyats at concession rates. Among the 20 post-war schemes formulated by the Department, 10 schemes were sanctioned by Government with a view to bringing a large part of 13 to 15 lakhs of acres of fallow land under cultivation. A large fleet of tractors was proposed to be imported for service in all parts of the State. A five-year scheme for ploughing up about 70,000 acres each year was drawn up and sanctioned in April 1948. Two thousand, three hundred and sixty-eight acres were tractor ploughed during the year. The starting of a bull-dozer service in each district was being considered. About 100 tractors will be in service in the next few years.

Sericulture

Italian silk continued to pour into the

market on the validity of licenses issued previously at a rate between Rs. 18 and Rs. 24 per pound competing seriously with both the charka silk (fine) and filature silk thereby affecting the sericultural industry. The area under mulberry cultivation decreased to 80,000 acres against 82,000 acres in the previous year. Details of schemes were under preparation for introducing grafts between Mysore and Japanese mulberry by getting up an organisation similar to those in Japan on a co-operative basis as well as Government mulberry nurseries. There were 5,000 rearing houses during the year. The total production of filature silk was 110,000 lbs. during the year and the estimated production of charka silk was 13,00,000 lbs. Foreign cheap silks poured into India in appreciable quantities and affected the local silk prices considerably. Post-war schemes costing about Rs. 25 lakhs were under the consideration of Government.

Live-Stock

The State remained entirely free from rinderpest during the year, for the first time in the history of the Department. The total number of veterinary institutions at the close of the year was 161. There was one veterinary institution for nearly 31,000 heads of cattle. The establishment of a dairy section is being considered with a view to augment the production and supplies of milk in the State. Twenty-six post-war schemes were sanctioned entailing a total expenditure of Rs. 1,01,82,872.

Co-operation

The membership of the agricultural societies rose from 92,521 to 96,135, their share capital from Rs. 17,25,025 to Rs. 19,04,355 and their total working capital was Rs. 63,44,361. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 46,23,281 and recovered Rs. 46,00,337.

There were 672 non-agricultural societies and of these 445 were credit institutions, 155 consumers' societies, 67 weavers' and other industrial societies and 5 miscellaneous ones. They had a total membership of 132,045, a paid-up share capital of Rs. 57,18,419, deposits amounting to Rs. 1,30,69,125, a total working capital of Rs. 2,35,07,173 and a total reserve fund of Rs. 30,55,679. The co-operative movement has extended its activities in diverse directions both in the urban and rural parts.

Trade

The total rail-borne trade in merchandise was 23·84 million railway maunds, valued at Rs. 93·20 crores. The imports by rail amounted to 18·41 million railway maunds. The total exports amounted to 5·43 million railway maunds.

Industries

There were 486 large industrial establishments and the total number of persons employed in all these establishments was 92,199. Of these, 458 were perennial and the remaining 28 were seasonal. Nine cotton mills were working in the State and the quantities of piece-goods and yarn produced were 48,688,986 yards and 24,684,646 lbs. respectively. Four large woollen mills were working with 158 power looms, 11,802 spindles producing 2,968,120 lbs. of woollen goods.

Irrigation

In view of the magnitude and importance of several irrigation works undertaken, a new Circle of Superintendence with headquarters at Tumkur was constituted. Considering the urgency of getting more water to Bangalore, it has been decided to lay 24 inches C.I. main for the III stage work of laying the duplicate for the first 6 furlongs in place of 30 inches steel pipes from Chamaraj-sagar to the Combined Jewel Filters.

Thirteen major tanks and 112 minor tanks were restored during the year.

Railways

The open line mileage owned by the State and the District Boards was 757·75. Of the total mileage, 9·88 miles comprise the broad gauge line of the Kolar Gold Field Railway branch, which is worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. The total capital invested on all the State lines amounted to Ra. 742·06 lakhs. There was a marked fall of about Rs. 22 lakhs and Rs. 26 lakhs in the gross and net earnings, respectively, thus showing a decrease in the net return on Capital exclusive of interest on capital from 8·15 to 4·43 per cent. The net revenue to Government was Rs. 32·86 lakhs.

Electricity

The switching-on ceremony of the First stage on the Jog Power Scheme was graciously performed by His Highness the Maharaja on 21st February 1948.

The gross receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,18,69,109. The net revenue realised after providing for working expenses and contribution to the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 65,97,905, giving a net return of 9·5 per cent on capital cost. The quantity of power generated was 343,250,700 units. The number of villages, towns and cities electrified to end of June 1948 stood at 237. The number of power and lighting installations stood at 7,513 and 67,461 respectively, at the end of the year.

Gold Mining

The total output of gold and silver was 171,695·649 ozs., and 12,422·39 ozs., respectively. The total value realised was £3,675,530, showing an increase over that of last year which was due to the increased price of gold obtained in the

market. On the recommendation of the Gold Duty Relief Committee, a net relief of Rs. 93,14,000 was sanctioned after deducting royalty and tax for the year 1947.

Medical

At the end of the calendar year 1947, there were 433 medical institutions, including nine institutions that were transferred from the retroceded area of the Civil Station, Bangalore. Of these, 398 were classified as public, 26 as non-public, five as private-aided and four as private non-aided; 72 institutions were grouped as hospitals and 361 as dispensaries; 54 institutions were for women and children and 379 were general; 83 institutions were considered as urban and 350 as rural. There was, on an average, one institution for every 38.0 square miles of area and for every 16,926 of population.

Education

The year marked a further progress in the field of education and there was an all-round increase of pupils in all grades of institutions. On 1st March 1948, there were 10,484 public institutions with a total enrolment of 6,98,704 pupils. Besides these, there were 602 village indigenous schools with a strength of 10,001. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of

school-going age was 64.46, the percentage for boys and girls being 89.55 and 38.0, respectively. On an average, there was one school for an area of 2.65 square miles and for every 661 persons. The total expenditure on Public Instruction including that on University Education amounted to Rs. 2,14,97,287. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 2-14-11. Of this, a sum of Rs. 2-5-8 was met from State Funds. The Mysore Adult Education Council continued its activities during the year and conducted 4,557 literacy classes and made 4,327 persons literate. The number of students in the University Colleges, including the Medical School, was 8,312. There were 1,177 women students and of these, 147 qualified for degrees.

Stores Purchase Committee

The total value of stores, the purchase of which was arranged by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of the several Departments of Government, both from firms in India and abroad, amounted to Rs. 6,64,93,738. The value of orders placed with firms in foreign countries was Rs. 2,16,84,134 and the value of orders placed with firms in India was Rs. 4,48,09,604. A noticeable feature was the increased volume of orders placed with Indian firms as compared with foreign firms in the past year.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

A meeting of the Policy Committee for Industries and Commerce of the Mysore Economic Conference was held in the Chambers of the Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning in Mysore, Bangalore, on Monday the 29th August 1949. *Dharmaprakasa* Sri L. S. Venkaji Rao, M. L. C., presided. Sri J. B. Mallaradhya, Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning in Mysore, Janab M. Hayath, Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore, *Rao Bahadur* Captain A. Thangavelu Mudaliar and Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy, B.A., LL.B., M.R.A., were among those present.

One important subject discussed at this meeting was a scheme formulated by Messrs. The Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, Limited, Bangalore, for the manufacture of glass tubings, rods and ampoules with automatic plant. The Committee examined the scheme in all its details together with its financial implications and found that having regard to (i) the availability of plenty of superior type of raw materials; (ii) trained technical personnel that the Mysore Glass and Enamel Works, Limited, possessed; (iii) the enormous demand for the manufactured products and (iv) the absence of any appreciable competition, that this is a scheme which deserves every support and encouragement from the Government and that the prospects of making this project an economic success were very bright. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 5,00,000 inclusive of the cost of machinery to be imported from America. Sri Shankar Rao P. Ogale, the Managing Agent of the Mysore Glass and Enamel Works and Sri Shama Rao Ogale, B.Sc. (Bom.), B.Sc. (Eng.) (Glasgow), Glass Expert, who had considerable

experience and practical training in the manufacture of all varieties of glassware in United Kingdom and other parts of the continent for over four years, were also present to explain the full details of the scheme. It was brought to the notice of the Committee that the firm which has quoted for the supply of machinery is one of the foremost among manufacturers in this line. One important consideration that the Committee had in view to recommend sanction of the scheme was the necessity to produce special quality glass in India for which there was a continuous and insistent demand. Under existing conditions, the cost of melting by using Bengal Coal was very high and a scheme where the cost of melting glass was of minor importance was to be preferred. The new scheme provides for a special process of manufacturing tubings drawn in uniform sizes without any strain and without the need for annealing. There is good demand for these products and there is no fear of any serious competition from foreign countries and there is demand for the entire output contemplated in the scheme. The rated capacity of the plant was the production of 6,00,000 ampoules of 15 mm. size with an outside diameter of 20 c.c. capacity per month ready packed for transport and 40,000 lbs. of glass tubings and rods ready packed in boxes for transport.

The other scheme that came up for consideration was the one relating to the Village Industrialization by Sir M. Visvesvaraya. After some preliminary discussion, the Committee resolved that the Chairman may invite some Ministers and Heads of Departments and non-officials for a further discussion of the subject.

In regard to the scheme suggested by Sri B. S. Narayana Rao for the manufacture of Power Plant Machinery in Mysore State, the Committee felt that necessary action had already been taken by Government of India and the Mission appointed by them had been furnished with all the required information to enable

them to arrive at a decision. The Committee resolved that the final proposals on this behalf by the Central Government may be awaited. It was considered, however, that Sivasamudram was unsuited for the location of the industry from many points of view.

REORGANISATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

GOVERNMENT ACCORD SANCTION

There is at present one set of Engineers maintained for Roads and Buildings and another set of Engineers for Irrigation and a third set for Water Supply and Drainage Works. Many a time, one Engineer (Roads and Buildings) stationed in one place will have no jurisdiction over tanks in that area and in consequence there has been dispersal of energy. There are also other agencies for undertaking works that ought to be undertaken by the Public Works Department, *viz.*, the Revenue Department in the rural development section and the District Boards for maintenance of their roads and buildings. With a view to avoid duplication of agency often entailing loss of time and delay in transmission of papers from one section to another, the entire field should be under one agency responsible for the due execution of all engineering and other allied works. This will also facilitate the execution by the Public Works Department expeditiously of roads, I. V. C. roads, drainage, well works, village lay-outs coming under Rural Development and other Departments.

There is no need to have one Chief Engineer for Irrigation and another for Roads and Buildings. Both the Irrigation and Roads and Buildings Sections can be combined into one and placed under one Chief Engineer. The other Chief Engineer will be designated Special Chief Engineer for development works like the Lakkavalli, the Tunga and other new development works. The Special Chief Engineer will devote himself to the complicated questions regarding the Cauvery and the Tungabhadra river valleys that are pending settlement. He

will devote more time for the preparation and scrutiny of projects to develop further areas under the schedule rivers, permitted under the 1924 Agreement. This Special Chief Engineer's post will be retained for a period of three years or more and this Chief Engineer will function also as Secretary to Government which post is now held by an officer of the rank of Superintending Engineer. The Special Chief Engineer will be given the assistance of one of the Assistant Engineers sanctioned for the special works.

The permanent Chief Engineer will be in charge of Irrigation, Roads and Buildings and Water Supply and Sanitary Bureau. He will be given the assistance of a Superintending Engineer who is designated as Deputy Chief Engineer to look after all routine and simple matters which do not call for the special attention of the Chief Engineer.

Basic Organisation of the Chief Engineer's Office

Three Technical Assistants of Assistant Engineers' grade will be attached to this office, one for Roads and Buildings, one for General Irrigation and one to deal with K. R. S. and other special matters. A gazetted officer of the Assistant Commissioner's cadre drawn either from the Civil Service or an officer of corresponding status from the Public Works Department will be attached to the office to deal with the routine non-technical matters in the current section. The Government Architect will continue as hitherto. To help the various sections, eight Graduate Surveyors are allowed to the Chief Engineer's Office.

Basic Circles in charge of Superintending Engineers.—The State will be divided into three permanent basic circles as indicated below :—

(1) *The Cauvery Circle* comprising the Mysore District, the Maudya District and Hole-Narsipur and Arkalgud Taluks of Hassan District with headquarters at Mysore.

(2) *Shimoga Circle* comprising the remaining Taluks of Hassan District, Chikmagalur District, Shimoga District and Chitaldrug District with headquarters at Shimoga.

(3) *Tumkur Circle* consisting of Tumkur, Kolar and Bangalore Districts with headquarters at Tumkur or Bangalore.

The Water Supply Division and the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering are at present under the direct control of the Chief Engineer. The two Divisions will be included in the Tumkur Circle and will be continued for about a year to complete the works under execution expeditiously. The two Divisions will be combined into one after June 1950. It should however be noted that all works connected with the Water Supply and Bureau of Sanitary Engineering should ultimately be got executed through the agency of the existing Divisions unless special works costing about a lakh of rupees and more are sanctioned in which case a temporary Sub-Division may be created.

Temporary Circles.—The Superintending Engineer of the temporary Lakkavalli Reservoir Circle, will continue to be in charge of Lakkavalli Project and its allied works. There is another Circle recently created for the execution of works of the Electrical Department. The question whether the Circle should be under the Electrical Department or under the Public Works Department will be further examined.

These two Circles will, however, be abolished after the special works are completed.

Divisions.—There are at present 17 permanent and 8 temporary Divisions. These are now distributed as under, having regard to administrative convenience and expeditious execution of works :—

	Basic Permt. Divisions.	Temporary Divisions.
Cauvery Circle ...	6 plus	2 (1 for
Shimoga Circle ...	4 ...	2 Nugu)
Tumkur Circle ...	5 ...	...
Lakkavalli Circle ...	...	3
Electrical Circle ...	...	2
Total ...	15 plus	9

The temporary Divisions will be abolished after the full development of the river valleys and other special works.

Sub-Divisions.—Having regard to the area of each Taluk, the number of tanks therein and the quantum of road and other works pertaining to Public Works Department, Rural Development, District Boards, etc., the Sub-Divisions are formed. There is no need to have separate establishment for Rural Development, I.V.C. roads and District Boards after the new set up is established.

There are at present 61 permanent plus 69 temporary Assistant Engineers and 4 Honorary Assistant Engineers, i.e., in all 134. These are distributed as shown below :—

Basic Sub-Divisions ...	62
Water Supply Sub-Division ...	4
Sanitary Sub-Divisions ...	2
Chief Engineer's Office ...	3
Circle Offices ...	3
Assistant Engineers to sanctioned special Sub-Divisions ...	42
Total ...	116

Non-Gazetted Staff

Considering the area of each Taluk, the number of tanks and the quantum of other works in each Taluk, it is essential that a Graduate Surveyor should be posted to each Taluk except in the case of Alur and Kumsi Taluks, which being small in area may be added on to the adjacent taluks. The distribution of non-gazetted staff is as indicated below.—

Surveyors at the rate of one for each Taluk as Section Officers ...	80
Project Sub-Divisions under all the 18 Divisions including the Water Supply and Sanitary Bureau—One Graduate Surveyor for each of these Divisions ...	18
Two Graduate Surveyors are given for each of the three Basic Circle Offices for scrutiny of projects ...	6
Graduate Surveyors to the Chief Engineer's Office ...	8
Graduate Surveyors to work as Section Officers for supervision of all the river channels in the State ...	28
Temporary Graduate Surveyors to be continued in charge of works as per present sanction ...	93
To attend to large number of minor tanks to be restored in the Districts of Kolar, Hassan, Shimoga and Chikmagalur ..	9
Total ...	242

against the existing strength of 267 Graduate Surveyors including temporary hands.

Sub-Engineers.—The Sub-Engineers, whose existing strength is 10, will be posted to important special works.

Overseers.—The permanent strength of 66 Overseers will be retained. Out of these, one Overseer will be posted to each Division for the preparation and scrutiny of projects.

Sub-Overseers.—There are at present 668 Sub-Overseers, including men shown in Rural Development, Railway Cess Works, I. V. C. Works, etc. The

distribution of the Sub-Overseers will be as under.—

One Sub-Overseer for each Hobli in 129 Malnad Hoblis (Malnad areas of Heggaddevankote, Hunsur, Periyapatna, Chamaraajanagar and Gundlupet are also included) ...	129
One Sub-Overseer for 2 Hoblis of Maidan area ...	120
There are at present 118 Sub-Overseers in the Visvesvaraya Canal area and it is proposed to reduce the number to 90 ...	90
Vani Vilas Sagar Channel ...	5
Existing Sub-Overseers in Bangalore Buildings Division ...	12
Existing Sub-Overseers in Water Supply Division ...	4
Bhadra Channels ...	2
One Sub-Overseer for each Division including Water Supply Division ...	18
Leave Reserves ...	27
	407
Temporary Sub-Overseers as per existing sanction for special works ...	201
Total ...	608

against the existing strength of 668 Sub-Overseers. This arrangement will enable the posting of a Graduate Surveyor, an Overseer and one Sub-Overseer to each Division for preparation and scrutiny of new projects.

General Stores.—Having regard to the large quantities of materials like steel, cement, timber, tools, spare parts, pipes, etc., handled year after year, it is necessary to organise a Central Stores Section as in the case of the Electrical Department. An officer of the status of an Executive Engineer should immediately be placed on special duty to organise this section. The post of the Under-Secretary attached to the Secretary's office should be retrenched and an Assistant Engineer posted to that charge. The post of Executive Engineer thus saved may be utilised for organising the Stores Section. After

this section is satisfactorily organised, one of the Executive Engineers released by combining the Water Supply Division and the Sanitary Bureau may be posted to be in charge of the Central Stores.

Mechanical Section

There are at present about 150 lorries, 40 road rollers, stone crushers, cement concrete mixers, etc., and there being no proper arrangement for repairs to and maintenance of this equipment, the present arrangement, it is feared, would lead to wastage and loss to the Department. Till a central agency of the Government is created for this purpose, small maintenance units will be set up in all the district headquarters. These units will be under the Executive Engineers.

Grow More Food Campaign

In view of the urgent need to develop lift irrigation in river valleys and other small projects as a short term plan, eight Assistant Engineers, eight Graduate Surveyors and eight Sub-Overseers with the necessary staff for surveying and preparation of projects would be posted without any loss of time. The Chief Engineer will submit immediately proposals for the formation of Lift Irrigation Sub-Divisions which will be under the Executive Engineers of the respective

Divisions. These projects should be got executed through the existing staff and no extra staff will be allowed.

By the re-organisation of the Department in the manner indicated above, there will be a saving in cost corresponding to the reduction in the strength by a Superintending Engineer, 18 Assistant Engineers, 25 Graduate Surveyors and 60 Sub-Overseers.

The officers and subordinates thus retrenched will be absorbed in the sanctioned special works such as the Lakkavalli Circle, Electrical Circle and other special works for which full complement of establishment has not yet been posted. Due provision will however be made for the staff required for special works.

For the expeditious execution of work and for payment to be made without inordinate delay, it is necessary to liberalise the powers of sanction of Engineers. The powers as now enhanced are as indicated under :--

- (a) Assistant Engineers.--May sanction works up to Rs. 500 for repairs with the appropriate safeguards.
- (b) Executive Engineers.--May sanction works up to Rs. 5,000.
- (c) Superintending Engineers.--May sanction works up to Rs. 10,000.
- (d) Chief Engineers.--May sanction works up to Rs. 15,000.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

REVENUE INSPECTORS' POWERS WITHDRAWN.

In the Press Note dated 28th March 1949, Government announced that the Revenue Inspectors had been authorised to issue permits for hulling private paddy upto five pallas at a time subject to certain conditions. As it is apprehended that the powers vested in the Revenue Inspectors are likely to be misused in border areas and in the vicinity of large towns and industrial areas where inducements for smuggling and blackmarketing exist, Government have authorised the Deputy Commissioners of Districts to withhold in their discretion the said powers given to the Revenue Inspectors. (Press Note, dated 1st September 1949).

PRESS REPORT REFUTED.

Government have noticed an article published in *Pouravani* dated the 30th August 1949, with regard to an electrical accident that occurred at Arsikere on the 24th August 1949, resulting in the death of a boy due to electrocution. The article alleges certain want of care on the part of the Electrical Department. For the information of the public, the following facts of the case are heroby published in order to remove any misunderstanding that may have been caused in this behalf. The circumstances of the case are as follows :—

A private installation got grounded due to deterioration of the insulation of the wiring of the installation, thus energising the ground wire that was exposed outside the building. The boy that met with the fatal accident unfortunately placed his foot against this exposed ground wire and thus got electrocuted. Immediately the report was received, the Electrical Department took necessary action to disconnect the installation and advised the owner of the installation to get the defect rectified.

Thus it will be seen that the unfortunate accident has occurred not due to any defect in the electrical wiring belonging to the Department.

The article further alleges that there have been several groundings throughout the town for the last two months and they have caused considerable inconvenience to the public. This is far from the truth. The records maintained in Arsikere Sub-Section show that no complaints have been received so far regarding grounding or any inconvenience caused to the public and therefore the allegations made are without foundation.

The public are hereby assured that whenever defects are reported to the Department, prompt action is being taken and will be continued to be taken always to minimise the danger from leakages of current in the distribution system belonging to the Department as early as practicable. (Press Note, dated 2nd September 1949).

CASES BOOKED UNDER ENFORCEMENT OF TEXTILE CONTROL ORDERS.

The following statement showing the number of cases booked under the enforcement of the Textile Control Orders in Mysore State up to end of July 1949 is published for general information.

Nature of Offence	Cases booked upto end of June 1949	Cases booked during July 1949	Total
Number of cases of profiteering and Black-market ..	21	1	22
Number of cases of cloth hoarding (illegal possession and sale) ..	49	1	50
Number of cases of Inter provincial/ State smuggling.	46	2	50
Number of cases of smuggling to territories outside Indian Union ..	1	Nil	1
Miscellaneous cases under Textile Control Orders, 1948 ...	78	11	89

(Press Note, dated 3rd September 1949).

SUGAR CONTROL ORDER.

In accordance with the decisions arrived at by the Government of India to control and regulate the prices of sugar, their distribution, etc., the Government of Mysore have ordered as follows :—

1. No person in charge of a sugar factory and no wholesale dealer in sugar shall sell, transfer or

otherwise dispose of stocks of sugar held by him on 2nd September 1949, except to such persons, at such rates and in accordance with such directions as may be issued in this behalf from time to time by the Government.

2. Every person in charge of a sugar factory and every wholesale dealer in sugar shall declare the stocks of sugar wherever held by him or on his behalf on 2nd September 1949 to the District Magistrate of the District concerned in such manner and in such form and containing such particulars as the District Magistrate may require.

3. No person in charge of a sugar factory or no wholesale dealer in sugar shall sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any stock of sugar manufactured or acquired after the 2nd September 1949 except to such persons, at such rates and in accordance with such directions as the Government may from time to time issue in this behalf. (Press Note, dated 3rd September).

SURPRISE VISIT TO OFFICES

The Hon. Sri R. Chennigaramiah, Minister for Local Self-Government, accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District (Rural), paid a surprise visit to the Municipal Offices at Nelamangala and Magadi on the morning of 6th September 1949 and checked the municipal accounts and cash.

At Nelamangala several irregularities and defects were noticed. Registers were not properly maintained. There was no effective supervision over the municipal employers. Suitable instructions were issued to the President and the Vice-President present and the Deputy Commissioner has been asked to take necessary action to set right the matters.

At Magadi accounts were found to be kept up-to-date. The records connected with the recommendation by the Municipal Council for removing certain members for non-payment of mohatarfa were examined, and representations by the Municipal Councillors regarding the improvement of the Town were heard. (Press Note, dated 7th September 1949).

DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR

Government have already indicated in their Press Note dated 3rd September 1949, the action taken to control and regulate the prices of sugar.

The Government of India are making immediate preliminary allotments out of the stocks of sugar seized, so as not to cause hardship by drying up

of supplies in any Province. As a result of recent action taken by Government, it is likely that there may be rush on shops by ordinary consumers to buy sugar beyond normal quantities and keep it against future shortage. There need be no apprehension as to shortage, as sufficient stocks are available in Mysore.

Government are making suitable arrangements immediately for distribution of sugar at reasonable prices through Ration Depots and Societies and consumers are requested not to purchase large quantities of sugar and thus play into the hands of profiteers.

The public are requested to co-operate with Government and buy sugar in only such small quantities as may be absolutely necessary. (Press Note, dated 7th September 1949).

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SCHEME

With a view to stepping up food production in the State and affording opportunity to the members of the Depressed Classes to work on a co-operative basis, Government, have in their Order No. L.B. 2045-51--A.D.C. 15-49-2, dated 25th August 1949, sanctioned a scheme temporarily for co-operative farming and have accordingly selected two hundred acres of land in Jyothipura and Myasandra Forest areas in Hoskote Taluk, Bangalore (Rural) District, for this purpose.

A group of about eighty adults will be employed to work on a co-operative basis and they will be paid reasonable wages from the start and also allowed a share of the profits in the end.

The scheme involves an expenditure of Rs. 6,000 which will be advanced from the Government grants set apart for the amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes.

It is estimated that the scheme will result in a net yield of not less than 600 pallas of horsegram. (Press Note, dated 8th September 1949.)

FREE SALE OF CLOTH

With a view to easing the situation caused by the accumulation of cloth, Government directed that cloth might be sold to consumers without the production of cloth coupons as a temporary measure till October 1949.

The Merchants' Association, Mysore, has urged the need for the extension of this concession particularly during the Dasara Exhibition. Government have issued orders permitting the free sale of cloth to consumers, i.e., without the production of permits, throughout the State till the end of December 1949. (Press Note, dated 8th September 1949).

RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION DRIVE

A meeting was held in the Chambers of the Minister for Finance and Industries, to-day, to finalise the scheme for the Rural Industrialisation drive in the State on the lines suggested by Sir M. Visvesvaraya. The subject was discussed in detail. The idea is to constitute Rural Industries Development Committees consisting of elected members for each Circle corresponding to circles which form the jurisdiction for Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies in the Taluks. These Committees will work in close co-ordination with the Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies in the area. A Central Committee will be constituted with the Additional Director as Chairman and members both elected and nominated. The scheme when finalised, is to have a network of committees for efficient organisation of rural industries and improving the economic condition of the rural folk. Provision of industrial occupation to agriculturists during their leisure hours also forms part of the scheme. A Superintendent of Industries is proposed to be posted for each District, while each Taluk may have an Industrial Supervisor.

It is proposed to introduce the scheme in two Districts of the State for the time being. (Press Note, dated 9th September 1949).

INSTALLATION OF THE SHIMOGA SUGAR FACTORY

A joint meeting of the Boards of Directors of the Mysore Sugar Company (Mandya) and of the Shimoga Sugar Company (*information*) was held in the Chambers of the Hon. Minister for Finance and Industries on 8th September 1949, to consider the question of installation of the Shimoga Sugar Factory at Shimoga. The Hon. Minister for Revenue and Railways was also present.

The discussion lasted for about two hours. In view of the fact that the acreage under sugarcane is likely to increase as a result of Thunga and Lakkavalli projects that are in progress, it was decided that the proposal to have another Sugar Factory at Shimoga should be pushed through. The Directors of the Mandya Company who are in full sympathy with the scheme of starting a Sugar Factory at Shimoga, have agreed to spare the extra plant, equipment and parts that are now available with them to the new Factory to be started at Shimoga. The Mysore Sugar Company was willing to subscribe a decent portion of the capital required for the new concern. It was thought that it was very advantageous to have the experience and the technical knowledge of sugar manufacture for this new venture. To finalise the

arrangements that are to be made in this connection, it was agreed that a small committee be constituted from the two Boards of the Factories.

A meeting of these two Boards (Committee) is proposed to be held at Shimoga in the very near future, to select the site for the Factory and also to work up other details connected with it. Finally, the Board of the Mandya Factory has been requested to extend their full co-operation in the matter of starting the Factory at Shimoga, and finalising the entire scheme. (Press Note, dated 9th September 1949.)

PRICE OF CEMENT

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have, in supersession of their Notification No. C. 161—Co. 7-49-2, dated the 3rd August 1949, fixed the price of fifty tons of cement imported from Italy by Messrs. Helvafrica, Bangalore at Rs. 151-6-0 per ton ex-godowns exclusive of the Mysore Sales Tax, Centage, Octroi and Railway Freight from Bangalore City to any other Station in the State. (Press Note, dated 10th September 1949.)

ISSUE OF DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES

All the old students of the School of Engineering, Bangalore, are hereby informed that, from this year, the Diplomas and Certificates will be issued in an Annual Function in the first week of December. Those who have finished 280 days of Practical Training as required by rules are the Practical Training Certificates are receiving the Diplomas person should intimate the Principal to that effect. Those who are unable to be present in person have to give the address to which the Diplomas and Certificates will have to be sent. The applications with the necessary certificates should reach the Principal not later than 1st of October 1949. Diplomas and Certificates will not be issued in the middle of the year. (Press Note, dated 12th September 1949.)

STATE INDUSTRIAL POLICY.

A local daily newspaper has dwelt at length in its editorial on the industrial policy of the State as well as the Central Government and has pointed out that the present policy is fraught with danger inasmuch as many of the industries are being concentrated in the Cities as a consequence of which there is a general rush of population from the rural areas to the urban. Government wish to point out that there can be no two opinions regarding the need for dispersal of industries. In

fact, the Government have made this point clear on a number of occasions right from the beginning of the Popular Government. But, the editorial is rather distorted from facts as they exist to-day. Not only are rural industries on cottage industries basis being taken on hand at present, but also the starting of big industries in rural parts is being encouraged. The starting of the Textile and Paper Mills and the Coir Factory at Nanjangud, the Tile Factories at Gundibanda, Hassan and Channagiri, the Chemical Fertiliser Factory at Bhadravati, the Sugar Factory in the vicinity of Shimoga and the proposal to have an Industrial Workshop in each District and the establishment of Industrial Schools and Technological Institutions in places other than Bangalore and Mysore Cities are a few of the instances where ruralisation of big industries is being actively pursued by Government.

Even some new large-scale industries that need the special facilities including what broad gauge offers are provided with sites not in Bangalore or Mysore Cities but sufficiently distant from them to avoid congestion in the Cities. This planned location of industries is one of the marked features in the State. (Press Note, dated 13th September 1949.)

RELIEF TO RAIYATS

As a measure of relief to the atchkatdars who have suffered on account of the failure of the wet crops under the atchkats of certain thirty-seven tanks in Chiknaikanahalli Taluk, owing to inadequate supply of water consequent on the failure of rains during 1948-49, Government are pleased to sanction the seasonal remission of half-wet assessment in respect of the atchkat lands measuring 2,428 acres 5 guntas under the said tanks, for 1948-49. The aggregate sum to be remitted is Rs. 4,968-6-0. (Press Note, dated 13th September 1949.)

PLAGUE CONTROL WORK

Four Health Probationers deputed from the Office of the Director of Public Health, Bangalore, one Assistant Medical Officer of Health drafted from Hiriyr Health Unit, and eight Health Inspectors have been doing intensive control work in the plague-infected villages of Davangere taluk from 1st September 1949 under the direction of the District Health Officer, Chitaldrug District. During the 10 days from 1st September 1949 to 11th September 1949, they have visited 65 villages for conducting mass inoculation work. So far, 13,200 anti-plague inoculations have been given

and 12 infected villages have been intensively cyanefumigated.

The infection is well under control. (Press Note, dated 14th September 1949.)

PERMITS TO EXPORT CATTLE

The Revenue Divisional Officer, Puttur, South Canara District, has notified for the information of the public that the annual cattle fair at Kulgunda in Subramania village of Puttur Taluk of South Canara District will be held from 5th November 1949 to 20th November 1949, both days inclusive. The fair will commence on the Karthika Pournami (Full Moon) day and will close on Amavasya (New Moon) day, that is, the day of Illumination Festival of Subramania.

A fee of two annas will be levied on every head of cattle brought to the fair ground. This fee is liable to be enhanced at any time and any other additional fee is also liable to be imposed, if necessary. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Puttur, may exempt such of the cattle as deemed necessary from the levy of any or all of such taxes.

The Government of Mysore, having imposed a ban on the export of cattle from Mysore State, the export of cattle from Mysore will be allowed only under cover of permits issued by the District Magistrates of the State. Cattle dealers of the State desirous of taking cattle to the fair should apply in advance to the District Magistrate concerned, for grant of permit to export cattle to South Canara District. (Press Note, dated 15th September 1949.)

SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEES.

In a local daily, it has been alleged that the Minister for Education has constituted Scholarship Committees for the Colleges and the Schools. This is not a fact. As regards Colleges, the University Council is fully empowered to constitute such Committees without reference to the Government and they have done so. With reference to the High Schools and Middle Schools, the *Ad Hoc* Committees for the award of Backward Class Scholarships to students are constituted by the Director of Public Instruction in his discretion according to the existing rules.

Government wish that these Committees will work in a fair and impartial way so as to satisfy the public at large. (Press Note, dated 19th September 1949.)

IMPORT OF "GULABI AND KABULI" GRAM.

It is hereby notified for the information of those interested that the Ministry of Food, Government

of India, have removed Gulabi and Kabuli varieties of gram from the Basic Plan for gram and have permitted merchants to handle these varieties of gram on private account.

Import of these varieties of gram into the State will be regulated as per conditions laid down in Notification No. SD. 4236-C1. 48-30, dated 30th November 1948 and subject to the obtaining of an Import Permit from the Director of Food Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore as per Import of Foodgrains Control Order, 1949. (Press Note, dated 24th September 1949).

MANAGEMENT OF MELKOTE TEMPLE.

With reference to certain news reports published recently in the Press in the matter of the existence of differences of opinion on the management of the Melkote Temple, the following facts are published for general information.

For some months now, a section of the staff of the Temple was urging for an enhanced grant to the Temple, with revised scales of pay to the Temple establishment and agitating for the constitution of a Committee of Management with autonomous powers over the administration of the Temple, subject only to the general supervision and control of Government, in place of the Committee of Dharmadarsis. Proposals for the revision of scales of income and expenditure are under scrutiny of the local officers. As regards the suggested appointment of a Committee of Management, the matter has been under the careful examination of Government, as the suggestion involves a radical change in existing practice regarding the administration of affairs of Muzrai institutions in the State. Two members of the staff, however, precipitated matters by starting Satyagraha—and commenced a fast from the morning of the 16th September 1949 demanding an immediate constitution of a Committee of Management for the Temple.

The Deputy Commissioner, Mandya, and the local officers met these two gentlemen and enquired them and the other members of the Temple staff, as well as the local devotees. The Deputy Commissioner explained the measures that had been taken to effect improvements and to revise the scales of income and expenditure and the unreasonableness of their commencing a fast so precipitately on the issue of a Committee of Management on the lines envisaged by them, when there was no such Committee operating in any other Muzrai Institution in the State. The Satyagrahis, however, were not disposed to listen to such persuasion and continued their fast. The Amildar was camping at the spot and there was a

Medical Officer in attendance and reports on the situation were being sent to Government. On the morning of the 20th, a deputation consisting of some members of the Temple staff waited on the Honourable Minister for Muzrai and explained the nature of the demand and urged his intercession in the matter, as the condition of the Satyagrahis was somewhat deteriorating.

That very morning, the Honourable Minister accompanied by the Muzrai Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner, Mandya, proceeded to Melkote and saw the gentlemen who were on fast. He explained to them and the other responsible persons present at Melkote that Government would be glad and ready to examine the defects and to hear the grievances, if any, in regard to the administration of the affairs of the Temple and that the proposals for the revision of scales of income and expenditure were being expedited by the local authorities. As regards the constitution of an autonomous Committee of Management, however, it was not possible in the nature of things, to give any decision on the spot and that its *pros* and *cons* had to be very carefully scrutinised by the Government. The Honourable Minister said that Government would consider urgently the question of appointing an *Ad Hoc* Committee consisting of independent persons of high standing and with intimate knowledge of temple affairs, with certain specific terms of reference, bearing on this subject. That Committee would examine the whole question in detail and formulate recommendations for the consideration and orders of Government. The Minister added that this was the only reasonable procedure in the circumstances and hoped that the two gentlemen who had gone on fast would be convinced of it by what he had said and break their fast. He also assured them of the Government's deepest interest in the continued prosperity of the Temple.

The two gentlemen who had gone on fast for the past nearly five days felt convinced by the arguments and broke their fast by taking orange juice. The Honourable Minister offered worship at the Temple and returned to Bangalore in the evening. (Press Note, dated 25th September 1949).

BUS-STAND—HARIHAR.

It has come to the notice of Government that one Sri Narayana Sa of Harihar has undertaken a fast in connection with the location of the Bus-stand in Harihar Town. Telegrams and letters have been received, both supporting and opposing the stand taken by Sri Narayana Sa. The previous lay-out plan, which was prepared about eight years back by the then Government Architect, has been

modified by the present Government Architect after spot inspection and the new lay-out plan has been prepared by him. The Government Architect opines that under the existing conditions the spot under dispute is not suited for the location of the bus-stand and the one selected by the Municipality near the Railway Station is best suited for the purpose. The resolution of the Municipality, which has been supported by the Health Officer, the Deputy Commissioner and the Government Architect, was taken into consideration while deciding the case, after spot inspection and after hearing the counsel for the petitioner, the present decision was arrived at. Government are convinced that the stand taken by Sri Narayana Sa in resorting to fast is not justifiable and that the Government have decided the case in the best interests of the general public and the Municipality. Press Note, dated 26th September 1949).

HEALTH OF LIVESTOCK—AUGUST 1949.

Hæmorrhagic septicæmia, Anthrax, Contagious goat, plouro-pneumonia, Foot and Mouth diseases, Rabies, Ranikhot and Sheep-pox diseases were encountered in the State, while it remained conspicuously free from Rinderpest during this month. Altogether 397 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the above contagious and infectious diseases, as against 453 villages during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Kolar, Bangalore and Shimoga Districts, while Hassan, Mandya and Chikmagalur districts were least affected. Those diseases for accounted 1,478 attacks of which 1,093 animals succumbed, as against 1,785 attacks and 1,213 during deaths the previous month.

The departmental staff undertook 38,683 Preventive Inoculations and Vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease, as against 36,168 Inoculations and Vaccinations during the previous month. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention, other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

Disease conditions caused by internal parasites were reported from 172 villages resulting in 42 deaths, as against 153 villages affected with 39 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the Parasitic Disease Control Units and Sheep Breeders' Associations of the Department dosed 9,196 animals as against 11,543 animals during the previous month.

The rest of the Live-stock remained free from diseases during the month and fodder and water were generally available throughout the State, (Press Note, dated 26th September 1949).

CLANDESTINE MANUFACTURE OF FIREWORKS.

Instances have come to the notice of the Department of Mines and Explosives in Mysore, where licensees manufacturing explosives, instead of doing so in the places indicated on their licenses, clandestinely manufacture them in their own dwelling houses or sale premises within closed doors during night time. As such places are generally situated on public roads in congested localities and since such a practice is liable to endanger public safety, persons in the know are requested to guard themselves against eventualities by promptly reporting the names of such licensees to the Local Police authorities. The object of bringing this to the notice of the general public is in view of the approaching Deepavali festival when the licensees are likely to transgress the conditions of their licenses owing to the demand for firework articles during the season.

Many accidents caused during the illicit manufacture and handling of a variety of fireworks commonly known as "Pattas" or "Bellulli Pattas" throwdowns or small bombs—consisting of a mixture of potassium chlorate and arsenic or antimony sulphide or sulphur have come to notice. These accidents have resulted in serious and sometimes fatal injuries to the persons manufacturing or handling the mixture, besides doing damage to property. The mixture constitutes a highly dangerous explosive to friction, force (blows) and even liable to ignite spontaneously. As this firework composition is mostly used during Deepavali and Shaban festivals, the Department has also issued timely warning by a notification in the Official Gazette, to all persons concerned not to manufacture, possess or sell this dangerous explosive.

Any persons manufacturing, possessing or importing such a mixture will be rendering themselves liable for punishment under the law. (Press Note, dated 28th September 1949)

COMMISSIONER FOR FOOD PRODUCTION SCHEME.

Government are pleased to direct that the post of a Commissioner for Food Production be created, the officer appointed to the post to be mainly in charge of the "Three-Year Grow More Food Scheme." The Officer will have the powers of the Head of a Department.

He will have powers to co-ordinate the activities of all departments needed for production of more foodgrains.

Details regarding his duties and his relationship with the Revenue, Public Works Departments and other allied Departments will be considered shortly.

TOLL RATES AT KRISHNARAJASAGAR.

Government have directed that revised rates of toll, as shown below, be levied at Krishnaraj Sagar for all hours uniformly :—

Existing Rates. Revised Rates.

Pedestrians	...	0	1	0	0	2	0
Cycles	....	0	1	0	0	2	0
Motor Cycles	...	0	4	0	0	6	0
Motor Cars	...	1	0	0	1	8	0
Buses	...	2	0	0	3	0	0

(Press Note, dated 29th September 1949.)

LABOUR INFORMATION SERVICE AUGUST 1949.

During the month under reference the Employment Exchange, No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Bangalore, registered 961 persons of whom 163 were Ex-Service men, 21 women, 766 others, and 11 of A. B. standard.

It placed 33 persons in employment, bringing the total since the commencement of the organization to 1930.

The placement for August 1949 includes 6 ex-service men, women nil and 27 others.

The total number of vacancies reported from employers during the month was 63, of which 24 were from Government and the rest from others.

Sixty ex-service men and 116 others were submitted for employment. Registration of 81 ex-service men and 769 others lapsed during this month.

Up to the end of August 1949, 20,033 persons were registered, and by the end of the month, 755 ex-service men and 3,130 others were on the Live Register.

It is hoped that the Employers in Mysore will make full use of the Employment Service. (Press Note, dated 30th September 1949.)

POLIOMYELITIS.

Since there have been a few cases of poliomyelitis (commonly known as infantile paralysis) in Delhi and since this is a disease that has lately raised its head in an epidemic form in some cities of India it is very necessary for the general public to be in possession of such knowledge as will help to ward off the disease as well as prevent its spread.—

(1) In spite of its name adults may also become its victims.

(2) It is caused by a minute organism called "virus" which enters the body through the mouth, the food passages and the nose.

It has been proved experimentally that food contaminated by flies can produce the disease. Flies are therefore important carriers of this dread disease. All edibles should be protected from flies and every effort must be made to destroy flies. Garbage heaps foster fly-breeding. These and all dustbins should be sprayed with 5 to 10 per cent D D T solution.

(3) The onset of the disease is generally with high fever and headache, running of the nose and occasional bleeding from it. Children are often drowsy and adults are usually restless. Stiffening of the neck is very often present. Paralysis especially of the legs is a common resultant. Mortality amongst children is fairly high, death being due to failure of respiration. Survivors are liable to suffer from varying degrees of paralysis of the limbs and degeneration of the muscles.

(4) Cases should be reported at once to medical authority.

(5) Complete isolation of the patient is necessary for three weeks and segregation of contacts is essential.

(6) Infection is carried by discharges from the mouth, nose and faces. These should therefore be disinfected.

(7) Water, if not chlorinated, should be boiled before drinking.

(8) Children should not be permitted to bathe in streams, lakes or swimming pools.

(9) Overcrowded places like cinemas and bazars should be avoided, particularly by children.

(10) As much time as possible should be spent in the open air.

(11) Personal cleanliness, cleanliness of the house and environment is most essential and in particular hands must invariably be washed before eating or drinking. All cups, tumblers and plates in hotels and open stalls where food and drink are sold to the public must be satisfactorily disinfected.

(12) Extreme fatigue should be avoided.

(13) Sudden chilling as from a plunge into cold water on a very hot day should be avoided.

(14) Gargling and nasal washes will be helpful. One in five thousand solution of potassium permanganate or as much of potassium permanganate as will produce a fairly pink colour in a glass of water provides a good disinfectant solution.

(15) Cinema halls and theatres should be thoroughly disinfected in between shows.

AMRIT KAUR.

TRANSFER OF "AKASHVANI"

"Broadcasting" is a subject in the "Union List". Government decided to transfer "Akashvani" to the control of the Government of India. The latter

deputed the Officers of the A.I.R. in July 1949 to visit the Akashvani Broadcasting Station and to discuss the connected matters with the Government of Mysore, such as, terms of transfer of the Station, absorption of staff, etc. The Government of India have intimated that they do not wish to take responsibility after the Station is transferred to them, for the maintenance of rural receivers and installations of public addresses equipment and for payment of compensation in respect of technical equipment relating to such activities.

Government after considering the several aspects of the matter, are pleased to direct that the Akashvani Broadcasting Station, Mysore, be immediately transferred to the Government of India subject to the payment of such compensation as may be settled later on and subject to such other terms and conditions that may be agreed upon after further negotiations in respect of the several matters arising out of the transfer, including the following, *viz* :—

(1) Location of the several sections of the Station to be improved in Mysore Territory.

(2) Absorption of the existing personnel of the Akashvani into the service of the Government of India on a new Station to be developed.

(3) Grant of sites and buildings for locating the branches of the Station to the Government of India on payment of cost and/or rentals respectively and

(4) Giving adequate representation to the Mysore State on Advisory Bodies connected with the Station.

The Director, Akashvani, is requested to take immediate steps for transferring the Station to the Government of India and for making all the arrangements required in connection with the maintenance of the rural receiver sets, etc., referred to in para 1 *supra*.

As regards the issue of radio licences in the State, Government observe that the question of retaining the authority with the Mysore Government to collect the radio license fees is still under correspondence with the Government of India and they accordingly direct that the existing procedure be continued till final agreement is effected in the matter after negotiation with the Government of India.

SUPPLY OF RADIO SETS TO VILLAGES.

The scheme for arranging for the community listening in villages was engaging the attention of Government for some time past. In accordance with the Government Order read above only 85 Radio Receiving Sets were allotted to some village panchayets who were required to pay half the cost,

the other half being borne by Government. Many village panchayets could not take advantage of this concession owing to their poor finances as a result of which even populous villages having power supply are without this modern amenity and the inhabitants are ignorant of up-to-date world happenings.

The question of supplying Radio Sets for the benefit of the villages was also discussed at one of the meetings of the Central Co-ordination Committee. In pursuance of those discussions, the Chief Electrical Engineer furnished a note for making necessary arrangements for community listening.

He proposes to purchase three hundred Radio Receiving sets with necessary equipment together with 20 extra sets to ensure uninterrupted service, at a cost of Rs. 1,89,000 (Rupees one lakh and eighty nine thousand) from the Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Company, Limited, Bangalore, for distributing the same free of cost among the villages having power supply.

Government are accordingly pleased to sanction the purchase of 300 (three hundred) Radio Receiving sets together with 20 extra sets as per details noted in the statement appended from the Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Company, Limited, subject to the following conditions :—

(a) The Chief Electrical Engineer will take action to purchase the above sets and distribute the same among the Village Panchayets in consultation with the Commissioner for Rural Development.

(b) The Chief Electrical Engineer will arrange for necessary instructions being given to the office-bearer of the Local Village Panchayet or the School Master for operating the Radio supplied to the Village Panchayet. Suitable instructions may also be issued regarding installation, safe custody and proper use and maintenance of the sets.

(c) The Radio and Electricals Manufacturing Company, Limited, will guarantee the proper service of each radio receiver and extension loud speaker for a period of ninety days from the date of installation. This guarantee will cover the defective material or faulty workmanship and free replacement of parts. After the expiry of the period of guarantee, the Village Panchayets should bear the cost of replacement and repairing charges and the Company will supply spare parts at concessional rates.

(d) When defects are reported, the Electrical Department will take charge of the defective sets and arrange for their despatch to Bangalore for repairs and for the return of the same and the cost of transport to and fro and repairs, etc., will be borne by the Village Panchayets concerned.

(e) While any set is out of operation a new set will be issued from the spare stock available with the Government Electrical Department so that uninterrupted service may be ensured.

The cost will be met out of the Rural Development Funds during the current year, the expenditure being debited to the unspent balance of the grants for Rural Development for 1948-49.

ESTIMATED COST.

	Rs.	
1. Radio Receiver Model		
UT. 646W. ...	350	
2. Extension loud speaker	100	
3. Aerial kits, Aerial masts, lead-in wires, earth installation and transport.	100	} Average Cost.
4. Wiring of power installation ...	50	
	<hr/>	
	600 each nett.	
	<hr/>	
For 300 radio receivers		
300 × 600 ...	1,80,000	
Cost of 20 radio receivers (Extra) at Rs. 350 each.	7,000	
Cost of 20 extension loud-speakers (extra) at Rs. 100 each. ...	2,000	
	<hr/>	
	1,89,000	
	<hr/>	

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

APRIL 1948

During the month under survey there was a marked increase in commodity prices as compared with the previous month. The prices of Ragi, Ballar or Avare, Horsegram, Sweet oil, Till seed, Arecanut, Tamarind, Chillies, Pepper, Potatoes, Ghee, Cotton (raw), Wool (raw), Silk (raw), Cotton piece-goods, Copper, Brass, Hides and Skins (raw), Castiron and Matches, advanced while the prices of Tur Dhall, Bengalgram, Castor Oil, Coconut Oil, Castor seed, Groundnut, Jaggery, Coconut Copra, and Coriander decreased as compared with the previous month.

The General Index number of wholesale prices in Bangalore during the month of April 1948 was 399 as compared with 392 in March 1948 and 407 in April 1947. The following statement furnishes details.—

Sl. No.	GROUP	APRIL 1948	MARCH 1948	APRIL 1947
1	Foodgrains and pulses	460	456	516
2	Oils and oil seeds	425	428	411
3	Other food articles	45	46	419
4	Textiles	249	247	211
5	Others	440	431	389
6	General Index number	399	392	407

Appendix I of this survey shows the Index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore of the principal articles of trade under the above main groups, during the month of April 1948. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The cotton ginning and pressing factories in the State pressed 5,869 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during April 1948 as compared with 2,403, bales in March 1948.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and unpressed) by the Mills in the State —

	Bales of 400 lbs. each
Consumption in April 1948	5,975
Do in March 1948	5,955
Do in April 1947	6,032
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1947	40,657
Total consumption during the corresponding period of the previous year.	47,257

The prices of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. was Rs. 424-8-0 during April 1948 as compared with Rs. 390 during the previous month and Rs. 262 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Cotton Manufactures

The following table gives the weight of woven goods produced in the Cotton Mills in the State during April 1948 as compared with March 1948 and April 1947 —

	Percentage change (+ or -) as compared with		
	Average of Apr 1947-48	March 1948	April 1947
Mill woven goods—			
Lbs (000)	507	1,195	1,231
Yards (000)	1,563	4,165	4,496
	+13.7	-1.8	+2.4
	+166.5	-7.1	+0.7

The following table gives the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State from April 1942 to March 1948 —

(Yards in Thousands)

Months	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
April	4,087	4,103	4,288	4,220	4,005	4,135	4,165
May	4,210	4,341	4,855	4,129	4,747	4,686	
June	4,538	4,510	4,45	4,656	4,736	4,498	
July	4,796	4,777	4,425	4,966	4,736	4,917	
August	4,238	4,900	4,461	4,926	4,789	4,238	
September	4,039	4,731	4,005	4,885	4,839	3,311	
October	4,184	4,127	4,050	5,069	4,090	3,223	
November	4,135	4,415	4,342	4,961	4,417	3,181	
December	4,660	4,065	4,321	4,888	4,890	3,725	
January	4,255	3,857	4,150	4,697	4,424	4,482	
February	4,018	4,820	3,519	4,178	4,710	3,846	
March	4,295	4,836	3,993	4,695	4,401	4,496	
Total	47,395	52,785	43,579	56,179	53,233	48,688	4,165

The total production of woven goods during the month of April 1948 was 4,164,587 yards as compared with 4,495,504 yards in the previous month and 4,134,863 yards in the corresponding month of the previous year. The production during the month under survey thus showed a decrease by 330,917 yards or 7.4 per cent as compared with March 1948 and an increase by 29,724 yards or 0.7 per cent as compared with April 1947.

Mill-made cloth was available for sale in the market in appreciable quantities but the demand from consumers continued to be slack owing to the rise in prices.

The following table shows the ex-mill prices of a few varieties of mill-made cloth during the month of April 1948.—

Sl. No.	Description of cloth	Unit	Price Rs. & p
1.	Dhoties—Mysore Mills No 9118	Pair of 8 yds	10 9 0
2.	Shirting—Mysore Mills 7722	Per yard	0 10 3
3.	Long Cloth—Do 1985	"	0 10 3
4.	Coating—Do 22 range per piece of 24 yds.		22 12 0
5.	Towels—Do No. 86	Pair "	2 9 0
6.	Shirting Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd (Gold Standard—striped)	Per yard	1 3 6
7.	Do check pattern	"	1 10 0

The following table shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during the month of April 1948 as compared with March 1948 and April 1947 :—

Yarn lbs. (000)	April 1948	March 1948	April 1947	Percentage change (+ or —, as compared with	
				March 1948	April 1947
	2,144	2,120	2,191	+11	—21

The total weight of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during April 1948 was 2,143,999 lbs. as compared with 2,119,866 lbs. in March 1948 and 2,191,197 lbs. in April 1947. There was thus an increase in production by 24,133 lbs. or 1.1 per cent as compared with March 1948 and decrease by 47,198 lbs. or 2.1 per cent as compared with April 1947.

The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20s per bundle of 10 lbs. was Rs. 11-2-0 in April 1948, the same as in the previous month.

Sugar

The total quantity of Sugar produced in the State during the month of April 1948 was 1,916 tons as compared with 2,420 tons in the previous month.

Gold

The total quantity of fine Gold produced in the State during April 1948 was 15,238 ozs. and the value of the same was estimated at Rs 46,93,301 as compared with 14,771 ozs. of the estimated value of Rs. 44,90,384 produced during March 1948.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of chemicals during April 1948 as compared with March 1948 :—

Description of Chemicals	April 1948		March 1948	
	Tons	Cwts	Tons	Cwts
Sulphuric Acid (non fuming)	137	15	317	.
Do (fuming)	..	..	..	..
Ammonium Sulphate (Neutral)	188	8	225	8
Do (Acid)	..	..	..	..
Hydrochloric Acid (Ordinary)	..	..	..	..
Nitric Acid (do)	4	5	1	4
Aluminium Sulphate	7	16	71	12
Copper Sulphate	24	8	55	13
Ferrous Sulphate	..	..	..	..
Magnesium Sulphate	1	5	..	..
Alum	2	2	4	.

Alcohol

Three thousand one hundred and forty gallons of absolute alcohol were produced during April 1948 as compared with 15,155 gallons in March 1948

Glass and Enamelware

The total value of production of Glassware during the month of April 1948 was Rs 43,500 as compared with Rs. 53,400 in the previous month. There was no production of Enamelware during the month under survey.

Silk

There was an all round increase in the prices of all grades of silks. The market presented an active appearance during the month owing to the improvement in the demand for all varieties of silks. Fresh supplies of Mysore charaka silk were being received in moderate quantities and the prices advanced by about Re. 1 to Re. 2 per lb. The stocks of Italian silks were moderate and the prices of the same went up by about Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of industrial and commercial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department during the month under survey was 35 as compared with 30 during the previous month. The enquiries were received, as usual, from the several Government departments as well as mercantile bodies from both within and without the State and the information sought for was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following :—

- (1) Information relating to Oil Mills in the State
- (2) Statistics regarding the number of Hand and Power looms working in the State
- (3) Supply of Sandal Oil and Sandal Soap.
- (4) Supply of China Clay for manufacturing Cement hardening products.
- (5) Manufacture of bristles from pig and horse hairs

Joint-Stock Companies

Appendix II of this survey furnishes particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered during the month of April 1948.

It is seen therefrom that five Joint-Stock Companies were registered in Mysore during the month with a total authorised capital of Rs. 15,36,000, of which a sum of Rs. 3,67,960 was subscribed and paid-up.

One foreign company newly established a place of business in the State and filed the documents under Section 277 of the Mysore Companies Act, 1938, during month under report.

Merchandise and Mineral Traffic of the Mysore State Railway

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by rail during the month of April 1948, was 2,024,444 railway maunds as compared with 2,126,736 railway maunds in the previous month and 1,910,330 railway maunds during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The earnings of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 20,81,131 as compared with Rs. 20,21,675 during the previous month and Rs. 16,21,197 during the corresponding month of the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of April 1948.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in April 1948	Ratio
	Foodgrains and pulses.						
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	Rs. 15 8 0	100	Rs. 82 3 0	208
2	Paddy	Coimbatore sanna	640 "	86 0 0	100		
3	Ragi	Black and red varieties	640 "	96 0 0	100	186 0 0	378
4	Dhal	Tur dhal, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	63 8 0	843
5	Javaree	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	15 6 0	192
6	Ballar or avare	Pulses, locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	76 12 0	1,059
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	7 0 0	100	81 8 0	498
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	60 8 0	504
	Total				800		3,219
	Average						460
	Oils and oil seeds						
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oils	25 lbs	5 8 0	100	19 0 0	345
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 "	4 8 0	100	24 0 0	489
3	Cocconut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	19 10 0	262
4	Kerosene oil	White—B. O. C. or Socony	2 tins	4 10 0	100	10 8 6	928
5	Cotton seed	Ex-ginning factories	24 lbs	0 12 0	100	3 8 0	467
6	Castor seed	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	21 0 0	100	120 12 0	575
7	Til seed	Do do	255 "	86 0 0	100	185 14 0	516
8	Huchellu	Do do	255 "	19 0 0	100	114 12 0	604
9	Honge	Do do	255 "	14 8 0	100	64 0 0	441
10	Groundnut	Unshelled, local	210 "	6 0 0	100	80 4 0	375
	Total				1,000		4,256
	Average						425
	Other food articles						
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	28 lbs	2 0 0	100	8 8 0	425
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28 "	1 14 0	100	3 0 0	160
3	Cocoanuts	Assorted sizes	No. 1,000	44 0 0	100	150 0 0	341
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs.	6 4 0	100	16 0 0	256
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay	196 "	14 9 0	100	81 18 0	218
6	Areca nut	Superior, Palghat varieties	25 "	9 8 0	100	38 8 0	405
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 8 0	100	28 8 0	312
8	Coriander	Local	30 local measure	4 8 0	100	6 0 0	138
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency	26 lbs	2 10 0	100	17 10 0	671
10	Coffee	Nigeris parchment	28 "	8 8 0	100	54 8 0	641
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	27 "	10 0 0	100	88 0 0	880
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached—Saklespur	21 "	42 8 0	100	90 0 0	912
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	31 inds. of 32 lbs	25 0 0	100	182 8 0	473
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	26½ lbs	16 0 0	100	56 0 0	350
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	4 8 0	100	9 0 0	200
	Total				1,500		5,177
	Average						345
	Textiles.						
1	Yarn	Grey—20's. local	10 lbs.	5 4 0	100	14 2 0	269
2	Cotton, raw	Machine-ginned—long staple	500 "	158 0 0	100	424 8 0	269
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	6 0 0	100	21 0 0	460
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—Charaka reeled	1b.	7 14 0	100	21 4 0	270
5	Piece-goods (Cotton, Indian) Dhooties.	Grey-average of 38"×4 yds. wg. 48 tolas and 44"×7 yds. wg. 48 tolas.	40 lb.	1 1 6	100	2 8 0	229
6	Piece-goods (Foreign) H. K. Shirts.	34"×40 yds. wg. 8½ lbs. imported	1b.	1 2 6	100	...	...
	Total				800		1,497
	Average						299

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in April 1948	Ratio
Others.							
1	Copper	Sheets	Cwt	Rs a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do	Do	57 0 0	100	165 0 0	290
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	4½ lbs	54 0 0	100	150 4 0	278
4	Bran	Bombay	140 „	1 0 0	100	2 8 0	280
5	Soapnut	Mainad	26½ „	6 2 0	100	25 6 0	414
6	Bees wax	Local	25 „	2 12 0	100	18 0 0	472
7	Turmeric	Imported	25 „	17 0 0	100	85 0 0	206
8	Skins—Goats and sheep	Local, raw	25 „	4 8 0	100	18 0 0	289
9	Bricks	Wire-cut, burnt, local	No. 100	90 0 0	100	328 0 0	862
10	Tiles	Mangalore pattern, local	1,000	19 0 0	100	120 0 0	632
11	Cast Iron	Local	1,000	39 0 0	100	160 0 0	410
12	Tobacco	Raw—Cholambadi and Bettadapur	Cwt.	6 12 0	100	85 0 0	519
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	25 lbs.	7 6 0	100	45 0 0	610
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	Gross	0 18 0	100	6 0 0	788
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	C ft	2 10 0	100	14 12 0	582
			Ton	6 12 0	100	88 12 0	674
	Total				1,500		6,807
	Average						440

ABSTRACT.

Item No.	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No	April 1948	Ratio	General Index Number
1	Foodgrains and pulses	8	800	3,219	460	
2	Oils and oil seeds	10	1,000	4,255	425	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	5,177	315	
4	Textiles	6	600	1,197	299	399
5	Others	15	1,500	6,607	440	

APPENDIX II.

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and registered in the month of April 1948.

Number	Class and Name	Names of Agents, Secretaries, etc., situation of Registered Office	Object	Capital		Paid-up
				Authorized	Subscribed	
	III. Trading and Manufacturing.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	(c) Chemicals and Allied Trades					
1	Amrit Laboratories, Ltd.	Director Sri J. N. Radhakrishna, Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore City.	Trading & Manufacturing Chemicals and allied things	6,000	6,000	6,000
	(j) Glass,					
2	Mysore Glass Industries, Ltd.	Mg. Agents Messrs. Firozbad Wala & Co. Holalkere, (near Railway Station).	To carry on the business of glass manufacture and deal with the same.	5,00,000	8,27,000	8,27,000
	(k) Others.					
3	Parakh Export and Import, Ltd.	Director Sri Rajanikant C. Parakh, No. 6, Cunningham Road, Bangalore.	General Trading	5,00,000	200	200
	(x) Hotels, Theatres and Entertainment.					
4	Free India Theatres, Ltd.	Mg. Agents, Sri A. Basavarajappa of the firm of Messrs. Shamara & Co., Mandipet, Davangere.	Manufacturing, producing and exhibiting of cinematograph films, etc.	5,00,000	4,760	4,760
5	Jai Hind Talkies Co., Ltd.	Director Sri H. K. Narayana char, Y. N. Hoskote, Pavagada Taluk.	Manufacturing producing and exhibiting of cinematograph films, etc.	80,000	80,000	80,000
	Total			15,86,000	8,67,960	8,67,960

List of books added to the University Library from 1st August 1949 to 1st September 1949

General Collections Series, etc.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| Nunmakor, F. G. | The Library Broadcasts. (121'74) |
| Dostovsky, F. | Crime and Punishment. (Everyman's Library No. 601) (080). |
| Evans, B. I. | A short History of English Drama (Pelican Books No. A172) (080). |
| Farrington, B. | Greek Science: Its Meaning for Us. 2. (Pelican Books No. A192) (080). |
| Haynes, E. B. | Glass Through the Ages (Pelican Books No. A166) (080). |
| Macmillan, W. M. | Africa Emergent (Pelican Books No. A191). |
| Gosse, E. | Putnam and Son. (Penguin Books No. 700). (080). |

Philosophy.

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|-------------------|---|
| Koleridge, S. T. | Philosophical Lectures. 1818-1819. (104). |
| Eaton, G. | The Richest Vein: Eastern Tradition and Modern Thought. (104) |
| Radhakrishnan, S. | Indian Philosophy. vol. I and II. (108). |
| Hiriyanna, M. | The Essentials of Indian Philosophy. (190'4). |

Psychology.

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|--------------|---------------------------------|
| Sorenson, H. | Psychology in Education. (145). |
|--------------|---------------------------------|

Modern Philosophy.

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|--------------------|---|
| Casserey, J. V. L. | ... The Christian in Philosophy. (190'9). |
|--------------------|---|

Religion.

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|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Hartshorne, C. | ... The Divine Relativity (210) |
| Douglas, G. W. and Compton, H. D. | The American Book of Days. (290) |

Politics and Administration.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Schuman, F. L. | ... International Politics. (320'9). |
| Briers, P. M. and Others | ... Papers on Parliament (322). |
| Gordon, S. | ... Our Parliament. (322). |
| Dean, V. M. | ... The United States and Russia. (325). |
| Fairbank, J. K. | ... The United States and China. (325). |
| Evatt, H. V. | ... The United Nations. (329'9a). |

Economics.

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|------------|---------------------------|
| Duguid, C. | The Stock Exchange (334). |
| Einzig, P. | Primitive Money. (334). |

Education.

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|----------------------|---|
| Fisher, N. | Our Schools. (370'4). |
| Graves, F. P. | A Student's History of Education. (370'9). |
| Trotter, A. H. (ed.) | Doctoral Disertations accepted by American Universities, 1947-1948.
No. 15. (372'3). |

Philology General.

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|---------------|--|
| Wilson, R. A. | .. The Miraculous Birth of Language, Preface by G. B. Shaw. (404). |
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Pure Science.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Cohen, M. R. and Drabkin, I. E. | A Source Book in Greek Science. (509). |
| Heinemann, E. R. | College Algebra. (512). |
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**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY
FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1949.**

A Rise of 18 Points.

The Cost of Living Index Number for the month of June 1949, works up to 302.2 registering a rise of 18 points.

The index number of Food group advanced by 3.9 points to 345.2 points owing to a rise in the prices of Turdhal, Bengalgram Dhal, Greengram, jaggery, coffee seeds, onions, vegetables, fruits, gingelly oil, groundnut oil and chillies.

A fall in the price of castor oil resulted in the fall of the index number of fuel and lighting group by 3 points to 254.2 points.

The index number of the Miscellaneous group declined by 1.3 points to 297.5 points, owing to a fall in the price of supari.

The index number of the clothing and house rent group remained constant.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936-100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity						Index Numbers				
			Year ended June 1936		May 1949		June 1949		May 1949	June 1949			
			Rs.	a p.	Rs.	a p.	Rs.	a p.					
Food.—			Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.		
Raw Rice	... Seer (Msr.)...	14.0	0	2	2	0	6	5	0	6	5	296	296
Boiled Rice	... " ...	22.6	0	2	3	0	6	5	0	6	5	285	285
Ragi	... " ...	6.6	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	3	2	292	292
Blackgram Dhal	... " ...	0.7	0	3	1	0	14	6	0	14	0	470	454
Tur Dhal	... " ...	3.4	0	2	8	0	12	0	0	12	3	450	459
Bengalgram Dhal	.. " ...	1.4	0	2	11	0	14	0	0	14	1	480	483
Arare Dhal	.. " ...	0.6	0	2	7	0	13	2	0	12	4	510	477
Greengram	... " ...	1.2	0	2	0	0	11	7	0	11	8	579	583
Sugar	... Seer Wt. ...	1.9	0	1	4	0	5	10	0	5	10	438	438
Jaggery	... Viss ...	1.9	0	3	6	0	14	10	0	15	6	424	443
Coffee seeds	... Seer Wt. ...	1.1	0	3	11	1	5	9	1	6	7	555	577
Meat	... 2 lbs. Wt. ...	7.2	0	7	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	457	457
Curds	... Seer Msr. ...	1.9	0	1	7	0	6	0	0	6	0	379	379
Milk	... " ...	6.1	0	3	7	0	8	0	0	8	0	223	223
Ghee	... " Wt. ..	2.7	0	6	0	1	2	10	1	2	6	314	308
Onions	.. Viss ...	1.0	0	1	3	0	5	7	0	5	10	447	467
Vegetables	... " ...	5.6	0	2	6	0	8	6	0	9	9	340	390
Fruits	... Doz. ...	0.9	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	9	200	238
Gingelly oil	.. Seer Wt. ...	2.5	0	2	0	0	9	8	0	9	10	483	492
Groundnut oil	... " Wt. ..	0.4	0	1	8	0	8	3	0	8	8	495	520
Salt	.. " Msr. ...	1.1	0	1	3	0	1	7	0	1	6	127	120
Cocoanut	... Each ...	1.0	0	1	0	0	3	7	0	3	6	358	350
Tamarind	.. Viss ..	0.9	0	3	3	0	15	10	0	15	7	487	479
Chillies	... " ...	2.0	0	7	4	2	10	4	2	12	8	577	609
Coriander	... Seer Msr. ...	1.3	0	1	5	0	6	5	0	6	4	453	447
Garlic	... " Wt. ...	0.7	0	2	0	0	7	5	0	5	5	371	271
Wheat Flour	... " Wt. ...	1.4	0	0	8	0	1	7	0	1	7	238	238
Soji	... " Msr. ...	1.3	0	2	5	0	6	8	0	6	8	276	276
Ready made coffee	... Cup ..	6.3	0	0	6	0	1	6	0	1	6	300	300
Total	...	100.0	...		...		...		...		...		...
Index Number—All Food Articles			...		...		...		...		341.3		345.2

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average price per unit of quantity						Index Number						
			Year ended June 1948			May 1949			June 1949		May 1949	June 1949			
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				
Fuel and Lighting.—															
Firewood	..	Maund	...	72.0	0	2	6	0	5	10	0	5	10	233	238
Castor Oil	...	Seer Wt.	...	7.7	0	1	11	0	10	1	0	10	0	526	522
Kerosene Oil	...	Bottle	..	16.0	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	4	0	192	192
Match Boxes of 50 sticks.		Dozen	.	4.3	0	2	6	0	9	0	0	9	0	360	360
Total			...	100.0										...	...
			Index Number—Fuel and Lighting			..			..			254.5			254.2
Clothing.—															
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				
Dhoties	..	Pair of 8 yds		14.6	2	0	9	7	0	0	7	0	0	342	342
Coating	.	Yard	..	22.5	0	5	6	0	12	5	0	12	5	226	226
Shirting	...	"	.	21.5	0	4	0	0	9	10	0	9	10	246	246
Cloth for pyjamas, etc.		"		3.0	0	4	0	0	13	7	0	13	7	340	340
Sarees	...	Each	.	22.4	0	0	0	6	14	8	6	14	8	231	231
Cloth for jackets etc.		Yard		16.0	0	5	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	280	280
Total			.	100.0											
			Index Number—Clothing									260.4			260.4
House Rent.—															
House rent		100.0	2	10	3	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100
Total			...	100.0										...	...
			Index Number—House Rent									100.0			100.0
Miscellaneous.—															
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.				
Shaving	...	1 Shave		13.0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Washing soap	...	1 Bar		17.5	0	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	500	500
Suvari	...	Seer Wt.		8.4	0	3	6	1	1	8	1	1	2	505	490
Beedies	...	Bundle of 25		11.2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Amusements	..	1 Show		8.4	0	2	0	0	3	9	0	3	9	188	188
Medicine	...	Bottle of mixture		8.3	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	175	175
Education		5.0	0	2	0	0	4	6	0	4	6	225	225
Flowers	..	One bunch		5.7	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200
Household Necessaries.		Seer Wt.		22.5	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	300	300
Total			...	100.0										...	...
			Index Number—Miscellaneous									298.8			297.5
Summary Table															
Groups			Weights proportional to total expenditure			Group Index Number									
						May 1949			June 1949						
Food		..	53.5			341.3			345.2						
Fuel and Lighting			7.0			254.5			254.2						
Clothing		...	13.8			260.4			260.4						
House Rent		...	6.4			100.0			100.0						
Miscellaneous		...	19.3			298.8			297.5						
Total		..	100.0								
(Cost of Living Index Number)				800.4			302.2						

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His Highness just before going in procession on the evening of the Vijayadashami Day

Part - Fourteen



A composite group including the Directors, the Group Chairmen and some delegates to the UNESCO SEMINAR on Rural Adult Education in Asia, at the Brindavan Gardens, Mysore. Standing fifth from left is Mom Luang-Pin Malakuel, Director of the Seminar. Second from left is Dr. Frederick Rex, Associate Director.
(Photo—Sri D R Ramaya.)

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XII]

Bangalore, October 31, 1949

[No. 10

SANSKRIT IS THE REPOSITORY OF KNOWLEDGE AND CULTURE

The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, speaking on Sanskrit at the Maharaja's College Sanskrit Association, on 26th October 1949, said:

Sanskrit is an ancient, sacred and powerful language. It is the language of a great and refined people and reflects a cultured and prosperous civilisation.

Reputed Authors.

The Rig Veda is said to be about ten thousand years old. The Upanishads, the Smritis and the Dharmasastras date back to thousands of years. The Ramayana and other Mahakavyas are said to be about five thousand years old. Panini is a comparatively modern author and his works are more than two thousand years old. Kalidasa, Bhavabhoothi, Banabhatta, Sudraka, Sree Harsha and other reputed authors have enriched Sanskrit literature during the ages. In the realm of law we have august and imperial names in Sanskrit literature,—Jaimini, Gautama, Narada, Apastamba, Baudhayana, Jimutavahana, Vignaneswara, Neelakanta, Kulluka Bhatta and others including many learned women Gargi, Maitreyi, Lopamudra, Lakshmidēvi and the like.

The Vedas.

Sanskrit is the repository of our knowledge and culture. The Vedas are a storehouse of knowledge. The Rig Veda contains our religion. The Yajur Veda embodies our rituals. The Sama Veda is the source of our music, dance, poetry and

other fine arts. The Atharvana Veda is said to contain our medical science, astrology, astronomy and other useful sciences and arts including the development of spiritual power or manthra sakti which compares with modern weapons of construction and destruction even as the Sun compares to candle light. The Upanishads embody our philosophy or the Shad-Darsanas. Kalidasa and other great writers of drama, poetry, fiction, etc., have portrayed all aspects of life reflecting all the *navarasas*.

Literature of humour.

It is a false notion that a study in the Sanskrit language is always serious, heavy and philosophical. It has a literature full of rollicking humour. Take for instance the couplet:

"Yadeva Rochathe Mahyam Tadeva Kurute Priya
Itivethi najanathi thath priyam yath karothisa"

mark the subtlety of the humour and how refined it is. And when it is applied, as well it may, to democracy what a fund of political humour and truth is embodied in it! The young man, newly married, is so much head over ears in love with his wife that he tells his friend that she does whatever he has in his mind even before his telling her, whereupon that friend exposes the truth that she does things according to her own mind and this doting

husband likes whatever she does so much so that he imagines he wanted her to do it. So also in democracy, the people imagine they are getting what they want while the truth is, the ministry does whatever it thinks right and the people are satisfied with it and say they got it done. Whether the truth is such or not, the depth and the subtlety of humour is profound. Even Ramayana contains passages of transparent humour and much more so the Mahabharata. For sheer depth and sublimity of philosophy the Bhagavadgita is unrivalled. Bhaskara Bhatta and Leclavathi are well known names in the realm of mathematics. I could go on mentioning scores of writers and books in Sanskrit covering all aspects of life.

Sacred Language.

More than anything Sanskrit is a sacred language to us. All our religion, our moralities, our philosophy of life, our culture and every tenet and doctrine that shapes our lives, is embedded in Sanskrit literature. It is, therefore, that we call it Devabhasha or Girvana Bhasha. Our puranas, our manthras, the Bhagavadgeetha are all in Sanskrit. That is why we hold it sacred throughout India from Kashmir to Cape Comorin.

It was a well known and common language throughout India. It had a colloquial dialect called Prakrit and a classical diction confined to scholars. It was as much in evidence in the market place as in the palaces and places of learning.

With the advent of local languages based largely on Sanskrit, the Prakrit went out of fashion and the classical remained. Even that fell on evil days with the political fall of the people. We forgot our ancient glory, neglected the mother language and became demoralised. It began to be called a dead language. Its post-mortem was done by eminent foreign

scholars like Sir William Jones, Prof. Maxmuller, Dr. Rhys. Davis and others. Those few who knew Sanskrit did not count much in society while he who could command a smattering of English could almost rule the country as a subordinate of the British Raj. It was a period of degradation.

Flame of Sanskrit Protected.

Now that we have regained our Swaraj, let us remember with gratitude the few patriots who protected the flame of Sanskrit during those dark days. Rulers and Mathadhipathies, Universities and selfless scholars are entitled to our gratitude. Here in Mysore, Shri Chickdevaraja Wodeyar, Shri Mumudi Krishnaraja Wodeyar and the late Sree Krishnaraja Wodeyar were patrons of Sanskrit learning. So is the present Ruler who is a great lover of Sanskrit language and an ardent admirer of the great civilisation it reflects.

Sanskrit can never be a dead language. It has given life to scores of languages and lives in and through them. As a distinct language it has always been alive. We have had great Sanskrit scholars amidst us. Sankara, Ramanuja, Madhwa to mention only a few, have been distinguished writers and debaters. We have even to this day many eminent scholars in Sanskrit.

The Future of Sanskrit.

With the political freedom has started the renaissance of Sanskrit learning. It is a well of knowledge undefiled, a treasure house from which the more we draw the more becomes available. It is showing signs of robust revival and it will be an auspicious day when every Indian feels proud to learn Sanskrit and live by the light of its literature.

Sanskrit has ceased to be the language of India alone, ancient or modern. It is

becoming a universal language. Increasing interest is being shown in it in many countries abroad.

Its possibilities are great. It portrays the highest ideals of mankind and can shape the destiny of every individual who devotes himself to it. It contains the eternal truths in the light of which human society, not only in India, but all the world over, can attain its highest watermark of universal peace and prosperity. It has shown possibilities in scientific advancement and in an almost complete conquest of nature. The radio, the aeroplane, television and telepathy have proved the truth of the references to them in our ancient literature. It leads one to believe that similar references to the potency of the spoken word might also come true. Why may it not be that some gifted, brilliant Indian scholar, eminent alike in Sanskrit and in modern science, will discover not only the possibility of tuning the human body into a radio, make it serve as an aeroplane or enable it to televise some distant scene but also the means of galvanising spoken words with tremendous powers of blessing or destruction such as eminent rishis of old are stated to have done. "Manthra Sakti" or the power of the spoken word is still a hidden treasure to mankind. A knowledge of Sanskrit and a diligent research in that treasure house may lead us to rediscover what was common in ancient India and what has since been lost to the world.

Philosophy of life

This unhappy world is groping in the dark for some anchor of peace and security. Knowledge has advanced on the material plane without wisdom and sanity and every weapon has been turned into a means of destruction. The Atomic Bomb is the latest Frankenstein and mankind is

terrified at its own discovery because it lacks that moral foundation necessary for its proper use. The philosophy of life on which the civilisations of the West are based is founded on the search for human happiness in material acquisitions. It is a false and fallacious basis and therefore it is that all those civilisations have failed and are failing. The Indian philosophy of life is based on the great doctrine propounded in the Bhagavad Gita "Atmanyeva Atmana Thustaha," on seeking happiness in renunciation, in doing one's duty, leaving the results thereof to God. There is no death to the soul of man. It is immortal. Poverty and riches, joys and sorrows, victory and defeat are the same. Triumph and disaster are both imposters deserving of similar treatment. A people brought up on such philosophy are ever brave and ever happy. The atomic bomb cannot touch them. They are greater than it. They knew, and will again know, of things more powerful than atomic bombs—the power of the spoken word. But they will use that power not for destruction but for the peace and prosperity of the world. Sanskrit literature is pre-eminently one of peace. "Sarve Janah Sukhino Bhavanthu" and "Ahimsah Paramo Dharmaha" indicate the universality of Sanskrit culture and the non-violent basis of its civilisation. Renunciation, love of humanity, service to mankind, the readiness to suffer and sacrifice one's self in preference to hurting or causing harm to another, these are the eternal verities which will lead humanity to its goal of happiness—not atomic bombs and armaments. This message is embedded in Sanskrit literature and is reflected in the daily life of the Indian. If those who understand and appreciate Sanskrit culture will live up to the teachings contained in Sanskrit literature, we may reach once again the high watermark of humanity which once we had reached—perhaps we may rise higher still.

Then shall we be showing the way of peace to afflicted humanity.

I can only wish that it may be given to us Indians once again to discover the eternal truths on which human happiness could be founded and lead the world to

lasting peace and prosperity ; and in that noble endeavour nothing can help us so much as a knowledge and appreciation of the Sanskrit language and literature.

JAI HIND.

LABOUR AND PATRIOTISM.

Addressing the Nehru Labour Fellowship at the "Super Talkies" on 16th October 1949 on the occasion of a benefit show, the Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam spoke as follows :—

The Government of Mysore have always evinced active sympathy in the cause of labourers.

Beginning with the Factory Act ensuring safety and health for the industrial workers and limiting the hours of work, a series of legislative enactments has been undertaken for the protection and promotion of an increasingly higher standard of life for the wage earner and his family. I am glad and grateful to find that the labourers appreciate our efforts.

We have started with building houses for workers. I expect that the Labour Housing Act will enable a large number of houses being built within the next few years. We have started also the beginnings of a social security scheme in providing insurance against sickness and disability. We have in mind the extension of the scheme by enacting laws for providing insurance against unemployment and old age disabilities. It is also our desire to provide for the care of orphans, widows and the physically and mentally disabled.

Obviously, all this means money and services. We want men and women who will work for the love of the work and not only for money. We want benefactors and willing servants of humanity. We want increased production of the necessities of life—food, clothing, houses,

medical aid, transport facilities, education, leisure and such other essentials of a fair standard of life.

You have to work hard to keep the people supplied with these needs and you, the labourers, have a great responsibility on you. You have to realise that your standard of life cannot be higher than that of the common man and to the extent to which you raise his standard to that extent you raise your own.

People to-day are especially in need of food and the little we have has to be distributed among all the people with the greatest economy. It must be our policy to economise food consumption and make it possible for others to share in the foodstuffs we possess.

As many of you as can do so must leave the cities and towns and settle down in villages, taking to agriculture. People must make it a point to avoid city and town life as much as possible and engage themselves in agricultural pursuits and cottage industries in villages. The attractions of city life are fatal at the present moment. We are trying to make village life as attractive as possible by supplying electricity, laying inter-village communication roads, water supply and medical aid. The more the people live in villages the better it is for all concerned.

Such as have to remain in the city must devote themselves to work in some form

or other, either in production and distribution of materials or in the performance of public services. The prosperity of the country depends upon the earnest labour of workers alike in fields and in factories.

Those who help labourers to give their best to the country are entitled to our gratitude and those who make them more discontented and less disposed to work are doing immense disservice to the country.

It is easy enough to dissuade people from hard work but difficult to make people put their shoulders to the wheel. To-day the need is great for you to sweat and to toil and not look to your own comforts or emoluments. That is the way nations are built and prosperity and peace assured for the coming generations. I wish it may be given to every one of you to follow that path.

"UNITED NATIONS DAY" CELEBRATIONS

ATTEMPTS TO ENSURE UNIVERSAL PEACE AND FREEDOM

The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, delivering the presidential speech at the "United Nations Day" Celebrations at Mysore on the 24th October 1949, under the auspices of the Mysore Association for the United Nations, said :—

The aims and objects of this great institution and the wise and sagacious manner of its working, as we see it, are calculated to inspire us with the hope that nations are learning the way of settling their disputes by friendly negotiations.

Promoting Peace

The need is greater to-day than ever before for an institution which will secure the peoples of the world from fear and from want. Twice within a generation we have faced two world wars which all but destroyed Europe and devastated the mind and spirit of man everywhere. There is unrest in every country and men and women are frightened into activities not for the promotion of peace and the advancement of prosperity but for the safety and protection of themselves, their children and their property. Time, money and energy are thus being wasted by nation after nation, each rivalling the other. There is need to check this madness and the only hope is in a combination of all the good men and women of the world who will prevent such waste and utilise the resources for the increasing health and happiness of the peoples of the world.

Developing Spirit of Love

The more the nations of the world come together in a spirit of love and understanding, with a desire to give and take and a willingness to adjust and accommodate, the more secure will be the world for peace, progress and prosperity. It should be the aim of all good men and

women all the world over to strengthen this organisation and maintain its purity and efficiency so as to inspire every nation, big or small, that it stands for the promotion of peace and goodwill among mankind and for the friendly settlement of international disputes.

Surrender of Bigger Nations

It needs voluntary surrender of the bigger nations of the world to the decisions of this organisation. In so far as this organisation is based on love and understanding, no nation can be made to come into it by order. Every nation must realise that it is wiser and more beneficial to have its disputes settled by friendly arbitration rather than by resort to arms which is not only futile but invariably disastrous.

The world is narrowing and is increasingly becoming smaller and all the peoples of the earth are literally becoming members of one household. We have so much to do to lift humanity from the various evils, economic and social, surrounding it, that it is almost a crime to quarrel with each other. Love and a willingness to surrender will bring in a conquest richer than any that arms and ammunitions can ever bestow.

Built on Indian Philosophy

This is what was taught and practised in ancient India and this is again what has been re-taught to us by Mahatma Gandhi. Amidst the furious tornado of war, he kept the flame of nonviolence

burning and to-day mankind, if it is wise, will find its path towards peace and happiness in the light of that magnificent flame. The bloodless revolution it wrought, in bringing about the independence of this great land of ours and freed it from the tentacles of a powerful empire, is an ocular demonstration, to the peoples of the world, of the supreme efficacy and beneficent results of non-violence. As in the ancient times so in the modern, it seems as though India has yet to lead the world in the way of universal peace and of the brotherhood of man. It seems ours is the duty, and ours the privilege, of proving to the world the superiority of love and understanding to the forces of violence and hatred. The United Nations Organisation is built on the principles of our philosophy of life. We welcome this institution and wish it all success.

Its contributions

Its contribution towards the happiness of mankind is manifold. Its economic council pools all foodstuffs throughout the world and equitably distributes them so that those who have excess may find an easy market and those in need a ready helping hand. Its medical organisation

has been combating malaria and similar diseases all the world over and ensuring health and happiness to the peoples of all nations. Its cultural section is spreading knowledge and wisdom among mankind bringing grace and elegance into the lives of the peoples. Thus and in many other ways the United Nations Organisation is attempting to ensure universal peace and freedom from want and to promote health and culture among the peoples of the world.

The more the influence of the United Nations Organisation on the nations of the world, the more will be the security of mankind from fear and from want. It is therefore the duty of all good men and women to extend that influence.

Those in Mysore who are engaged in popularising the United Nations Organisation deserve well not merely of the people of Mysore but of humanity itself: and so are all those similarly engaged, wherever in the world they may be. I congratulate them and wish that their circle may widen day after day until it embraces all the peoples of the earth. Then shall the earth know no wars and all the peoples live in peace and plenty as in the days of yore. May it come true and come soon!

* PUBLIC HEALTH IN MYSORE

By the Hon. Janab Mohamood Shariff, Minister for Public Health.

Of all the problems which the new Government had to face, no problem has proved of a more baffling character than the one relating to Public Health. Centuries-old neglect both on the part of the people as well as successive administrations has raised the incidence of disease and death to disproportionate lengths. The maintenance of public health, constituting, as it does, the foundation of the welfare and happiness of a country, did not merit the consideration which it deserved. The result has been that a deterioration, far beyond all proportions, has set in and requires for its eradication, an immediate and drastic remedy.

Colossal Wastage of Human Life

The deterioration is most pronounced in the case of rural areas which contain the bulk of the population of the country. Ninety per cent of our people live in villages, engaged in agricultural pursuits and provide with the sweat of their brow the wherewithal with which the Government is run and it is they unfortunately who are most vulnerable to disease and suffering. Statistics collected in this behalf reveal a sorry state of affairs such as only a few countries could show. The mortality rate for the general population in India as well as in Mysore, according to figures obtained in 1941, is about 22 per cent. The death rate among infants ranging between one to ten years—a class of people who constitute the greatest asset for the country and who embody in themselves all its future hopes and aspirations—comes up to 48 per cent of the total

deaths. These figures reveal the colossal wastage of human life which occurs in India in general, and Mysore in particular, through causes which are not beyond our control. It is refreshing to turn our attention to some countries which, by dint of hard work, application and with a broad vision brought to bear on the subject, have controlled the mortality rate, once as bad as ours, to the narrowest limit and have likewise raised the period of their longevity. The United States of America, Canada, Germany, Australia and New Zealand are some of the countries which have brought their general mortality rate to somewhere near nine per cent and the death rate among their children and infants has likewise been reduced to about the same figure. This wide contrast between the birth and death rate and the period of longevity obtaining in various countries is attributable to no other factor than the individual efforts made by each country to raise the standard of its public health. The success which they have achieved and the manner in which they have brought sickness within as narrow a compass as possible bear out the truth of the observation that public health is purchaseable and that, within natural limits, every country could determine its own mortality rate.

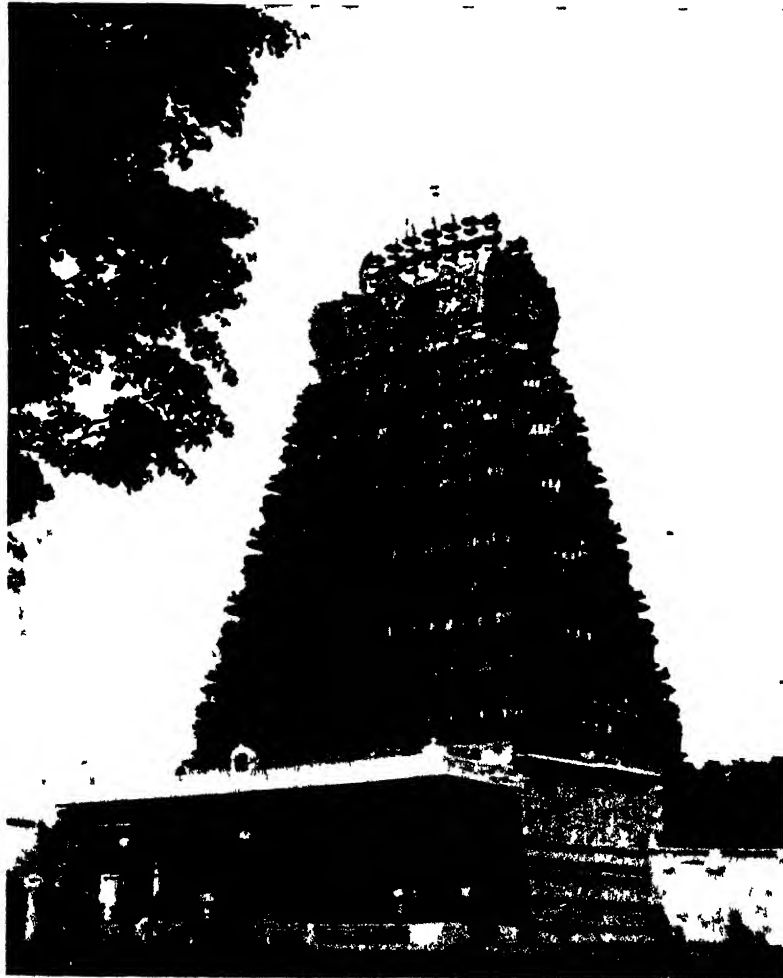
Proper Health Programme

Till now we used to depend upon an outside Government to plan out what contributed to our vital needs and requirements, such as, public health, education and social upliftment. Naturally enough,

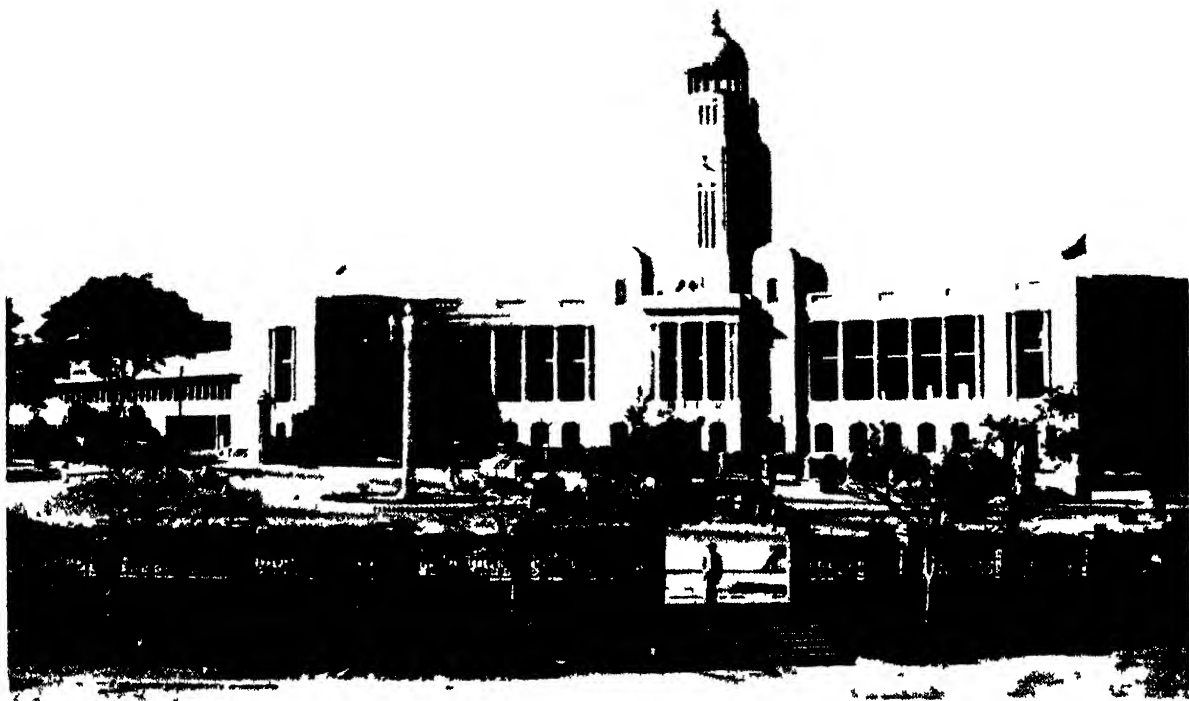
* Text of the Broadcast talk from the Akashvani on 29th September 1949.



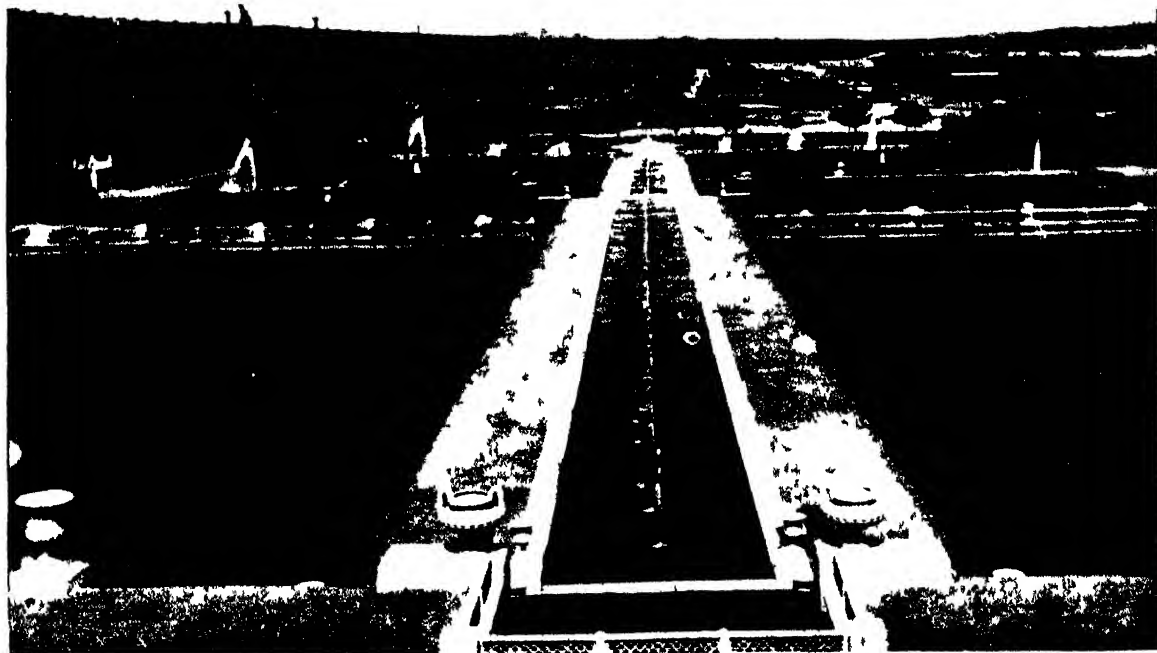
Lunch hour at the District Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly at
Mysore (October-November 1949) *111 - Sri D. P. Kumar*



Temple at Naniangudi.



Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore



Brindavan Gardens

it looked everything from a narrow point of view and did not employ a vision broad enough to take into account all aspects of the question and create for us an environment which led to the enjoyment of life to the fullest possible extent. Being now free to shape our own destiny and being masters of the situation, it is given to us to adopt measures to improve the physical and moral tone of the people. The existing standards have to be raised and by means of a proper health programme such a vitality has to be secured as to enable them to withstand disease and suffering. It shall be our endeavour to secure this by active co-operation of the people in the development of the health programme so that in a spirit of mutual adjustment, a satisfactory state of affairs may be evolved.

The Government of the day is aware of the gravity of the situation. It has realised, as the people's government, the responsibility which devolves on its shoulders and has been trying to rise equal to the situation. It is aware of the part which the tiller of the soil has played in building up of the economy of the Mysore State and of the havoc which disease and pestilence are causing in his ranks and the meagreness of the medical care and attention that he receives. It has decided therefore to redress the neglect which has hitherto been his lot and create for him such an environment as would make his life worth living. It has been realised that sufficient attention has not been paid to the preventive aspect of medical relief. More emphasis had been laid till now on the curative side of the question forgetting for the while that hospitalisation could be avoided and at any rate less resorted to by preventive methods adopted at an early stage. Nowhere does the maxim that prevention is better than cure, apply with greater force than in matters of health. The creation and maintenance of health atmosphere, the knowledge of the essential principles

of healthy living and availability of health protection and development of a stamina to resist the attacks from diseases, are some of the factors which would pave the way for the improvement of health conditions.

Relief Work in Health Units

Health workers should go to the very door of the individual and bring home to him his defective mode of life and afford him such relief as he stands in need of. It is with this object that the Health Units have recently been started in the Malnad and irrigated parts, to be added to in course of time in Maidan areas also. A band of workers imbued with a spirit of service are already engaged on the task. The three districts of Malnad and the Canal area in Krishnarajnagar have come under the operation of these Units. It is gratifying to learn that the results achieved are very encouraging. The insecticide, known as D.D.T., is having a telling effect on the mosquito and the other disease-carrying insects, with the result that the birth rate in these areas has increased considerably and death rate proportionately decreased. Vital statistics obtained in the regions referred to above disclose a satisfactory state of affairs and give a promise of a bright future. Malaria which is most prevalent in these parts has sapped out the vitality of our people and brought untold misery in its train. Many villages have gone *becharag* and a whole-sale depopulation effected due to the sting which the mosquito bears in its bite. People living in urban areas are not aware of the wreckage of human life which is caused on this account and it is only by close contact with the people living over there that one realises the gravity of the situation. Deaths caused by this dire disease being in the neighbourhood of 30 per cent, it was considered imperative to liquidate

the causes leading up to such high mortality, although it involves an increase in the Budget to almost double of what it was formerly. About a year's intensive work in the malarial regions has shown that in places where the percentage of malarial morbidity rate was high as in the Health Units of Krishnarajnagar Taluk, it has been reduced now to a very low figure. On a personal enquiry made among all the leaders and the village panchayet chairmen and various patels in these Health Units, they have in one voice expressed that the transplantation of paddy was never completed till the Deepavali festival and sometimes even after the festival, but this year it was all completed by Gowri festival. It is further reported that this year large tracts of fallow lands, casuri banjar, have been brought under cultivation. As for labour, it is found that during the harvest season of the last year the field-men employed for D.D.T. spraying work in the primary units were lured away by offers of high wages and also paddy in kind. This season proved a contrast to this and none of our fieldmen left the job even for a few days and they are now afraid that their absence from duty would help others to procure jobs. Due to anti-natal survey undertaken in D.D.T.-treated villages and the advice rendered in this behalf, the number of pregnant women has increased to a considerable extent. More intensive work and extension of similar work in other parts will surely solve the question of the Malnad improvement and the vast acreage of land which is now lying fallow due to non-availability of labour for reasons of ill-health will be brought under plough and the grow-more-food campaign is sure to receive a great fillip.

The Anti-Malaria Team

The World Health Organization also, taking note of the fact that malaria ranks

first among all the deadliest diseases, has decided to start a campaign against it in those areas which are badly infested therefrom. Of the three places selected by them as the venue of their operations, Mysore has been one. The anti-malaria team sent by the organization has established itself at Sagar and is carrying on its operations very successfully under the lead of Mr. Paul Brienstein. The Public Health Nurse, Miss Pederson, also sent by the Organization, is working in close co-operation with it. These people, in co-operation with the Public Health Staff selected for the purpose, have been carrying on their work over an area covering about 300 miles and even the most inaccessible places have been included within their range of work. From all reports which the Government has been receiving from time to time about their activities, it can be safely asserted that the incidence of the disease in that part of Malnad would receive a check and thus will contribute to the health and happiness of the people over there.

Nutritional Survey

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Rockefeller's Foundation which has its office at Shanghai and which served the Middle East, India and Ceylon, has decided to shift their office to Bangalore. The Foundation has always been partial towards Mysore and has given several studentships and travelling fellowships to our men. It is expected that with their co-operation, the public health work will receive a great stimulus. One of the main lines of work which is proposed to be conducted with their co-operation relates to the nutritional survey of Mysore State. It is not necessary to point out that the nutritional state of the individual plays a great part in his physical and mental development. To what great extent the health of a country is maintained and

conserved by its dietary position has not been properly appreciated. It is stated that most of the chronic ailments that used to baffle the physician a few years ago, are traced to mal-nutrition and under-nutrition and this factor affects his vitality and makes him susceptible to all sorts of diseases. It is necessary therefore that measures should be adopted to advise our people as to what makes up a balanced diet. With the solicitude which Government entertains for the promotion of such a vital factor as health of the teeming masses of our country and with organizations like those referred to just now, it is expected that an important chapter will be opened in the history of the public health of Mysore.

Socialisation of Health Services

But it must be remembered that no programme for the development of the health of the country can succeed unless it is backed up by financial support. The problem is so complicated and so wide in its range, that it appears to me, that it cannot be solved except by introducing socialisation of health services which is in

vogue in countries like the British Isles. Distribution of medical benefits should be effected among all the people irrespective of their ability to pay for it. National health should be based upon social insurance. It should be the concern of the State to provide these conditions, although it may involve enormous cost. Funds will have to be provided by general and local taxation. Taxation, however odious at first sight, should not be looked upon with disfavour and will have to be resorted to at all costs. No man should stint a little money on what contributes most to his happiness and well-being. Health is the greatest capital for the individual. Wealth and other similar advantages in life would not avail him unless he has the physical and mental outfit to enjoy it. Money spent in this behalf will be well and appropriately spent. Let us therefore ponder seriously over the problem of our health and decide that we will, at all cost, foster and develop condition which will lead to a healthy, happy and contented life. Mysore has always been in the vanguard of progress and in the matter of public health also, I am sure it will keep its coveted position.

RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION DRIVE—ADOPTION OF SIR M. VISVESWARAYA'S SCHEME

The Minister for Finance and Industries, Sri H. C. Dasappa, held discussions in connection with the above on the 16th October 1949 with Sir M. Visveswaraya, at his residence. The Minister for Local Self-Government, Sri Naranappa of Belagumba, the Director of Industries and Commerce, the Rural Development Commissioner, the Commissioner for Economic Development, the Development Secretary to Government, the Additional Director of Industries and Commerce, the Assistant Director of (Rural Industries), Industries and Commerce were also present.

To begin with, Sri H. C. Dasappa made a brief statement indicating the lines on which plans were being formulated on the basis of Sir M. Visveswaraya's Scheme. While generally approving the main features, Sir M. Visveswaraya emphasised the need for eliminating, as far as possible, official control or supervision over the

work of the Village Group Industries Development Committees. The idea was that they should be left to develop activities on their own initiative. The officials concerned should give advice and help and see that the help is properly utilised. The object of the scheme is to increase industrial production in every unit area and also to spread discipline, habits of self-help and collective effort amongst the population. The Committees should devote themselves exclusively to industries during the first three years and take up work such as Grow More Food Campaign, etc., later.

He next explained to members the main outlines of his proposals brought out in the form of a convenient handbook and requested for frank comments or suggestions.

After detailed discussions and exchange of views, it was decided that estimates be framed on the lines suggested.

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IMPROVING YIELD OF RICE CROPS

WORLD MAY BENEFIT FROM BRITISH DISCOVERY

By Olive Rattigan

No food crop produced for and by man is of quite the same importance as rice, the staple food of more than half the world's total population and on which millions in Asia practically wholly subsist. World War II caused much destruction of rice crops in Asia, the abandonment of cultivated areas and the failure to maintain irrigation systems. It produced, too, considerable political unrest which had the effect of further interference with rice growing. These things help to account for the post-war decline in Asian rice production.

The full gravity of the rice situation is, however, due to the fact that for decades past rice production has failed to keep pace with the growth of the rice-eating population. As the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations stated in a recent report: "In the period between the two World wars, production of rice in South and East Asia increased by less than 10 per cent; whereas the population, according to available evidence, increased by more than 20 per cent. The rate of increase of the basically rice-eating population of the world approximates ten millions each year."

10,000,000 Tons Lost Annually

Among the measures recommended by the Rice Conference at Baguio in 1948 to meet the deficiencies of rice production was a campaign to reduce preventable losses of rice through insect and rodent infestation, faulty methods of storing, wasteful milling and indifferent processes

of household preparation. Figures placed before the Conference indicated that more than 10,000,000 metric tons of rice were annually lost through these causes.

Obviously, there is scope for improvement here, but it is to be feared that centuries-old habits are not easily susceptible to reform and that the only part of these suggestions likely to be found generally practicable will be the control of insect infestation by the use of insecticides.

More promising measures are some extension of the areas sown and efforts to improve crop yield through seed selection, better drainage and fertilisation.

Mechanisation, of course—as it has been so successfully employed in the United States and Australia, and as it is being experimented with in British Guiana and Malaya at present—is hardly suitable to Asia generally with its abundance of labour, small holdings and its lack of capital.

Use of Fertilisers

It is in the use of chemical fertilisers to improve the yield of rice crops that perhaps the best hope of solving Asia's rice problem lies.

Throughout extensive areas of Asia scarcely any chemical fertiliser has ever been used for the cultivation of rice, even in the principal rice-exporting regions such as Burma, Thailand (Siam) and Indo-China. It has only been the ploughing-in of the stubble and of the weeds that grow while the land is fallow that

* Issued by . British Information Services, New Delhi.

has restored a certain degree of fertility to the soil and though the land continues to yield crops, the yields are not what they might be if proper methods of fertilisation were applied.

Hitherto, chemical fertilisation for rice crops has been a chancy business; it has had its successes and its apparently inexplicable failures. Now, however, science has stepped in to resolve difficulties and open the way to a clearer understanding of the right types of fertilisers to employ in particular cases.

Studying marsh conditions in Cumberland, Professor W. H. Pearsall, of University College, London, found it possible by electrical processes definitely to ascertain in water-logged soil the precise limits of the oxygen-containing top layer and of the non-oxygen-containing layer underneath. This is a highly important discovery because the effectiveness of different chemical fertilisers is dependent on the presence or absence of

oxygen. It has been extremely difficult hitherto to discover at just what levels in a wet soil the oxygen-containing and non-oxygen-containing layers are in varying conditions of weather, water and of the soil itself.

Scientific Basis Provided

Briefly, to quote from Sir John Russell's presidential address to the British Association, Professor Pearsall has given the world "for the first time a scientific basis to the manuring of the rice crops; another example of the far-reaching results that may come from a purely academic enquiry well carried out."

Japan, which has produced relatively big rice yields in the past through the use of chemical fertilisers, has been very quick, as Sir John Russell also mentioned in his address, to give practical application to Professor Pearsall's discovery.

THE DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS, SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT. WORK FOR 1947-48 REVIEWED.

Special items of work

(i) Measurement of lands belonging to Beaulieu in Sampigehalli (Bangalore City Area) was undertaken and completed.

(ii) Measurement of lands granted to the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., in 23 Government Villages of Mandya, Maddur and Malvalli Taluks was taken up during the year.

(iii) The lands to be acquired in Manchada Tevaru and Thigad villages of Tarikere Taluk for the formation of the second Rope Way Line at Kemmanagundi $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length were measured by Theodolite and demarcated.

(iv) In connection with the extension of the "New Town Board,

Bhadravathi" measurement and preparation of sketches of the sites proposed for building purposes in certain S. Nos. of Jannapura and Hutta villages of Bhadravati Taluk were undertaken besides measuring and preparing sketches of about 700 sites of unauthorised construction of buildings.

(v) Measurement of irrigable lands under Bhrugu River Channel in Nanjangud Taluk commenced in the previous year was completed during the current year.

Field Work.

(i) *Work in the Inam Villages*.—Original Survey in 27 (15) Inam villages,

comprising of 2,043 Survey Numbers (1,607) and 8,026 acres 25 guntas (7,327); classification in 13 Inam villages, comprising 1,450 (1,420) Survey Numbers with an extent of 6,768 acres 6 guntas (5,139); re-classification of 328 Survey Numbers (545) covering an extent of 791 acres 16 guntas (1,129 acres 31 guntas); measurement of 11,529 (5,120) Hissas in 19 (6) Inam villages; erection of boundary marks pertaining to 1,664 (1863) Survey Numbers in the 13 (16) Inam villages and miscellaneous phodi work in 1 (2) Inam village comprising of 158 (159) Survey Numbers have been carried out.

(ii) *Work in Government Villages.*—Six thousand six hundred and twenty-five (6,816) darkhast and other miscellaneous records were disposed of during the year. The mobile parties formed to dispose of the arrears of Phod and Mutation Records in the Taluks of Channapatna and Doddballapur have measured 374 Survey Numbers involving 1,163 acres 22 guntas, classified 91 Survey Numbers comprising 361 acres 30 guntas, and disposed of 1,805 mutation cases involving 2,287 Hissas.

Maps

During the year, maps of 97 villages were prepared as against 205 in the previous year. In accordance with Government Order No. R. 3870-81—L.S. 22-14-2, dated 5th December 1944, directing that 50 per cent of the stock of maps should be made available for sale in the respective Taluk Offices, up-to-date corrections were incorporated in 17,340 maps, pertaining to 1,583 villages spread over 8 Taluks. Corrections were also made in 507 copies of Taluk and District maps. One thousand seven hundred and eighty-two maps were supplied to the public and several departments of the State and the amount realised therefrom was Rs. 2,188-4-0. The

stock of maps at the end of the year was 487,741 valued at Rs. 4,88,464-12-0 inclusive of 10,625 maps of value of Rs. 12,000-0-0 supplied to the Taluks during the year.

Record of Rights Scheme

Hissas Survey field work was done in 19 Inam villages and 11,529 Hissas were measured as against 5,120 Hissas during the previous year. Eight thousand five hundred and thirty seven Hissas were checked during the monsoon season as against 3,954 cases in the previous year.

The Taluk Surveyors posted for disposal of mutation cases attended to the disposal of 23,133 cases, involving measurement of 40,035 Hissas.

Resumption of Inams

Twenty-five Inams with an extent of 121 acres 37 guntas were resumed during the year resulting in a decrease of about Rs. 50-2-0 under the jodi and a net increase of Rs. 147-12-0 in the Land Revenue.

Remuneration

Decennial Revision of Potgi was effected in respect of 712 villages leaving a balance of 7,400 villages and refixing of Potgi in accordance with the Government Order No. R. 1714-55—L.R. 58-43-3, dated 3rd October 1944, was effected in respect of 1,019 villages leaving a balance of 9,617 villages.

Survey Training

The Special Class to impart the Survey Training to the Survey Probationers which commenced in the previous year was continued during the year under report. Besides this, survey training was imparted to nine Probationary Assistant Commissioners and four Amildars.

Tours and Inspections

The Superintendent of Land Records toured for 40 days and has conducted test inspections of the work of Surveyors, Supervisors, and District Survey Officers; inspected three District Survey Offices and 18 Taluk Offices. The Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records inspected one Taluk Office. The District Survey Officer, Kolar, has toured for more than 150 days. With the exception of the District Survey Officers of Hassan and Mandya Districts, the number of days toured by all the other District Survey Officers is far below the prescribed limit, the lowest being that of the District

Survey Officers of Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts. This is stated to be due to the fact that there were frequent change of officers in general, and no separate District Survey Officer being posted to Tumkur District for nearly five months.

Cost of Department

The total cost of the department amounted to Rs. 8,86,522-11-11 (Rs. 3,34,380-6-3), of which the cost of the Land Revenue Department amounted to Rs. 1,48,979-14-0 (Rs. 1,38,052-1-0) and the expenditure incurred on the Record of Rights Scheme amounted to Rs. 2,37,542-13-11 (Rs. 1,96,328-5-3).

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

The attention of Government has been drawn to certain criticisms published in the Press against the Rural Development Scheme now in operation in the State. The criticisms can broadly be classed under the following four heads :—

(1) That the rights and privileges of Village Panchayets have been curtailed by transfer of more powers to the newly formed Development Committees;

(2) That Village Panchayets are being neglected after the new scheme came into operation;

(3) That the activities of the Committees have entailed a great wastage of public funds; and

(4) That the method of nomination pursued in forming these Committees is a retrograde step and calculated only to consolidate the position of the party in power.

As regards the first two criticisms, Government are satisfied that the Development

Committees are not only trying their best to keep up the influence and prestige of the Village Panchayets but also to secure their fullest co-operation in the task of rural development. The rights and privileges of the Village Panchayets have not been curtailed. As a matter of fact, it has been provided in the Government Order that improvement works under Sections 20 and 21 of the Village Panchayet Act should be taken up only with the concurrence of the Village Panchayets and with the help of such contributions as may be forthcoming from them. All opportunities of joint consultation and conference with the Chairmen of the Village Panchayets are being made use of.

The next point made out in the criticism is that the expenditure incurred by the Committees is often wasteful and extravagant. The following figures will show that this criticism is not based on facts :—

Rural Development Budget of the State—1949-50.

<i>Works Outlay.</i>		<i>Establishment and other charges.</i>	
	Rs.		Rs.
Rural Water Supply	7 lakhs	Salaries and allowances to Establishment	1,65,438
Rural Communication	6 "	Sitting charges to Chairmen and Members	46,700
Rural Reconstruction	10 "	Travelling Allowance to Members	16,000
		Honorarium to Chairmen	12,000
Depressed Class Amelioration	19 "	Lunch charges	1,180
	<hr/> 42 lakhs	Total	<hr/> 2,41,318

The expenses for establishment and other fixed charges are, therefore, barely one-twentieth of the expenditure on works. The public will see that the proportion is far from extravagant.

In this connection, it is also necessary to stress that the work of the Rural Development Committees is not confined to the execution of a few works. They should take up organisation and formation

of demonstration farms,* model manure pits and other measures calculated to develop agriculture, Rural Education, Rural Publicity, Rural health and sanitation, in fact, the development of all aspects of rural life. It would therefore be wrong to compare the expenditure on salaries, etc., with the expenditure on only works and condemn the scheme as costly. The scope of the Taluk and District Development Committees extends far beyond mere outlay on works and they have been doing a great deal to inspire enthusiasm and a new spirit in the rural parts and in co-ordinating work between different Development Committees and between official and non-official agencies.

The other point made out is that by nominating the Members of the Committee, Government have gone back on democratic procedure and that it was adopted only to give patronage to the Congress Party. This charge, too, is

altogether incorrect. Quite a number of persons not belonging to the Congress Party have been nominated to these Committees and the sole desire of Government has been to make them as representative as possible. The nomination method that was adopted was temporary and was intended only to secure suitable men quickly, and avoid the inconvenience of preparing an elaborate machinery for election. The excellent work done by these Committees has more than justified the mode of selection adopted.

Government are always open to criticism of a constructive type and to do their very best in seeing that the several major problems confronting the rural parts are solved successfully. They are also prepared to investigate the need for change, wherever necessary, with an open mind. They seek the fullest co-operation of the public in the successful working of the scheme now in operation.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR ENQUIRY

A meeting was held in the Chambers of the Hon'ble the Home Minister on Thursday, the 20th October 1949, to consider ways and means of conducting an Agricultural Labour Enquiry in the State on the lines specified by the Government of India. The Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, the Revenue Secretary, Government of Mysore, the Commissioner for Rural Development in Mysore, the General Secretary to the Government of Mysore and the Provincial Supervisor, Agricultural Labour Enquiry, Bangalore, were also present at the Meeting.

The Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, explained the object of the enquiry which was intended to collect data on wages, earnings and standard of living of agricultural labour, primarily for the purpose of fixation of minimum wages for agricultural workers and generally for ameliorating the conditions of labour. He said that it was originally proposed to conduct the enquiry in about 2,000 villages. A comprehensive questionnaire was drawn up on the advice of Provincial and State Governments and the plan of enquiry was examined by the Committee of Economists and Statisticians attached to the Central Cabinet Secretariat. On their advice, the enquiry was decided to be conducted in three stages, *viz.*, Exploratory Survey, Pilot Survey and Regular All-India Survey. The Exploratory Survey was conducted in about 40 villages in certain Provinces and States, including Mysore, to test the suitability of the questionnaire. On the results of this survey, the original questionnaire was revised, removing questions which were not likely to be answered correctly. It was originally

decided to collect data relating to the last agricultural year but since difficulties were experienced in collecting such data and since it was found that the data collected would be at best an intelligent approximation, it was now proposed to collect data for the current agricultural year so as to get observed data as far as possible. He also said that, owing to considerations of cost, the number of villages selected for survey had been reduced from 2,000 to 800. The country had been divided into a number of units for this enquiry and 40 villages assigned to the Mysore unit, comprising of the States of Mysore and the United States of Travancore and Cochin. The Hon'ble Home Minister wanted to know whether it was not possible to select in Mysore State the villages which were already included in the Rural Development programme. Sri Sadashiva Prasad, the Deputy Secretary, Government of India, said that, as far as selection of villages was concerned, the Government of India depended entirely on the technical advice of the experts and since this was the first economic enquiry it was necessary to be cautious and scientific. He also requested the Government of Mysore to take up welfare work in the villages selected for the enquiry as this would interest the residents of these villages in the survey of conditions of agricultural labour and would further be useful in drawing up blue-prints of ameliorative measures which should be undertaken in the interests of agricultural workers. The Commissioner for Rural Development stated that, in Mysore, the scheme of rural development was by no means new and that there was a long tradition in the State of the Rural uplift work. The new

scheme of Rural Development comprised of all aspects of rural life. The Provincial Supervisor suggested that, in addition to the items included in the Hyderabad scheme of co-ordinating rural development, Mysore could add the electrification of selected villages, provision of lift irrigation, opening of maternity centres, introduction of cottage industries and opening of adult education classes. The Hon'ble the Home Minister observed that the Government of Mysore would render all possible help in the collection of agricultural labour statistics by intensifying rural development work in the villages

selected by the Government of India for the enquiry. A list of such selected villages was required to be sent to the Rural Development Commissioner so that necessary action in this direction could commence without any loss of time. Sri Sadashiva Prasad, the Deputy Secretary, expressed his gratitude for the interest evinced by the Home Minister in the agricultural labour enquiry and hoped that rural development undertaken in the villages selected would be most successful and would go a long way in promoting the moral and material prosperity of agricultural workers all over the State.

ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE

WORKING DURING THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 1949.

At the commencement of the quarter under report there were 215 petitions under enquiry. During the quarter, 176 petitions were released for enquiry, bringing the total number of petitions under enquiry to 391. Out of these petitions enquired into, the allegations made in 43 cases were proved to be false or incapable of proof. Sixty-two petitions were referred to the departmental officers for necessary action. Enquiries, in cases in which the allegations were proved, resulted in one Station Master being demoted, two Revenue Inspectors being fined and admonished (one of them being directed to make good a sum of Rs. 200 illegally collected by him), the entire staff of a Middle School being transferred, a sum of Rs. 200 being recovered from a Sub-Registrar, since resigned, and the quota of steel allotted to a merchant being cancelled for violating the conditions of his license. Three cases of black-marketing, involving 4 persons, in which prosecutions were launched ended in convictions. Two cases of black-marketing, one in rice in the Civil Station and the other in Kerosene oil in the City Area, have been detected and the persons concerned are being prosecuted before Courts of Law.

Preliminary enquiries have been or are being completed in respect of one District Educational Officer, 2 Assistant Inspectors of Schools, one District Superintendent of Police, two Sub-Inspectors of Police, one Amildar, five Revenue Inspectors, one Sub-Registrar, one Auditor of the Efficiency Audit Branch (who has been granted leave pending completion of enquiry), three Textile Inspectors, one Forest Ranger, the General Manager of a Silk Factory, seven Sub-Overseers, one Electrical Line Inspector, one Agricultural Inspector and two Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Regular departmental enquiry has been ordered to be held against one Assistant Commissioner and one Amildar. Sanction of Government has been accorded to prosecute an Excise Inspector of the Intelligence Bureau under the Prevention of Corruption Act.

Orders of Government are pending in respect of one Assistant Commissioner, one Amildar, one Medical Officer, one Executive Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, two Auditors, three Sub-Overseers and two Accountants.

PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

SUGAR CONTROL

In continuation of Press Note dated 3rd September 1949, Government have further notified that every person in charge of a sugar factory and every wholesale dealer in sugar in Mysore, shall be deemed to have sold all stocks of sugar held by him on 2nd September 1949 to Government. Ex-factory prices in respect of such stocks of sugar with sugar factories on 2nd September 1949 have been fixed as follows :—

D. 24 quality ... Rs. 29-1-0 per Imperial Maund.

or Rs. 79-2-0 per bag of 2 Cwts.

D. 27 quality ... Rs. 29-10-6 per Imperial Maund.

or Rs. 80-11-9 per bag of 2 Cwts.

Government have also issued the Sugar and Sugar Products Control Order, 1949, according to which the Sugar Control (Director of Food Supplies) has been empowered to :—

(1) regulate the production and quality of sugar in the State,

(2) fix from time to time, the price at which any sugar or sugar products may be sold,

(3) arrange distribution of sugar in the State.

It has also been ordered that no sugar shall be transported or offered or accepted for transport except under a special permit issued by the Controller or by a Military Credit Note, and this shall not apply to the transport of sugar not exceeding 6 lbs. as part of the personal luggage of a *bona fide* traveller. (Press Note, dated 4th October 1949.)

EFFECTING ECONOMIES

A few statements have appeared in the Press regarding the retrenchment that is proposed to be effected in the Police Department. Government have been considering the need for effecting economies in all Departments with a view to reducing expenditure, which has grown abnormally during the last few years. They had also appointed an Economy Officer in accordance with the opinion expressed by the members of the Legislature. The report of the Economy Officer is under the careful

scrutiny of the Government. The method of effecting economies in the Police Department has been considered by the Government in consultation with the Departmental Retrenchment Committee appointed for the purpose. The intention was to review the present strength and disposition of the police force and to rationalise the same, with reference to the needs of the country and to correlate it with the general financial position of the State. There was no intention either to arbitrarily reduce the force without taking into consideration any of the consequences that may follow, or to throw suddenly a number of police constables and officers out of employment. The matter is still under consideration and no final decisions have been taken. Any decision to reduce the force will be such that no person is thrown out of employment immediately. Reductions in strength, if effected, will be gradual, and will not adversely affect either the members of the police force, or the larger interests of maintaining the security of the country. (Press Note, dated 4th October 1949.)

COMMISSIONER FOR FOOD PRODUCTION SCHEME

In their Notification No. 1993—C.B. 66-49-2, dated the 9th September 1949, Government directed the creation of the post of a Commissioner for Food Production Scheme in Mysore and Sri M. K. Appajappa, who was appointed against this post, assumed charge of his office with effect from the 10th September 1949.

The Heads of Departments and the public are hereby requested to send all correspondence relating to Food Production Scheme to "The Commissioner for Food Production in Mysore, United India Building, Bangalore 2". (Press Note, dated 5th October 1949.)

THE H.P.P. ACT

In supersession of all the previous Notifications issued by the Controller of Civil Supplies in Mysore, Bangalore, under the H.P.P. Act, 1948, directing all the dealers of the State to submit

their stock declarations within the 30th of September 1949, etc., the following revised instructions are issued :—

(a) It is no longer necessary to declare the stocks and obtain release orders from the office of the Controller of Civil Supplies ;

(b) However, no article should be sold at a price which is unreasonable as defined in the H.P.P. Act, 1948, and at a price higher than the one that stood before the 19th September 1949, and after devaluation ;

(c) The dealers are requested to see that no undue fluctuations are made in the prices and that stocks are made easily available to the *bona fide* consumers in the State.

All the dealers in these goods are also to note that though some relaxations are made as in (a) above, the H.P.P. Act, 1948, continues to be in operation and offences under any Clause of that Act are still punishable under Section 14 of the Act.

It is hoped that the dealers will endeavour to cater to the needs of the *bona fide* public and cause no inconvenience to them. (Press Note, dated 10th October 1949.)

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS TO PARIS

Information has been received from the Indian Embassy in France that it is extremely difficult to secure suitable accommodation in hotels in Paris for intending visitors from India unless sufficiently long notice is given. Every effort is however, made and rooms are booked in suitable hotels, when they can be obtained. It may be pointed out that when hotel accommodation is secured through Embassy channels, the rates quoted are sometimes higher than those the visitors may be able to obtain if reservations were made by them direct through the normal agencies of recognised Travel and Tourist Services. This fact may be noted by intending visitors to Paris so that there may be no misunderstanding on their part if accommodation is at times not available or the rates offered to the Embassy happen to be somewhat higher than the visitors might have been able to secure for themselves.

Because of the number of requests for booking hotel accommodation which are being received from Indian visitors coming to Paris for non-official purposes and of the time and energy that these applications demand from the Embassy staff, it might perhaps be desirable to discourage private visitors from using the Embassy for this purpose. (Press Note, dated 12th October 1949.)

THE MYSORE MANURE DEALERS' LICENSING ORDER, 1947

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore have amended sub-clause (c) of Clause 2 of the Mysore Manure Dealers' Licensing Order, 1947, appointing the Commissioner for Food Production in Mysore as the 'Controller' under the said Order instead of the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, as heretofore. (Press Note, dated 12th October 1949.)

FLOW OF STUDENTS RESTRICTED

In view of the present economic situation in the country and the necessity of conserving foreign exchange, specially dollars and other hard currency, the Government of India have decided to restrict the flow of private students for higher studies or practical training to the United States of America and other hard currency areas. Only in cases where adequate facilities for a particular course or training are not available either in India or in soft currency areas, private students may proceed to the United States of America or other hard currency areas. (Press Note, dated 17th October 1949.)

HUNDRED-RUPEE NOTES

It has come to the notice of Government that some interested persons are carrying on propaganda in the rural parts of the State that the value of the hundred-rupee note is likely to be reduced and that some ignorant and panicky villagers are parting with their hundred-rupee notes for amounts of lesser value. Government wish to state that the hundred-rupee note has not been devalued and that people should not be misled by propaganda carried on by interested persons. (Press Note, dated 17th October 1949.)

QUOTA OF STEEL CANCELLED

The Iron and Steel Controller for Mysore, Bhadravati, reports that the quota of steel held by the following concerns has been ordered to be cancelled for reasons noted against each :—

I. The Modern Steel Trunk Factory, Muslim Hall, Bangalore City, which holds a quota of 2 tons of sheets per quarter :

On inspection, it was found that the Proprietor of the firm has left the place for Pakistan, and there is no Trunk Factory existing except a name board.

II. The Bharat Steel Trunk Factory, Muslim Hall, Bangalore City.

On inspection, it was found that the Proprietor of the firm does not own any factory for purposes of manufacturing trunks, etc., except only a show room.

III. The Factory of Janab Abdul Razack, Soji Street, Laskhar Mohalla, Mysore, who holds a quota of 4½ tons per quarter.

On inspection, it was found that the Proprietor does not own any factory for purposes of manufacturing any consumer goods.

IV. The Deccan Trunk Factory, Muslim Hall, Bangalore City, who holds a quota of 14 tons per quarter.

On inspection, it was found that the Proprietor of the firm has no factory of his own and also no workers under him for the purpose of manufacturing consumer goods and further that he only gets manufactured trunks, etc., from other trunk factories. (Press Note, dated 18th October 1949).

KHEDDA OPERATION,

A Khedda operation was conducted during last December 1948, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister, visited Mysore State in connection with the Doctorate degree conferred on him at a special Convocation arranged at Mysore. About 40 elephants were captured. The total expenditure incurred on this operation is Rs. 1,04,945 and the total income realised is about Rs. 1,07,445 excluding the 5 per cent Royalty payable by the Oriental Film Co., who took the film at the time of operations. This Khedda was conducted on a more economical basis than any other previous Khedda in the past.

More than the financial aspect, the most important factor was giving relief to the agriculturists of that area. Elephants used to destroy their valuable crops, involving thousands of rupees worth of paddy and other crops. This operation gave a lot of relief to the ryots during these days of food scarcity.

Again this time, it has been brought to the notice of Government by the Agriculturists of that area that elephants are creating a lot of havoc to the crops. The Government have considered it their duty to give relief to these people and thus save the valuable crops in these days of food scarcity.

Hence Government have decided to undertake another Khedda operation at the end of December 1949. The estimated expenditure this time is only Rs. 75,000 which is less than that of last year. It is expected that the I.L.O. Conference also will meet about that time in Mysore and the distinguished delegates of that Conference will have an

opportunity of witnessing this operation. (Press Note, dated 18th October 1949).

STOCK OF CEMENT

As there is no stock of Cement in Bangalore City and Civil Station, and as there is no likelihood of getting cement from Madukari Factory till the end of this month, the Public are hereby informed that applications for Cement even for small quantities will not be entertained till the end of this month. Even those authorizations already issued and whose validity has ceased to exist, will not be revalidated till such time as the supply position of cement improved. The inconvenience caused to the public is regretted and the Public are requested to co-operate with department in this behalf. (Press Note, dated 18th October 1949).

LENGTH OF FILMS RESTRICTED

Recently the Government of India proposed to take action to restrict the length of films produced and exhibited throughout India. This step is very necessary as it would effect economy in the consumption of raw film which has to be imported from abroad and which is in short supply, and will cut down the cost of production of films by 25 per cent. Incidentally, it might improve the quality of the film and will make easy the task of the exhibitors who have to exhibit 1,000 feet Approved Films at each show. Government have, therefore, after a careful consideration of the matter decided to restrict the length of future films to 11,000 feet and trailers to 400 feet. Films which exceed in length the above maxima will not be permitted for exhibition in the State. This restriction will not, however, affect the films which have been censored before 31st October 1949. After that date the Cinematograph Board in the State will not certify for exhibition films which exceed the maximum length fixed. (Press Note, dated 19th October 1949).

OFFICES OF ASSISTANT RATIONING OFFICERS

It is hereby notified for general information that three Offices of the Assistant Rationing Officers are opened as noted below for the benefit of the Ration Card Holders in Bangalore City. They are located in the places noted against each. The respective residents of the Divisions including Proprietors of catering establishments, etc., may approach these Officers for matters relating to their food requirements.

<i>Name of Office</i>	<i>Place where located</i>	<i>Divisions attached to these offices</i>
1. Office of the Assistant Rationing Officer, North Circle.	Sri Suryanarayana Rao's Buildings, Opposite to Raja Mills.	I, II, IX and III (B) Divisions.
2. Office of the Assistant Rationing Officer, South Circle.	'Chidvilas Buildings', Krishna-rajendra Road, Basavangudi.	III (A), VI, VII and VIII Divisions.
3. Office of the Assistant Rationing Officer, Central Circle.	Rationing Office, Taluk Office Building.	IV and V Divisions.

(Press Note, dated 19th October 1949).

THIRD DIVISION BIFURCATED.

It is hereby notified for general information and particularly for the information of residents of III Division in Bangalore City, that the existing III Division is bifurcated into two Divisions, *viz.*, III A and III B, for the benefit of Ration Card Holders of this Division. The jurisdiction of the bifurcated divisions is fixed as follows :—

OFFICE WHERE LOCATED.

(III Division 'A')

Muslim Hall Buildings, Arcot Srinivasachar Street.

East : Big Bazaar from Dodpet Circle to Market Square.

West : Cottonpet Main Road, from Old Taluk Cutcheri Road Square to Police Training School Square.

North : Old Taluk Cutchery Road from Old Taluk Cutcheri Road Square to Chickpet, Nagarthipet Square.

South : Mysore Road from Market Square to Police Training School Square.

OFFICE WHERE LOCATED.

(III Division 'B')

Gejje Basetti Lane, Gowdenpet.

Area comprising within the boundaries noted below :—

East : Cottonpet from Police Training School Square to Old Taluk Cutcheri Road Square.

West : Up to Municipal boundary.

South : Mysore Road, from Police Training School Square up to Municipal boundary limits.

North : Continuation towards West of Old Taluk Cutchery Road, from Cottonpet and Old Taluk Cutchery Road Square, Magadi Road and up to Municipal Boundary limits.

The respective Ration Card holders may approach the Food Inspectors attached to these divisions for matters relating to their food requirements. (Press Note, dated 19th October 1949.)

FOOD SITUATION.

The attention of Government is drawn to the incorrect version of food distribution in certain section of the Press. The allegations are far from truth. The food situation in the State is really difficult and yet every endeavour is made to distribute the available foodgrains in as best a manner as possible and every complaint is being looked into immediately. (Press Note, dated 24th October 1949).

SALE OF GROUNDNUT OIL CAKE.

In view of the increasing demand for groundnut oil cake in the State, Government have brought into force full monopoly procurement of this commodity and even then the quantity available is not sufficient to meet the internal demand. The version that the merchants of Davangere are prepared to sell groundnut oil cake cannot be true as private sale is prohibited. (Press Note, dated 24th October 1949).

BASELESS ALLEGATION.

The attention of Government is drawn to certain reckless and baseless allegations made against the officers of the Sugar Company and the Director of Food Supplies in the matter of acquisition and distribution of sugar. The allegations are entirely without foundation. Nothing has happened to disturb the harmonious relationship between the Director of Food Supplies and the Sugar Company.

Government have granted leave to the Director of Food Supplies at his own request on reasons of ill-health.

(Press Note, dated 25th October 1949).

CHOLERA IN MYSORE DISTRICT

The following report on the cholera situation in Mysore District based on the latest, is published for general information :—

The existence of the prevalence of cholera at Mahadeswara Betta Jatra was not known till the first cases began to be reported by the local authorities on 23rd September 1949. All the local doctors in all the Dispensaries who were previously supplied with a total 6,000 doses of cholera vaccine, took up immediate inoculation work, that is, on the first reporting of the attacks at the various places in the district. A further stock of 17,760 doses of vaccine was supplied to the various dispensaries during the past three days. Every day 10,000 doses of vaccine are being sent to these dispensaries to replenish their stock so that a steady stream of vaccine will be kept up till the infection is completely under control.

It may be pointed out that cases of vomiting and diarrhoea were reported as cases of cholera from Yelandur town and some of the surrounding villages on 25th May 1949. Anti-cholera inoculations work in this area was begun immediately in these villages and was continued, in spite of the fact that the bacteriological examination of the stools indicated that they were not cases of cholera.

Reports of attacks and deaths so far received are only amongst those pilgrims who returned after attending the Mahadeswara Jatra. Seventy-one attacks with 25 deaths have been reported so far. A strict watch is kept for any fresh outbreak in the villages themselves as a result of return of these pilgrims and their subsequent contact with the persons.

(Press Note, dated 28th October 1949).

KHADI DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

With a view to developing the Khadi Industry in the State, so that several Khadi Centres might work on the basis of self-sufficiency and produce Khadi of finer varieties to suit varying tastes and to consider the measures therefor, a small committee consisting of three Members as noted below has been constituted by Government in their Order dated 5th August 1949.

The Committee has to review the progress of Khadi Industry in the State so far and go into the question of organising the future Khadi work in the State, and make suitable recommendations to Government in the matter. Since then, Sri K. A. Venkataramiah, Joint Organiser, Village Industries Committee, Karnatak Branch (Dharwar District), has also been appointed as an additional Member of the said Committee. Their recommendations are awaited.

1. The Additional Director of Industries and Commerce;

2. Sri A. Vasudeva Rao, Secretary, Mysore, Khadi Pracharaka Sangha, Chitaldrug;

3. Sri H. M. Channabasappa, President, District Board, Mysore.

(Press Note, dated 31st October 1949).

ELIMINATION OF BOGUS RATION CARDS

The fact that Mysore is deficit in foodgrains has enjoined a great responsibility on every citizen of the State to help not only in increasing food production but also in husbanding the present resources by co-operating with Government in detecting and severely dealing with the anti-social elements who seek to draw rations either under false pretences or on bogus ration cards. Appeals made in the past in this behalf have yielded substantial results, inasmuch as 3,786 bogus ration cards involving 16,045 adults and 2,945 children have been eliminated in Bangalore City alone since January 1949, resulting in a monthly saving of over 1,400 pallas of foodgrains. For the same period, in Mysore City, 2,535 bogus cards involving 17,300 persons have been seized, resulting in a monthly saving of 1,380 pallas of foodgrains. But, it is feared that a complete stop has not yet been put to this anti-social activity and that there is still in circulation a large number of bogus cards in all the rationed areas. Government are determined to detect these cases and deal severely with such card-holders. Government seek the co-operation of the public in this endeavour.

(Press Note, dated 31st October 1949).

MONTHLY SURVEY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS

FOR JUNE 1948

Commodity prices showed a further increase during the month under survey as compared with the previous month. The prices of Ragi, Tur Dhall, Ballar or Avare, Horsegram, Bengalgram, Castor seed, Till seed, Huohellu, Brown sugar, Jaggery, Tamarind, Coriander, Cardamoms, Potatoes, Ghee, Cotton yarn, Cotton (raw), Copper, Brass, Hides and Skins (raw), Bees-wax, Tiles, Cast iron and Matches increased while the prices of Sweet Oil, Castor Oil, Coconut Oil, Groundnut, Coconut Copra, Aracanut, Chillies, Coffee, Pepper and Silk (raw), decreased as compared with the previous month.

The General Index number of wholesale prices in Bangalore during the month of June 1948 was 432 as compared with 414 in May 1948 and 411 in June 1947. The following statement furnishes details:—

Sl. No.	GROUPS	JUNE 1948	MAY 1948	JUNE 1947
1	Foodgrains and pulses	540	479	475
2	Oils and oil seeds	445	443	447
3	Other food articles	367	354	483
4	Textiles	323	316	211
5	Others	475	458	412
6	General Index numbers	432	414	411

Appendix I of this survey shows the Index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore of the principal articles of trade under the above main groups, during the month of June 1948. The year 1914 is taken as the base year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

Cotton

Cotton Pressed.—The cotton ginning and pressing factories in the State pressed 4,355 bales of cotton of 400 lbs. each during the month of June 1948 as compared with 4,666 bales in the previous month.

Consumption of Indian Cotton.—The following figures show the consumption of Indian cotton (both pressed and unpressed) by the Mills in the State.—

	Bales of 400 lbs. each
Consumption in June 1948	6,644
Do in May 1948	6,882
Do in June 1947	5,941
Total consumption to date from 1st September 1947	53,683
Total consumption during the corresponding period of the previous year.	59,501

The prices of raw cotton per unit of 500 lbs. was Rs. 455 during June 1948 as compared with Rs. 452 during the previous month and Rs. 260-4-0 in the corresponding month of the previous year.

Cotton Manufactures

The following table gives the weight of woven goods produced in the Cotton Mills in the State during June 1948 as compared with May 1948 and June 1947 —

	Average of June for 3 years ending 1927 to 1929	June 1948	May 1948	June 1947	Percentage of change (+ or -) as compared with		
					Average of June 1927-29	May 1948	June 1947
Mill woven goods.							
Lbs (000)	569	1,385	1,315	1,288	+134.6	+1.5	+3.6
Yards (000)	1,797	4,475	4,443	4,498	+149.0	+0.7	-0.5

The following table gives the monthly production of woven goods in the Mills in the State from April 1942 to June 1948.—

(Yards in Thousands)

Months	1942-48	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49
April	1,087	1,103	1,288	4,220	4,005	4,195	4,165
May	1,210	1,341	2,886	4,129	4,747	4,686	4,448
June	4,533	4,510	245	4,656	4,786	4,498	4,475
July	4,796	4,777	8,425	4,966	4,736	4,917	
August	3,286	4,900	4,461	4,926	4,739	4,238	
September	3,039	4,731	4,005	4,835	4,839	3,311	
October	2,184	4,127	4,050	5,089	4,090	3,223	
November	4,135	4,415	4,342	4,961	4,417	3,181	
December	4,660	4,065	4,321	4,833	4,890	3,725	
January	4,255	3,857	4,150	4,697	4,424	4,482	
February	4,018	4,320	3,519	4,178	3,710	3,946	
March	4,295	4,686	3,993	4,895	4,401	4,496	
Total	47,895	52,785	48,579	56,179	53,233	48,666	...

The total production of woven goods during the month of June 1948 was 4,474,700 yards as compared with 4,442,765 yards in the previous month and 4,497,910 yards in the corresponding month of the previous year. The production during the month under survey thus showed an increase by 31,935 yards or 0.7 per cent as compared with May 1948 and a decrease by 23,210 yards or 0.5 per cent as compared with June 1947.

There was no perceptible improvement in the Cotton cloth supply position during the month under report as compared with the previous month. The demand for Mill-made cloth continued to be slack as the prices were on the high level.

The following table furnishes the ex-mill prices of a few varieties of mill-made cloth during the month of June 1948 :—

Sl. No.	Description of cloth	Unit	Price Rs. a. p.
1.	Dherties—Mysore Mills	No. 5038 per pair of 8 yds.	10 9 0
2.	Shirting— Do	7722 per piece of 24 yds.	15 6 3
3.	Long Cloth— Do	1885 do	40 .. 29 7 3
4.	Coating— Do	22 range do	24 yds. 21 12 0 to 24 9 0
5.	Towels— Do	No. 86 ... per pair	2 9 0
6.	Shirting—Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd (Gold Standard—striped)	Per yard	1 3 6
7.	Do check pattern	"	1 10 0

The following table shows the quantity of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during the month of June 1948 as compared with May 1948 and June 1947 :—

	June 1948	May 1948	June 1947	Percentage of change (+ or -) as compared with	
				May 1948	June 1947
Yarn Lbs (000)	2,341	2,270	2,298	+3.1	+2.1

The total weight of yarn spun in the Mills in the State during June 1948 was 2,341,190 lbs. as compared with 2,269,743 lbs. during the previous month and 2,298,413 lbs. in June 1947. There was thus an increase in production by 71,447 lbs. or 3.1 per cent as compared with May 1948 and by 47,777 lbs. or 2.1 per cent as compared with June 1947.

The wholesale price of yarn of counts 20s per bundle of 10 lbs. was Rs. 18-14-3 in June 1948 as compared with Rs. 16-12-0 in the previous month.

Sugar

There was no production of Sugar in the State during the month under survey.

Gold

The total quantity of fine Gold produced in the State during June 1948 was 13,572 ounces and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 40,71,600 as compared with 14,918 ounces of the estimated value of Rs. 45,94,744 produced during May 1948.

Chemicals

The following table shows the production of chemicals during June 1948 as compared with May 1948 :—

Description of Chemicals	June 1948		May 1948	
	Tons	Cwt.	Tons	Cwts
Sulphuric Acid (non-fuming)	360	8	295	3
Do (fuming)	...	...	...	...
Ammonium Sulphate (Neutral)	311	8	39	12
Do (Acid)	...	...	...	...
Hydrochloric Acid (Ordinary)	...	...	...	...
Nitric Acid (do)	2	8	4	4
Aluminium Sulphate	...	...	9	10
Copper Sulphate	45	4	22	...
Ferrous Sulphate	...	...	...	...
Magnesium Sulphate	...	...	1	...
Alum	...	...	4	12

Alcohol

Twenty-three thousand three hundred gallons of Absolute Alcohol were produced during June 1948 as compared with 800 gallons in May 1948.

Glass and Enamelware

The total value of production of Glassware during the month of June 1948 was Rs. 42,400 as compared with Rs. 46,800 in the previous month. There was no production of Enamelware during the month under survey.

Silk

The Silk Market remained practically dull during the first half of the month. During the latter part of the month, however, there was a slight improvement in demand as well as in prices. The prices of Mysore Charka Silk were quoted between Rs. 21 and Rs. 22 per lb. in the Bangalore Market and those of imported Italian Silk at Rs. 22-4-0 per lb.

Industrial and Commercial Enquiries

The number of Industrial and Commercial enquiries received and dealt with by the Department during the month under survey was 20 as compared with 28 during the previous month. The enquiries were received as usual from the several Government Departments as well as mercantile bodies from both within and without the State and the information sought for was furnished to them directly or through the Directors of Industries of Provinces or States concerned. Among the more important of the enquiries received and dealt with during the month, mention may be made of the following :—

- (1) Information relating to the manufacture of glass utensils and crockery in the State
- (2) Supply of elephant tusks and ivory goods.
- (3) Manufacture of Silks, Soaps and Sandalwood Oil in the State.
- (4) List of major and minor industries in the State.
- (5) Export of Manganese ore from Mysore.

Joint-Stock Companies

Appendix II of this survey furnishes particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore

and registered during the month of June 1948. It is seen therefrom that 9 Joint-Stock Companies were registered in Mysore during the month with a total authorised capital of Rs. 52,75,000 of which a sum of Rs. 4,31,855 was subscribed and paid up.

One Foreign Company newly established a place of business in the State during the month under survey and filed the documents under Section 277 of the Mysore Companies Act, 1938.

Merchandise and Mineral Traffic of the Mysore State Railway

The total weight of merchandise and mineral traffic carried by Rail during the month of June 1948 was 2,625,740 Railway maunds as compared with 2,204,820 Railway maunds in the previous month and 1,880,793 Railway maunds during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The earnings of the Mysore State Railway during the month under survey amounted to Rs. 19,42,250 as compared with Rs. 22,13,168 during the previous month and Rs. 20,69,942 during the corresponding month of the previous year.

APPENDIX I.

Statement showing the index numbers of wholesale prices in Bangalore for the month of June 1948.

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in June 1948	Ratio
	Foodgrains and pulses						
1	Rice	Delta, imported	100 seers	Rs. 15 8 0	100	Rs. 32 3 0	208
2	Paddy	Coimbatore sauna	640 "	88 0 0	100	...	...
3	Ragi	Black and red varieties	640 "	96 0 0	100	160 0 0	444
4	Dhal	Tur dhal, imported	100 "	16 8 0	100	70 0 0	424
5	Javaree	Ordinary variety	100 "	8 0 0	100	15 6 0	192
6	Ballar or avare	Pulses, locally grown	100 "	7 4 0	100	116 1 0	1,466
7	Horsegram	Ordinary variety, local	100 "	7 0 0	100	40 0 0	571
8	Bengalgram	Imported from Northern India	100 "	12 0 0	100	56 12 0	473
	Total				800		3,778
	Average						540
	Oils and oil seeds.						
1	Sweet oil	Expeller oils	25 lbs.	5 8 0	100	17 10 0	320
2	Castor oil	Do do	28 "	4 8 0	100	24 0 0	489
3	Cocoonut oil	Cochin white	25 "	7 8 0	100	20 8 6	274
4	Kerosene oil	White—B. O. C. or Sorony	2 tins	4 10 0	100	10 8 6	228
5	Cotton seeds	Ex-ginning factories	24 lbs.	0 12 0	100	3 8 0	467
6	Castor seeds	Ordinary variety, local	255 seers	23 0 0	100	149 0 0	622
7	Til seed	Do do	255 "	26 0 0	100	191 4 0	631
8	Huchellu	Do do	255 "	19 0 0	100	117 4 9	617
9	Honge	Do do	255 "	14 8 0	100	64 0 0	441
10	Groundnut	Unshelled, local	210 "	6 0 0	100	36 13 6	461
	Total				1,000		4,450
	Average						445
	Other food articles.						
1	Brown sugar	Yellowish	28 lbs.	2 0 0	100	8 12 0	438
2	Jaggery	Bangalore cubes	28 "	1 14 0	100	5 2 0	273
3	Cocoonuts	Assorted sizes	No. 1,000	44 0 0	100	120 0 0	273
4	Copra	Dried and ripe	25 lbs.	6 4 0	100	15 8 0	248
5	Flour, wheat	Imported from Calcutta and Bombay.	196 "	14 9 0	100	31 18 0	218
6	Areca nut	Superior, Palghat varieties	25 "	9 8 0	100	35 2 6	370
7	Tamarind	Husked and 50 per cent cleaned	210 "	8 8 0	100	38 4 6	450
8	Coriander	Local	30 local measures.	4 8 0	100	7 14 0	175
9	Chillies	Local and also imported from Madras Presidency.	26 lbs.	2 10 0	100	17 6 0	662
10	Coffee	Nilgiris parchment	28 "	8 8 0	100	48 2 0	566
11	Pepper	Coorg and Malabar	25 "	10 0 0	100	87 8 0	375
12	Cardamoms	Unbleached—Sakiespur	24 "	42 8 0	100	100 0 0	235
13	Potatoes	Assorted sizes, local	31 mds. of 88 lbs.	28 0 0	100	166 4 0	665
14	Ghee	Ordinary quality	26½ lbs.	18 0 0	100	49 0 0	306
15	Salt	Large crystals—Bombay	80 seers	4 8 0	100	11 4 0	250
	Total				1,500		5,504
	Average						367
	Textiles.						
1	Yarn	Grey—20's, local	10 lbs.	5 4 0	100	18 14 3	360
2	Cotton, raw	Machine-ginned—long-staple	500 "	158 0 0	100	455 0 0	288
3	Wool, raw	Mixed live	25 "	5 0 0	100	23 0 0	460
4	Silk, raw	Indigenous—Charaka reeled	1b.	7 14 0	100	22 1 0	280
5	Piece-goods (Cotton, Indian) Dhories.	Grey-average of 38" x 4 yds. wg. 40 tolas and 44" x 7 yds. wg. 41 tolas.	1b.	1 1 6	100	2 8 0	229
6	Piece-goods (Foreign) H. K. Shirtings.	34" x 40 yds. wg. 8½ lbs. imported	1b.	1 2 6	100	...	...
	Total				600		1,617
	Average						328

No.	Names of articles	Trade description	Rate per	Standard price in 1914	Per cent	Price in June 1948	Ratio
	Others.			Rs a. p.		Rs. a p	
1	Copper	Sheets	Owt.	57 0 0	100	170 0 0	298
2	Brass or yellow metal	Do	Do	54 0 0	100	168 12 0	308
3	Hides—cow	Raw, local	44 lbs.	1 0 0	100	2 11 9	278
4	Bran	Bombay	140 "	6 0 0	100	25 6 0	414
5	Soapnut	Mainad	284 "	2 12 0	100	13 0 0	478
6	Bees-wax	Local	25 "	17 0 0	100	46 0 0	271
7	Turmeric	Imported	28 "	4 8 0	100	13 0 0	289
8	Skins—Goats and sheep	Local, raw	No 100	90 0 0	100	858 12 0	399
9	Bricks	Wire-cut, burnt, local	" 1,000	19 0 0	100	120 0 0	682
10	Tiles	Mangalore pattern, local	" 1,000	39 0 0	100	190 0 0	487
11	Cast iron	Local	cwt	6 12 0	100	47 8 0	704
12	Tobacco	Raw—Cholambadi and Bettadapur	25 lbs.	7 6 0	100	50 0 0	678
13	Matches (Indian)	Safety, large size	Gross	0 18 0	100	6 4 0	789
14	Teak, timber	Mysore logs	C ft.	2 10 0	100	14 12 0	582
15	Fuel (Casuarina)	Unsplit	Ton	6 12 0	100	38 12 0	574
	Total				1,500		7,126
	Average						475

ABSTRACT.

Item No.	Main heads	Items in each of the main heads	Standard Index No	June 1948	Ratio	General Index Number
1	Foodgrains and pulses	8	800	3,778	540	482
2	Oils and oil seeds	10	1,000	4,450	445	
3	Other food articles	15	1,500	5,504	367	
4	Textiles	6	600	1,617	328	
5	Others	15	1,500	7,196	475	

APPENDIX II.

Detailed statement showing particulars of Joint-Stock Companies incorporated in Mysore and
Registered in the month of June 1948.

Number	Class and Name	Names of Agents, Secretaries, etc., situation of Registered Office	Object	Capital		Paid up
				Authorised	Subscribed	
	II Transit and Transport (a) Others			Rs	Rs	Rs
1	Mysore Vehicle, Ltd.	Mg Agents Messrs. Swami & Co., 152, Albert Victor Road, Chamaraipet, Ban- galore City	To manufacture and trade in vehicles such as bullock carts, tongas, julkas, coaches, rickshaws, etc	10,00,000	7,000	7,000
	III Trading and Manu- facturing (b) Printing, Publishing and Stationery					
2	Chandra Printing and Pub- lishing Co., Ltd.	Director Sri K P Kuppu Rao, 35, Saraswati Build- ing, Sri Narasimhaiaja Road, Bangalore City	Printing and Publishing newspapers, magazines and periodicals, etc	50,000	6,875	6,875
3	(1) Agencies, (including Mg Agent companies) K. Renukeshy, (Mysore), Ltd	Director Mr V. Dama', White House, Chamaraip- pet, Bangalore City	To carry on the business of agents merchants, bankers, etc	5,000	5,000	5,000
4	Investment and Commercial Corporation	Director Sri N. Subbanna, 269, Middle School Road, Visweswaraipuram, Ban- galore City	To act as Managing agents, Secretaries, Treasurers, etc	10,00,000	20,000	20,000
5	(1) Others Bharat Dairy, Ltd	Director Sri R. Kapur- pathi Rao, Bharat Dairy Buildings, Aimmagan Chi- cle, Basavanagudi, Banga- lore City	To carry on the business dairy farming	2,00,000	8,000	8,000
6	Kalpabharu Industries, Ltd	Director Sri Ulal Rama- chandra Kini, Masjid Road, Arsikere	General Trading	5,00,000	8,150	8,150
7	Mysore Industrial and Re- search	Do	Do	20,000	2,000	2,000
8	Mysore Timber, Ltd	Director Mr C. Daniel White House, Chamaraip- pet, Bangalore City	To carry on the business of timber merchants	5,00,000	20,000	20,000
	IV Mills and Presses. (a) Cotton Mills.					
9	Sree Chelmesha Textile Mills, Ltd	Mg Agents Messrs Hatti Thippesudraswamy & Co., Railway Station Road, Chitaldurg	To carry on the business of Ginning, Pressing, Spin- ning, Dyeing of all kinds of fibres such as cotton, silk, wool, hemp, jute, etc	20,00,000	3,64,910	3,64,910
			Total	52,75,000	4,81,855	4,81,855

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

List of books added to the University Library from 1st September 1949 to 1st October 1949.

General and Reference Works.

Turell, V (ed) Bibliographic Index—A Cumulative Bibliography of Bibliographies 1948. (010).

Philosophy.

Eaton, G. . . . The Richest Vein—Eastern Tradition and Modern Thought. (104).
Laird J, . . . Recent Philosophy. (Home University Library No 181) (080).
Paul, L . . . The Meaning of Human Existence. (104).
Friedlander, K . . . The Psycho-Analytical Approach to Juvenile Delinquency—Theory: Case Studies Treatment (108).

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Hadfield, J A . . . Psychology and Morals—An Analysis of Character (140.4).
Jung, C G. . . . Essays on Contemporary Events. (140.4)
McDougall, W. . . . Character and the Conduct of Life—Practical Psychology for everyman. (140.4).
Osborn, A . . . Your Creative Power—How to Use Imagination (140.4).
Rorschach, H . . . Psychodiagnostics—Text. (141).
Adler, A . . . Guiding Human Misfits—A Practical Application of Individual Psychology. (142).
Culpin, M . . . Mental Abnormality. Facts and Theories (142).
McDougall, W . . . An Outline of Abnormal Psychology (142)
Hamilton, G . . . Psychotherapy in Child Guidance. (144)
Cooper, A M. . . . How to Supervise People (145)
Bailey, N. R . . . Motion Study for the Supervisor. (147).
Heinrich, H. W . . . Industrial Accident Prevention (147)
Lawtho, C. H. (Jr.) . . . Principles of Personnel Testing. (147)
Wiener, N. . . . Cybernetics or Control and Communication in the Animal and the Machine (147).
Thorndike, R L . . . Personnel Selection—Test and Measurement Techniques. (148)

Ethics—General.

Freed, L. . . . Morality and Happiness. (170.4)
Gandhi, M K . . . Conquest of Self. (170.4).
Urban, W. M. . . . Fundamentals of Ethics (170.4)

Religion.

Toksvig, S. . . . Emanuel Swedenborg—Scientist and Mystic. (281)

Sociology—General

Ghurye, G S . . . Culture and Society (300.4)
Gibson, G. H . . . The Structure of Community—A Study in Personal Relationship (300.4)
Urwick, E. F. . . . The Values of Life. (300.4)
Folsom, J. K. . . . The Family and Democratic Society. (301b).

Statistics.

Yates, F. . . . Sampling Methods for Censuses and Surveys. (310.4).

Politics and Administration.

Panikkar, K M & others . . . Regionalism and Security. (320.4).
Board, C A . . . American Government and Politics. (325).
Beloff, M. . . . The Foreign Policy of Soviet Russia. 1929 1941. (325).
Merriam, C E. & Gosnell, H. F. . . . The American Party System. (325).

Economics.

Nag, D. S. . . . A study of Economic Plans for India. (330.4).
Spiegel, H. W. . . . Current Economic Problems (330.4)
Ashley, W. . . . The Economic Organisation of England—An Outline History. (330.0b).

Cohen, J. B.	...	...	Japan's Economy in War and Reconstruction. (330-9b).
Blankenship, A. B. (ed.)	..	..	How to Conduct Consumer and Opinion Research. (331).
Mehra, M. M.	...	...	Theory of Industrial Location (331)
Schaefer, V. G. & Wissler, W.	..	..	Industrial Supervision 1 Organisation 2. Controls (331).
Kumarappa, J. C.	..	..	Swaraj for the Masses (331-1)
Muranjan, S. K.	..	..	Shadows of Hyper-Inflation (334)
Ghate, B. G.	...	..	Asia's Trade—A Study of the Trade of Asian Countries with Each Other and with the Rest of the World
Gadgil, N. V. & Vithal Babu, V.			Studies in Death Duties (336)
Somers, H. M.			Public Finance and National Income. (336).

Law.

Jessup, P. C.	A Modern Law of Nations—An Introduction. (345)
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Education.

Meyer, A. E.	The Education of Free Men in American Democracy (370-4).
			The Development of Education in the Twentieth Century. (370-9).

Anthropology.

Krober, A. I.	..	..	Anthropology. (390-4)
Covarrubias, M.	..	..	Mexico South—The Isthmus of Tehuantepec (392)
Krishna Iyer, I. A.	..	..	The Coorg Tribes and Castes (399)

Philology.

Mahadevappa, C.			College Translation (455)
Intwistle, W. J. & Morison, W. A.	...	...	Russian and the Slavonic Languages (490)

Pure Science.

Friedlander, G. & Kennedy, J. W.	...	...	Introduction to Radio Chemistry (530)
Linney, G. L. M.	...	...	Modern Physics (530)
Whittaker, L.	...	...	From Euclid to Eddington (530).
Lapp, R.	...	...	Must We Hide? (541-3).
Weiser, H. B.	..	..	Colloid Chemistry—A Textbook. (541-3452)
Sighe, S.	...	...	Quantitative Organic Analysis For Functional Groups (543-8).
Garard, I. D.	..	..	An Introduction to Organic Chemistry (547)
Northey, E. H.	...	...	The Sulfoxamides and Allied Compounds (547-7)
Lougheed, C. H. & Others	...	...	Physical Geology (551)
Günther, R. A.	...	...	Outline of Biochemistry (574-19)
Du Chailu, P. B.	...	...	The World of the Great Forest (591-5)
Fitzpatrick, P.	...	...	Jack of the Bushveld (591-5)
Seton, E. T.	...	...	Wild Animals I have Known (591-5)
Barret, T. J.	...	...	Harnessing the Earthworm (595-16)
Finnon, E. A. R. (ed.)	..	..	The Lapwing (598-2).
Sahm, A.	..	..	Indian Hill Bats (598-2)
Vicary-Fitzgerald, L.	..	..	British Bats (599-4)

Useful Arts

Dunlop, V.	..	..	Personality Illustrated The Beauty Blue Book (613)
Ragan, G. I. (ed.)	..	..	Micro-wave Transmission Circuits (621-3)
Wilcox, E. V.	...	...	Modern Farmers' Cyclopaedia of Agriculture (630)
Aires, Q. C.	...	...	Soil Erosion and its Control (631-45)
Van Vuren, J. P. J.	..	..	Soil Fertility and Sewage (631-45)
Law, S. G.	..	..	Therapy through Interview (616-8)
Tauber, H.	..	..	The Chemistry and Technology of Linoleum (660)

Fine Arts

Hopew, W. B.	...	...	Many Occasions. (71-4)
Sisson, M.	...	...	Country Cottages (728-68)
Holmer-Paton, K.	...	...	122 Colour Photographs (770)
Mayer, J. P.	...	...	Sociology of Film—Studies and Documents (791-4)
Chernov, I. & Reinfeld, F.	...	...	Winning Chess—How to Perfect Your attacking Play. (794-1)

English Literature.

Milton, J.	..	..	Complete Poetry and Selected Prose (821-32)
Read, H.	..	..	Coleridge as Critic (821-31)
Read, H.	..	..	Wordsworth (821-51)
Shakespeare	..	..	Shakespeare Survey—An Annual Survey of Shakespearean Study and Production (822-31)

<i>Bengali.</i>			
San Gupta, S. C.	...	...	The Great Sentiment — A Study of Rabindranath Tagore. (1909).
<i>Chinese.</i>			
Edwards, E. D.	...		Chinese Prose Literature of T'Ang Period A.D. 618-906. (1909).
<i>Pre-History.</i>			
Breuil, H.	.		Beyond the Bounds of History (1909)
<i>Geography.</i>			
Freeman, O. W. & Martin, H. H.	.	...	The Pacific North West (1911).
Miller, G. J & Parkins, A. E.			Geography of North America
<i>Europe—General.</i>			
Hayes, C. J. H.	..	.	A Political and Cultural History of Modern Europe 1400-1900.
<i>China.</i>			
Wittfogel, K. A. & Chia-Sheng, F.	...		History of Chinese Society 1100-1900 (1911).
<i>History—India.</i>			
Nilakanta Sastry, K. A. & Venkataramanayya, N.		...	Further Sources of Vijayanagara History (1913-14).
Chatterjee, A. C.	.	..	The New India. (1909).
<i>America.</i>			
Frazier, E. F.			The Negro in the United States (1911)
Karaka, B. F.	...	.	Out of Dust. (1912)

**WORKING CLASS COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER FOR BANGALORE CITY
FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1949**

A Rise of 0.5 Points.

The Cost of Living Index Number for the month of July 1949, works up to 302.7 registering rise of 0.5 points.

The index number of Food group decreased 2.3 points to 312.9 points owing to a fall in the prices of coffee seeds, ghee, vegetables, chillies coriander and garlic.

An increase in the price of castor oil consequently resulted in the rise of the index number of fuel and lighting group by 2.6 points to 256.8 points.

The rise in the prices of dhoties and coatings recorded the increase in the index number of clothing group by 10.0 points to 270.1 points.

The index number of Miscellaneous group too has increased by 0.9 due to a slight increase in the cost of supari, while the house rent group remained constant.

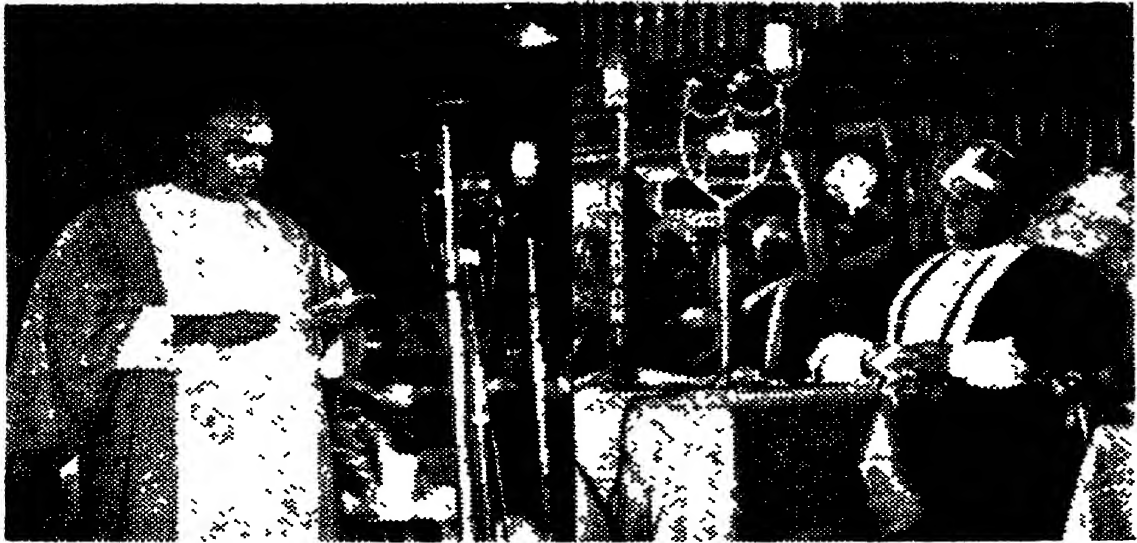
(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100).

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average prices per unit of quantity									Index Number	
			Year ended June 1948			June 1949			July 1949			June 1949	July 1949
			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Food.—			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		
Raw Rice	... Seer (Msr.)...	14.0	0	2	2	0	6	5	0	6	5	296	296
Boiled Rice	" "	22.6	0	2	3	0	6	5	0	6	5	285	285
Ragi	" "	6.6	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	3	2	202	292
Blackgram Dhal	" "	0.7	0	3	1	0	14	0	0	14	0	454	454
Tur Dhal	" "	3.4	0	2	8	0	12	3	0	12	3	459	459
Bengalgram Dhal	" "	1.4	0	2	11	0	14	1	0	14	3	483	489
Avare Dhal	" "	0.6	0	2	7	0	12	4	0	12	6	477	484
Greengram	" "	1.2	0	2	0	0	11	8	0	11	8	583	583
Sugar	Seer Wt.	1.9	0	1	4	0	5	10	0	5	10	438	438
Jaggery	Viss	1.9	0	3	6	0	15	6	1	1	0	443	486
Coffee seeds	Seer Wt.	1.4	0	3	11	1	6	7	1	5	3	577	513
Meat	2 lbs. Wt.	7.2	0	7	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	457	457
Curds	Seer Msr.	1.9	0	1	7	0	6	0	0	6	0	379	379
Milk	" "	6.1	0	3	7	0	8	0	0	8	0	223	223
Ghee	" Wt.	2.7	0	6	0	1	2	6	1	1	7	308	293
Onions	Viss	1.0	0	1	3	0	5	10	0	5	9	467	460
Vegetables	" "	5.6	0	2	6	0	9	9	0	9	3	390	370
Fruits	Doz.	0.9	0	2	0	0	4	9	0	4	8	238	238
Gingelly oil	Seer Wt.	2.5	0	2	0	0	9	10	0	9	9	492	498
Groundnut oil	" Wt.	0.4	0	1	8	0	8	8	0	8	11	520	535
Salt	" Msr.	1.1	0	1	3	0	1	6	0	1	6	120	120
Cocoanut	Each	1.0	0	1	0	0	3	6	0	3	6	350	350
Tamarind	Viss	0.9	0	3	3	0	15	7	0	15	9	479	485
Chillies	" "	2.0	0	7	4	2	12	8	2	9	8	609	568
Coriander	Seer Msr. ..	1.3	0	1	5	0	6	4	0	6	1	447	429
Garlic	" Wt. ..	0.7	0	2	0	0	5	5	0	4	11	271	246
Wheat Flour	" Wt. .	1.4	0	0	8	0	1	7	0	1	7	238	238
Soji	... " Msr. ..	1.3	0	2	5	0	6	8	0	6	8	276	276
Ready made coffee	.. Cup ..	6.3	0	0	6	0	1	6	0	1	6	300	300
Total	...	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...
Index Number—All Food Articles			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	345.2	342.9

Articles	Unit of quantity	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Average price per unit of quantity						Index Number				
			Year ended June 1938		June 1949		July 1949		June 1949	July 1949			
			Rs. a p.		Rs. a p.		Rs. a p.						
Fuel and Lighting.—													
Firewood ..	Maund ...	72.0	0	2	6	0	5	10	0	5	10	233	233
Castor Oil ...	Seer Wt	7.7	0	1	11	0	10	0	0	10	8	522	557
Kerosene Oil ..	Bottle	16.0	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	4	0	192	192
Match Boxes of 50 sticks.	Dozen	4.3	0	2	6	0	9	0	0	9	0	360	360
Total .. 100.0			..		...		..		...		...
Index Number—Fuel and Lighting ..			..		..		..		254.2		256.8		
Clothing.—													
Dhoties .	Pair of 8 yds	14.6	2	0	9	7	0	0	7	0	0	342	348
Coating ...	Yard	22.5	0	5	6	0	12	5	0	15	3	226	277
Shirting ...	"	21.5	0	4	0	0	9	10	0	9	6	246	238
Cloth for pyjamas, etc	"	3.0	0	4	0	0	13	7	0	12	9	340	319
Sarees ...	Each	22.4	5	0	0	6	14	8	6	14	8	231	231
Cloth for jackets, etc.	Yard	16.0	0	5	0	0	14	0	0	14	0	280	280
Total 100.0			.		.		.		.		.
Index Number—Clothing			.		.		.		260.4		270.4		
House Rent.—													
House rent		100.0	2	10	5	2	10	3	2	10	3	100	100
Total 100.0			..		...		.		.		.
Index Number—House Rent			.		.		.		100		100		
Miscellaneous.—													
Shaving ...	1 Shave	13.0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Washing soap ..	1 Bar	17.5	0	4	0	1	4	0	1	4	0	500	500
Supari .	Seer Wt	8.4	0	3	6	1	1	2	1	1	6	190	500
Beedies	Bundle of 25	11.2	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	200	200
Amusements	1 Show	8.4	0	2	0	0	3	9	0	3	9	188	188
Medicine ...	Bottle of mixture	8.3	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	175	175
Education ..	"	5.0	0	2	0	0	4	6	0	4	6	225	225
Flowers	One bunch	5.7	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	0	200	200
Household Necessaries.	Seer Wt	22.5	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	300	300
Total 100.0			..		..		..		..		..
Index Number—Miscellaneous			..		..		..		297.5		298.4		
Groups			Weights proportional to total expenditure		Group Index Number		June 1949		July 1949				
Food			53.5		345.2		342.9						
Fuel and Lighting			7.0		254.2		256.8						
Clothing			13.8		260.4		270.4						
House Rent			6.4		100.0		100.0						
Miscellaneous			19.3		297.5		298.4						
Total 100.0			100.0			
(Cost of Living Index Number)			..		302.2		302.7						

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His Highness at the Mysore University Convocation held on
3rd November 1949.

The Hon. Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee is seen delivering the
Convocation Address.



The Hon. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on the occasion of the inauguration
of the UNESCO Seminar on Rural Adult Education at Mysore. The
Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Education Minister,
Government of Mysore, and the several Delegates are also seen in the
picture.

(Photos—“Jananana”.)

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XII]

Bangalore, November—December 1949

[Nos. 11 & 12

Proclamation

OF

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA

SRI JAYACHAMARAJENDRA WADIYAR BAHADUR OF MYSORE

THIS TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER,
ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND
FORTY-NINE, IN THE TENTH
YEAR OF MY RULE.

Whereas BY A PROCLAMATION DATED THE 29TH OCTOBER, 1947, I ORDAINED THAT MY MINISTRY SHOULD SET UP A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY COMPOSED OF ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE AND ENTRUST IT WITH THE TASK OF FRAMING OF A CONSTITUTION BILL FOR THE STATE OF MYSORE,

And whereas THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY SO SET UP HAS RECOMMENDED THAT IN THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA NOW BEING FRAMED BY THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA WHICH INCLUDES DULY APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THIS STATE, THERE SHOULD BE INCORPORATED SUCH CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AS ARE APPROVED BY THAT BODY FOR, AND IN RELATION TO, THE GOVERNANCE OF THIS STATE, AND THAT THE CONSTITUTION SO FRAMED SHOULD BE ADOPTED BY THIS STATE ;

I now hereby ordain

THAT the Constitution of India shortly to be adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India shall be the Constitution for the State of Mysore as for the other parts of India and shall be enforced as such by me, my heirs and successors in accordance with the tenor of its provisions ;

That the provisions of the said Constitution shall, as from the date of its commencement, supersede and abrogate all other constitutional provisions inconsistent therewith which are at present in force in this State ;

That both Houses of the Legislature of Mysore as at present constituted shall be dissolved on the fifteenth day of December, 1949 ;

That thereafter, and until such time as the House or Houses of the Legislature of Mysore has or have been duly constituted and summoned to meet for the first session under the provisions of the Constitution of India, there shall be only one House of the Legislature to be known as the Legislative Assembly of Mysore ;

That the constitution of the said Legislative Assembly of Mysore shall in all respects be the same as the constitution of the Constituent Assembly of Mysore, all members of which shall, on the sixteenth day of December, 1949, become members of the said Legislative Assembly of Mysore.

JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR.

(Seal.)

WHY THE TWO HOUSES OF LEGISLATURE WERE DISSOLVED

The question of what should be the Legislature during the interim period between now and the elections which are to be held as per the constitution framed for the States in India had been a subject-matter of deep thought to His Highness the Maharaja and his Government. The two alternatives were, either to continue the Mysore Representative Assembly and the Mysore Legislative Council as they were till the elections were held under the new constitution or to convert the Mysore Constituent Assembly into the House of Legislature, as has been done in Travancore, Sourashtra and the Centre. In this connection, there were discussions between the Government of India and the Mysore Government and it was as a result of these discussions that the Mysore Ministry tendered the advice to His Highness the Maharaja to convert the Constituent Assembly of Mysore into the House of Legislature for this interim period. The fact that the present Houses of Legislature had been elected as early as 1945, two years before India got her freedom, was a point which could not easily be got over, especially when there was a body more recently chosen by the people and when there were such strong precedents as stated above and when the Government of India also felt strongly that the Legislature should be in keeping with the new set-up. His Highness the Maharaja and the Ministry are deeply conscious of the fact that the Representative Assembly, which was inaugurated by His Highness' grandfather and was the earliest representative institution of the kind in India, has had a long and unique record of service and so had the Legislative Council, though of a comparatively shorter duration. It was only after deep and anxious consideration both at the Provincial and the Central level that the inevitable decision was taken.

AVOID ADDRESSES OR ELABORATE RECEPTIONS

In connection with the tours of Ministers in the State, instructions have been issued from time to time, emphasising the desirability of avoiding formal reception or elaborate social functions on such occasions, so as to allow Ministers of Government more time to attend to important business.

2. The attention of Deputy Commissioners and other officers concerned has been drawn separately to these instructions for strict observance in letter and spirit.

3. Government wish to make it known that members of local organisations and other leading citizens are always welcome to meet and exchange views on local problems with Ministers during their tours; but they do not wish to accept any formal addresses or elaborate receptions involving any expenditure.

4. The Public are hereby requested to co-operate with the Government in the prompt and efficient discharge of their duties by not drawing unnecessarily on the time of the Ministers during their tours.



The Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, inaugurating the Bangalore Corporation at Mayo Hall



The Hon. Sri P. Subbarama Chetty is seen addressing the gathering on the occasion of the inauguration of the Bangalore Corporation.

CORPORATION FOR BANGALORE.

INAUGURATION BY CHIEF MINISTER

The two historic Municipalities of Bangalore City and Bangalore Civil Station were integrated into a Corporation on the 8th December 1949. "Greater Bangalore" has now come into being and will cover a population of more than seven lakhs.

The function was inaugurated by the Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister, at the Mayo Hall and the Hon. Sri P. Subbarama Chetty, Minister for City Municipalities and Muzrai, presided on the occasion. His Excellency the Governor-General the Prime Minister and His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore had sent messages conveying their good wishes for the success of the Corporation.

His Excellency the Governor-General in his message, said that the union of the two old Municipalities was a historic event. Greatness had its corresponding increased responsibility. To look after the whole of Bangalore, the old Pettah, all the great extensions that had grown in recent times and the area formerly comprised in the Cantonment of Bangalore was a very big job. It required the utmost civic spirit and energy to do the job well. Whichever was the majority party must bear all the blame of any defects in the administration and share with all parties the praise earned for good administration. Cleanliness was the first and biggest duty. Bangalore was naturally beautiful. His Excellency hoped that the new Corporation would do everything possible to add to its beauty.

The Prime Minister of India, in a message, said he was glad to learn of the amalgamation of the Civil Station Municipality and the City Municipality of Bangalore. He sent his greetings and good wishes on the occasion.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, in a message said that it gave him the greatest pleasure to send a message of good wishes on the historic occasion. That indeed was a memorable day: for, even though Bangalore was founded by the great Kempe Gowda so long ago as 1537, and the municipal status of its two parts known as the City and the Civil Area dated back to the year 1862, it was that day that the two units merged into and emerged as a single Corporation. Bangalore, the City Beautiful, would thereafter be one of the largest self-governing local units, and would bid fair to rank high amongst the great Municipal Corporations of India.

During the past many years, the two Municipal Councils had functioned with commendable efficiency and built up a reputation for useful service, beautiful buildings, fine roads, extensive parks, and a large number of educational, philanthropic and other institutions. The entire area administered by them had always enjoyed the reputation for a most salubrious climate. With the added importance which it has earned after the establishment of the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, the Telephone Factory and the Jalahalli Training Centre, it was natural that from the view-point of municipal progress also, it should find itself in the forefront as it did in other respects.

The city by itself had been urging for some time for an improvement in its status, and it was only fair that in conceding this just claim, the equally important position of the Civil Area was also taken into account, and a Corporation which would satisfy the legitimate aspirations of both the areas was brought into being.

His Highness expressed his appreciation of the great interest which the Minister for City Municipalities, *Rajasevasakta* Sri Pamidi Subbarama Chetty and the other Members of the Cabinet had evinced in giving practical shape to this idea of a Corporation for all Bangalore.

His Highness said that the members of the Corporation had acquired enough experience in working democratic institutions, and it was unnecessary for him to refer to the increased responsibilities that should devolve on them as persons in charge of a new Corporation that has an area of nearly 30 square miles and a population of about 7 lakhs. His Highness reminded them of the high standards and ideals which had been set for them by the great Architect of Freedom, and to exhort them to pledge

themselves in the discharge of the duties and responsibilities that await them, to conform to those standards and ideals in thought, word and deed.

His Highness hoped that the members of the Corporation may be imbued with a spirit of selfless service and an abiding zeal for enabling fellow-citizens to secure not merely the benefits of health and sanitation, education and other amenities, but also the blessings of happiness, cultural progress and spiritual advancement.

His Highness, extending cordial greetings to the Bangalore Municipal Corporation, welcomed its new Mayor and other distinguished Members, wished them godspeed in all their endeavours in promoting the common weal.

THE HON. SRI K. C. REDDY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Inaugurating the Corporation, the Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy said that it was a marked change in the history of the city. Municipal changes were closely entwined with political changes in the country. Since the founding of the city by Kempe Gowda four centuries ago there was marked improvement in all directions. By the union of the two civic bodies that existed hitherto, he hoped that much more improvement could be effected. Several administrations of Mysore tried for retrocession of the Civil Station to the State but it materialised only in 1947. In comparison with other administrative mergers that were going on in the country, the municipal merger might look very small; but for the citizens of the city it was of supreme importance. Till now the two Municipal bodies had endeavoured their best to afford all possible amenities to the public and had won the admiration of the visitors not only from India but also from outside.

Work for Future.

With the Corporation coming into being, the Chief Minister hoped that their efforts would be at achieving everything else which had to be achieved.

Bangalore could be proud of her past achievements under the two local bodies in all fields of civic life. Still, much remained to be done in every sphere of Municipal administration. Only two or three factors governed the work of the Corporation. First came finance. Bangalore Corporation would have nearly a crore of rupees as its revenue which formed one tenth of that of the State. Hence heavy responsibilities rested on those who took offices in handling the finances of the Corporation. They must chalk out a clear programme to augment the revenues. Secondly, there was considerable scope for increasing taxation for which the members of the Corporation should strive their best. The Chief Minister hoped that it would go into the question immediately. Success or failure of any scheme depended to a great extent on the human factor. Apart from the responsibility of the Councillors in affording civic amenities, the citizens also should contribute their best and cultivate a spirit of service and missionary zeal.

Concluding, the Chief Minister hoped that the members of the Corporation would serve to ameliorate the living condition of the poorer classes and wished them best success and a bright future.



Sri R. Subbanna, the Mayor, welcoming the Ministers and other guests on the occasion.



Some distinguished guests and journalists who were present on the occasion.



Right—Dr. Tarachand, Education Secretary, Government of India, greets Mr. N. Robinson of the Colonial Office, London, at the UNESCO Seminar at Mysore.

Left—The Hon. Sri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister of Mysore, in conversation with Dr. A. N. Basu, Chairman of Group IV (Social and Citizenship aspects of Rural Adult Education) of the UNESCO Seminar.

(Photo—“Deccan Herald”.)

THE HON. SRI SUBBARAMA CHETTY'S REVIEW.

In his presidential address the Hon. Sri P. Subbarama Chetty, Minister for City Municipalities, dwelt at length on the origin and growth of the City and its municipal administration, and was gratified to note the longfelt desire of the public had become a reality in the birth of the Corporation. He pointed out the notable achievements of the two municipal bodies that existed till now.

Referring to the urgent need of the citizens, he said that the underground drainage both in the city and the civil area was neither complete nor satisfactory and hoped that soon it would be rectified. It was his earnest hope and sincere wish that the Councillors of the Corporation would not be swayed by parochial considerations but work in complete co-operation with an eye only to the prosperity and well-being of greater Bangalore. He warned them that they should not mix up civics with politics, if

they wanted to achieve that end. While the Council laid down the policy and the executive officers carried it out, individual Councillors should take care to see that they did not interfere in the day-to-day administration or embarrass their officers in any manner. Difference of opinion was sure to exist among them and they would only be conducive to a healthy and sturdy growth of a democratic body like theirs if they would tolerate and smoothen them out instead of crushing them under the steam roller of assured heavy majority.

Concluding, the Minister hoped that the Corporation would grow from strength to strength and be of boundless utility to the entire population of the great and beautiful city of Bangalore.

Sri R. Subbanna and Sri Deenadayalu Naidu are appointed as the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor of the Bangalore Corporation.

**GOVERNMENT'S APPRECIATION OF SERVICES OF THE
BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND OF THE
BANGALORE MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.**

On the eve of the inauguration of the CITY OF BANGALORE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja wish to place on record their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Municipal Commission of Bangalore and of the Bangalore City Municipal Council. The Commission and the Bangalore City Municipal Council have been in existence for nearly nine decades, and during these long years, they have earnestly laboured for furthering the best interests of the areas under their administration. The several Presidents Honorary or otherwise - as well as the members of the erstwhile Commission and Council and their various predecessors have incessantly toiled to promote the well-being of the citizens whom they represented and justly earned their esteem and regard. Whether from the viewpoint of augmenting the resources of the Commission and Council or administering their funds, of eradicating disease or extending civic amenities, of lay-out of extensions or up-keep of roads, parks and utilitarian institutions they have reason to look back with pride and satisfaction upon the terms of their office and feel comforted by a sense of duty well discharged and service selflessly rendered. The Government of His Highness therefore have great pleasure in tendering their warmest thanks to the several Presidents and members of the Commission and Council for their substantial services to this great and ancient City.

UNESCO SEMINAR IN MYSORE

RURAL ADULT EDUCATION WORK

The UNESCO Seminar on Rural Adult Education, which held its session at Krishnarajasagar for a month, concluded on the 4th December 1949. The session was inaugurated on the 2nd November by the Hon. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, Government of India, and delegates from eighteen countries attended the session, besides experts from the UNESCO and observers from the World Health Organisation, the International Labour Organisation and the Food and Agriculture Organisation. Indian Provinces and States were also represented. The Minister for Education, Government of Mysore, participated in the deliberations as a delegate of the Government of India.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in a letter to the Director of the Seminar, said: "I am sure good will come out of the Seminar and the peoples of our respective countries will profit by your deliberations". Conveying his greetings to those assembled for the Seminar, the Prime Minister said: "I had hoped and looked forward to attend the Seminar at least for two or three days so that I might have a chance of meeting you and your distinguished colleagues. To my great disappointment, I find that it will not be possible for me to do so. As you know, I have recently come back from my tours abroad. I am overwhelmed with work here. Vital problems await solution, and I dare not be away from Delhi for long".

Welcoming the Delegates to the Seminar, the Hon. Sri D. H. Chandrasekharaiya, Minister for Education, Government of Mysore, said: -

"At the instance of and in association with the Government of India, Government of Mysore have had the proud privilege of making arrangements for holding the UNESCO Seminar on Rural Adult Education in Mysore. Therefore, on behalf of the Government of Mysore and as a delegate of the Government of India, I deem it an unique honour to accord a most hearty and cordial welcome to you all to this inaugural session of the Seminar. Knowing the importance of the occasion, we have spared no pains to provide for the needs of the Seminar as well as for your comforts as far as possible. Even so, there may be shortcomings here and there; but these, I submit, are due to circumstances beyond our control and not to any lack of desire or effort on our part. As some of you may perhaps be aware, Hotel Krishnarajasagara has been selected as the actual venue of the Seminar and it is my hope that the place commanding a panoramic view of the beautiful Brindavan Gardens and an appealing

country-side will present a suitable setting for both peaceful conduct of work and needful relaxation."

"The Seminar owes its inception to the UNESCO, which as you know is the first secular and international organisation created for the sole purpose of implementing man's moral aspirations. Working as a specialised agency of UNO, UNESCO has been trying during the past three years to mobilise for peace and security in the world by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture. Among the several measures undertaken by that great organisation towards this end is the holding of the Seminars to enable the educational leaders and experts from different countries to gather at one place and gain unique and valuable experience in international living and learning. The Seminar that we are having now is the sixth in the series of Seminars held so far and its purpose is to discuss problems of Rural Adult Education with special reference to the Asian countries. It may be added that this is the first international Seminar of the kind to be held in Asia and the second regional Seminar on the broad topic of Adult Education."

"The importance and urgency of Adult Education for improving the moral and material conditions of the great mass of the people all the world over cannot be over-emphasised. An ignorant and illiterate adult is a drag on society and a menace to the peace of the world. He is a drag because he cannot think and act like a civilised man. He is a menace because he easily succumbs to the evil influences which often undermine the unity and peace of mankind. It should, therefore, be the earnest endeavour of all nations to educate their adults on proper lines in order to ensure civilised and happy living for all and to promote understanding and co-operation among nations. It is

only in this way that a world public opinion which is genuinely international in its outlook and sincerely devoted to human welfare can be brought into existence. The magnitude of the task is no doubt baffling when we consider the fact that in the world's population more than half is unable to read or write. But given the necessary courage and determination, we are sure to overcome all the difficulties in our way. In this connection we are looking forward to the Seminar to make useful and worthy contributions. Delegates and Observers from something like twenty countries, all known for their expert knowledge and devoted interest in the subject, are participating in the deliberations and I earnestly believe that the conclusions that will finally emerge will prove of great and lasting value to all countries which are engaged in this work and specially to Asian countries which have to make a large headway in the sphere of Adult Education."

"India which is occupying a central position among the Asian countries, has now attained independence, and begun in right earnest to reform and to reconstruct her national life in its different aspects. In this task, the development of education in its varied forms and branches has claimed prominent attention. During the past two years, several educational problems have been considered and important educational programmes have been put into operation. Referring particularly to the subject of Adult Education, it is considered indispensable to raise the standard of living of the people as well as to qualify them to discharge the responsibilities of citizenship in free India. Various schemes of Adult Education are already at work in different parts of our motherland. Government of India have announced their intention to make at least fifty per cent of the adult population literate in the course of the next five years."

"Mysore has been known as a very progressive and enlightened State in India. Its practical achievements in administration and industrial life have attracted wide attention. In the field of education, the achievements are worthy of note. The educational expenditure of the State amounts to Rs. 30 millions and forms more than a fourth of the revenues of the State. We have a fully developed University with 28 institutions under its control and 10,000 students under instruction. Education in the Primary and Secondary grades is looked after by a well organised department with 10,000 Primary Schools, 1,200 Middle Schools and 160 High Schools in its charge. The total strength of the students in all these schools comes to 6,52,000. Schemes of Adult Education have also been devised and are being worked through a

special organisation known as the Adult Education Council. There are special institutions for giving training in modern occupations and technical courses. Besides, we have in our midst remarkable monuments and relics of historic and cultural value bearing testimony to the great and glorious past of Mysore. It is my earnest request that during your stay here you will kindly visit our educational and cultural institutions and I hope you will find therein something that will interest you. I feel great pleasure in mentioning that Mysore owes its all to the deep interest and solicitude shown by the succession of her distinguished and wise Rulers. It is worthy of note that our present Ruler His Highness Sri Jayachamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur has, by his complete identification with the wishes and aspirations of his people, evoked highest feelings of reverence and gratitude in their hearts towards him."

"It is our great and good fortune that we are having India's Education Minister the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Sahib to inaugurate this Seminar. His attainments in public life and administration, his integrity and self-sacrifice and above all, his unshakable faith in the teachings of Mahatma have endeared him to one and all in the country. Maulana Sahib is known as an eminent scholar and as an illustrious exponent of Islamic culture. With his cultured mind, broad outlook and inspiring presence, he is eminently fitted to guide and direct the educational efforts of new India and make her carry the message of peace and goodwill to the world."

"Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of you all, I have great pleasure in requesting the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Sahib to inaugurate the Seminar on Rural Adult Education and I sincerely wish that your stay here will be happy and that your deliberations will be fruitful."

The concluding address of the Hon. Maulana Azad to the Seminar was read out by the Education Secretary of the Government of India in the unavoidable absence of the Minister for Education.

The suggestion of the UNESCO Seminar for the setting up of a centralised agency to advise the States and Provinces of the India Union regarding adult education work, was welcomed by India's Education Minister, in his speech read at the concluding session of the Seminar.

Maulana Azad said that the India Government would shortly set up some machinery to carry out a vocabulary study of different Indian languages to find out what words were most commonly used in different areas of the country.

He expressed the hope that the services of UNESCO would be available to all member and

even non-member States by the provision of charts, visual aids, posters, and other illustrated materials, to impart social education in the fullest sense of the term.

The Education Minister said: "I recognise the value of studies carried out in such Seminars where comparative detachment from political and administrative stress, and the preoccupations of day-to-day routine will enable educators to study problems in their proper perspective."

"So far as India is concerned, we shall take advantage not only of the experience gained in this Seminar, but also utilise this experience to organise further Seminars for the different linguistic areas," he added.

Centralised agency

The Hon. Maulana Azad said he was greatly impressed by the suggestion for the setting up of some centralised agency to guard against the possible dissipation of energy, enthusiasm, and competence through unnecessary duplication of effort. He felt that some such agency was necessary to advise the States and Provinces, not only on general principles of education, but also on the co-ordination of steps, procedure, and methods, to achieve the best results at minimum cost.

Report presented

Mom Luang-Pin Malakul of Thailand, Director of the Seminar, presented the report on the work done at the Seminar to the India Government. The four Study Groups, which tackled different aspects of the problem of rural adult education, briefly surveyed the work of their respective Groups.

The delegates from 18 countries, who participated in the discussions, and whose one-month stay in the Hotel Krishnarajasagar, overlooking the gardens, was an experiment in international living and learning, are carrying with them a wealth of experience and material for follow-up schemes in their own countries.

Perhaps many more Seminars, on national or even linguistic bases will follow quick to give effect to the valuable recommendations and conclusions of the Mysore Seminar.

International living

Mom Luang-Pin Malakul, in his report, said "We have lived an international living in an international atmosphere with the result we have gone some way towards international understanding. If the world will live as we have lived, the world will indeed be a happy world."

He expressed satisfaction with the job of work done, and added his anxiety was about the follow-up work of research at the Seminar for the subjects were very wide.

"The work is tremendous and we have to fight on for some years through Governmental and non-Governmental support. I believe that a true understanding of our report will help a great deal to make its work much easier.

"Though vast in the subject and so many millions of men and women are concerned I am confident that wherever follow-up schemes are carried out as we have suggested, there the number of illiterates will gradually decrease. We have given the principles so that the countries and provinces can put them into use adopting them to fit the conditions of the localities.

"What we really believe is that the methods of attacking these big problems have now been made clear. We are only awaiting the follow-up work and the means to carry it out in the various countries."

He added "Many of our recommendations naturally involve expenses, and it will be capital invested without hope of any immediate gains. If any Government or any organisation is not willing enough to put immediate capital, because quick and apparent results are not forthcoming the people will be as backward in the sense of good living as ever before and where they are concerned, the work of the Seminar would have been in vain."

The Director thanked the India Government for the arrangements made for the Seminar. He added the ideas and ideals of Pandit Nehru and he had been a big source of inspiration to them.

Dr. Frederick Rex Associate Director of the Seminar, said: "This Asian Seminar has been successful beyond expectations. We are taking with us a better understanding of what literacy and social education can contribute to the rebirth of Asian life and civilisation. We are taking with us what the Americans would like to call the 'know-how,' more reliable, more competent and efficient ways to make teaching a vital source of strength for the prosperity and happiness of our people. With that we carry the hope that in the minds of our fellow citizens of the world, the feeling of justice, and love may be awakened so that all may contribute to create a world of peace."

Mr. Thores Bodet, Director-General of the UNESCO in a cable to the concluding session has congratulated the participants for their hard work and best wishes for the useful and practical results.

Adult education

Dr. Ahmed Salmon of Iraq, Chairman of the Study Group on Literacy, giving an account of the

work done by his Group said the scope of adult education was far wider than of literacy. The main purposes were to prepare the rural adult for a better healthy living and to raise his economic standards so that he may participate in community life.

He emphasised that the Seminar should be the main agency responsible for organising literacy programme.

Dr. Spencer Hatch, Chairman of the Group on Economic Aspects of Rural Adult Education, said the aim of his group was that "the village should be made prosperous, with full employment always available, so that interested and culturally rich people would feel tempted to migrate from the town to the village rather than the reverse.

Medical service in rural areas

Miss McLachlan, speaking for the Study Group on Health and Environment, said the Group had urged for increased medical service in rural areas. It had also become obvious during the discussion that for any rural adult education scheme to be a success, the position of women in the family should be improved, and her work appreciated. Education of women must go hand in hand with that of men.

Dr. Anantha Nath Basu, Chairman of the group on Social and Citizenship Aspects, said the Group had kept in view that the objective of citizenship education was full untrammelled participation by every individual in the social and political life of his community, his country and the world.

The work of the UNESCO here has only been a prelude according to a member. UNESCO will collect all the findings and recommendations and pool them together into shape and form. Then, the coordinated final programme of rural adult education for community action will be widely disseminated to all UNESCO member States.

The Hon. Minister for Education, Government of Mysore and Member of the Indian Delegation to the Seminar, delivered the following speech at the closing Session of the Seminar on 4th December 1949—

"On 2nd November 1949 when the UNESCO Seminar on Rural Adult Education was inaugurated, I felt supremely happy to accord you a cordial welcome to Mysore for the purpose of considering the problems of Rural Adult Education at the Seminar that had been arranged to be held at Hotel Krishnarajasagar. To-day I stand before you to perform the most painful duty of bidding farewell to you. To one who has so closely worked with you and so well enjoyed your company during the past four weeks, the feeling of separation

cannot but cause much distress. You have noticed that Hotel Krishnarajasagar put on the appearance of an international colony with experts and educationists from various countries of the world, all living together like the members of a happy family and working in close association for a common cause. We have indeed gained a memorable and unique experience in international living and international learning, enriching our minds and broadening our hearts in a remarkable way."

"When I speak of the pleasant aspects of the life that you have spent in the Seminar, let it not be understood that I am unaware of the discomforts to which some of the Delegates have been subjected. Owing to the limited accommodation in the Hotel, some of the Delegates had to be either squeezed into the available rooms or accommodated in tents. This must have caused inconvenience to some members, but we tried to ease this situation by providing tented accommodation. And then as the place was somewhat cut off from city life, it must have been very trying and tiresome to those who are accustomed to the urban ways of living. But we endeavoured to overcome this drawback by providing suitable conveyance facilities and arranging excursions to places of interest now and then. I would, however, like to apologise to you for any deficiencies and shortcomings that might have been noticed in our arrangements. It may not be inappropriate to mention here some advantageous features which the place has to its credit. In the first place, its situation in a rural setting afforded much scope for study and observation of the rural folk, their homes and fields and their economic and social conditions. Secondly, the place being free from the usual distractions enabled the members to devote quiet and continuous attention to their work as has been borne out by the substantial results achieved by the Seminar during the period it has been in session."

"In referring to the achievements of the Seminar I do not wish to repeat what has been already stated by the Director, the Associate Director and the Chairmen of the several Study Groups. It is, however, my duty to give expression to the general impressions I have formed of the working of the Seminar. There used to be 70 to 80 members studying and discussing the various aspects of Rural Adult Education in groups and general meetings. So far as I can remember there was not even a single occasion when any member felt aggrieved for any reason whatsoever. Everybody displayed a high sense of duty towards the cause he had to serve, respected the views and sentiments of others and readily accepted the conclusions that emerged out of the discussions. Such a

friendly and peaceful atmosphere was in significant contrast with that which is said to prevail in some of the international gatherings. The Soul of the Seminar was, of course, the Director. He with his dignified bearing and courteous manners was able to inspire confidence in the whole body of workers and it was due to his remarkable leadership that the Seminar could get through a large volume of work according to schedule. The energy and enthusiasm exhibited by the Associate Director Dr. Rex and the Technical Consultant Dr. Rodriguez Bou were responsible for regularity and speed in the conduct of deliberations. They supplied most valuable information, suggested proper procedure at every stage and effected co-ordination of work of different Study Groups. Similarly, the expert guidance given by the Chairmen of the four Study Groups and the vast knowledge and experience brought to bear by the members themselves on the subject contributed in no small measure towards the success of the Seminar. The conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar may be taken as a great achievement for which we may feel legitimate pride and satisfaction. I am sure that we have laid down fully considered objectives and carefully drawn up methods to be followed wherever Rural Adult Education is a crying need and especially in Asian countries which have to make a large headway in educating their peoples and raising their living standards. May I take this opportunity to thank most warmly the Director, the Associate Director, the Technical Consultant, the Chairmen and Members of the Study Groups and other UNESCO experts including Dr. Dorothy Williams for their devoted and valuable services."

"The Seminar has no doubt emphasised the importance and urgency of Rural Adult Education, considered all its important aspects and put forward plans and programmes that should be adopted to carry it to a successful end. But what is more difficult is the implementing of the schemes and proposals formulated by the Seminar. It is in this respect that we look forward to the Governments and the peoples of the several countries to take necessary steps to give concrete shape to the recommendations of the Seminar as quickly as possible. In my opinion the most essential requisites to be provided for in this connection are: Firstly, adequate finances have to be found for organising the scheme of Adult Education. Secondly, a body of sincere, devoted and trained workers has to be created to ensure efficient and useful work. Thirdly, proper supervision and guidance should be made available to achieve proper results and to prevent wasteful effort. As far as the last item is concerned, I think that the

UNESCO can render effective service in view of the vast facilities and scope it has for undertaking researches in the field and for sending forth experts to guide and direct the activities connected with Adult Education in the backward countries of the world."

"India and other Asian countries have a great part to play in the creation of a better and a happier world. They are all pulsating with new life and have become fully conscious of their glorious past. Their contributions to the religious and philosophical thought of the world and to the culture and civilisation of mankind have been of the highest order. With this background, India has commenced in right earnest to reform, revitalise and reconstruct her national life. In this great task the question of Adult Education will surely claim first and foremost attention. The very fact that the Government of India invited the UNESCO Seminar to be held in this country is a clear testimony to the keen interest and solicitude they have in solving the problems of Rural Adult Education."

"As you all know the Seminar commenced functioning with the blessings of the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Sahib, Minister for Education, Government of India. In his inaugural speech he referred to the importance of Adult Education and stressed the view that the establishment of world peace is possible only through the education of the common people. In regard to certain specific problems that he placed before us, I am of opinion that the reports of the Seminar contain much that would be helpful in tackling those problems in an effective way. It is rather unfortunate that he has been compelled to stay away from this function on account of circumstances beyond his control. We are, however, glad to have Dr. Tara Chand, Secretary and Educational Adviser to the Government of India, in our midst this afternoon. He is occupying a high position in the educational sphere and it is hoped that he will leave no stone unturned to implement the decisions of the Seminar. On behalf of you all, I have great pleasure in thanking him for his participation in this closing ceremony."

"I would also like to express our feelings of thankfulness to the UNESCO for having accepted the invitation of the Government of India to hold this Seminar on Rural Adult Education in this country. The holding of a Seminar is really a grand conception of the UNESCO as it enables the study of educational problems leading to international understanding and provides opportunities for direct association of educational leaders from all over the world. The UNESCO has been working for the peace and security of the world by

mobilising the constructive forces on a worldwide scale and it is in the success of this work that man has still great faith and hope for his future."

"I am greatly obliged to the Government of India for having selected Mysore as the venue of the Seminar. It is a great honour that has been done to us. We have spared no effort to deserve this honour and to serve the cause which is so dear and near to our hearts. In this connection I should like to acknowledge with thanks the co-operation and assistance given by the Government of India and its Officers in making suitable arrangements for the Seminar. I must specially mention the name of Professor Humayun Kabir who took a lively interest in the work of the Seminar from its commencement and impressed us

with his helpful advice at all times. I am also sincerely grateful to the Governments of the various countries and provinces and states of India for having sent their Delegates and Observers to take part in the Seminar."

"In conclusion though I feel depressed at the prospect of separation from you, yet I have the comforting thought that we will be carrying with us very pleasant impressions of the valuable work that we have done and the friendly contacts that we have enjoyed at the Seminar. It only remains for me to wish you all a pleasant journey back to your countries and homes and a glorious success in all your efforts to spread enlightenment among your people, to establish peace in the world and to bring happiness to humanity."

MYSORE UNIVERSITY HONOURS FIRST EDUCATION MINISTER OF FREE INDIA.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University made the following speech on the occasion of the Conferment of the Degree of Doctor of Letters (*Honoris Causa*) on the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at the Convocation held on Thursday the 3rd November 1949 :—

I have the honour to present to your Highness the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Minister for Education, for the conferment of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters of the University of Mysore.

Learned Scholar.

Free India is supremely fortunate in her first Education Minister. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad unites in himself the rare gifts of statesmanship with high learning. Learning indeed runs in his blood, for his ancestry can be traced in an unbroken line of learned men beginning from celebrated scholars and divines who flourished in the courts of the Great Moghul Emperors. Born in 1888 in the holy city of Mecca, he spent his childhood in Arabia until his father came and settled in Calcutta. His progress in studies was something phenomenal as he became a ripe scholar and poet even in the years of boyhood and early youth and worked as an efficient pupil-teacher when he was only fourteen.

Proceeding for two years of intensive Arabic studies to the famous Al-Azhar University of Cairo he returned to India before he was twenty as one of the foremost learned men in the country. He was hailed as a prodigy, for he had several Journals to his credit even at that early age, and he was a poet. He soon made a name for himself as an impressive and inspiring speaker; and his eloquence attracted vast audiences who, in the early

years, were astonished at once by his learning and his youth. The pseudonym of "Azad" which he adopted as a young poet has remained as a permanent testimony to his early genius.

Distinguished Theologist.

He had also distinguished himself by theological studies and made a name as an authoritative commentator and exponent of the Muslim Holy Scriptures. We have it on the authority of Gandhiji that "in the knowledge of Islam he is surpassed by no one." By sheer force of character and learning the Maulana Saheb had early come to the forefront among eminent Muslim theologians, and he was invited by a learned conference of divines to become the Imam or supreme Spiritual Head for all India. He respectfully declined this offer, and this was a great act of renunciation on his part. A life of absolute simplicity, a passionate love of books, an inborn distinction and a refinement of manner which compels respect, these are some of the qualities which have made Maulana Abul Kalam Azad the force that he is in the country.

Leader of Men.

He has been not only a scholar, thinker and writer, but also a constructive political worker and leader of men. His work on behalf of the Zamindari tenants in Bihar remains as an enduring memorial to his statesmanship and his humanity. In the

larger field of Indian nationalism he has been a staunch and tireless worker for freedom and unity, and has taken his full share of suffering and sacrifice. He has held the Presidentship of the National Congress through a long and historic period, and has been the trusted colleague and friend of the Father of the Nation, the Governor-General and the Prime Minister. His insistence on spiritual values, his emphasis on art and culture as indispensable ingredients of education and his ripe statesmanship are of the greatest benefit to the educational well-being of our nation.

Sincere Service to the Country.

Under the inspiration of leaders like Maulana, the language question has been settled satisfactorily and the education of the children of Free India could now proceed to mark its valuable contribution to the well-being and progress of the nation. The University Commission has held an exhaustive enquiry and submitted a comprehensive report, and the country is eagerly looking forward to the enunciation of national policy in the highest levels of education. A great

cultural renaissance and revival of art have been launched by the initiative of Maulana Azad taking full advantage of the impetus generated by national freedom and represented by such projects as the establishment of Music Colleges, Museums of Art, Archæology, Painting, Sculpture and the Indian Academy.

As Education Minister, the Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has already inaugurated a comprehensive scheme of a national and nationwide education including many aspects not ordinarily included in educational effort. True education is as wide as life itself and extends far beyond the mere acquisition of knowledge or skill. The inculcation of moral and cultural values is the very foundation of educational enterprise, especially in a world which has to be urgently recalled to the paths of peace and taught to realise the brotherhood of man. In this reconciliation of material and higher ideals, in this task of the simultaneous advance of intellect and character, our great country cannot be better led than by a statesman of the pattern of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee delivered the address at the Convocation of the University of Mysore held on 3rd November 1949, at the Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore. His Highness the Chancellor, presided on the occasion. Following is the full text of Dr. S. P. Mookerjee's address :—

I thank you for the great honour which you have done me by asking me to address this Convocation. When the offer was communicated to me through the Chief Minister of Mysore, I accepted it readily in spite of my many pre-occupations. Having spent many years of my life in the cause of education, the temptation to take part in an academic function such as this proves somewhat irresistible. Apart from this, the invitation recalled to my mind personal reminiscences which I naturally greatly value. The occasion of the first Convocation of your University held thirty-one years ago naturally came back to my mind and I thought I was in duty bound to accept the invitation of His Highness the Chancellor to address the Convocation in the first year of its re-birth as a vital and component part of united India.

Tribute to His Highness and to Administrators.

Your University has played a worthy part in the development of Mysore and you may well feel proud of its achievements. You are specially fortunate in having as your Pro-Chancellor to-day one of the most eminent sons of India in the field of education, and I have not the least doubt that under his inspiring guidance, this University will have a career of continued progress and prosperity. Mysore is rightly regarded as one of the most progressive territories of India. You have been fortunate in having as rulers of your State men of enlightenment and sagacity who knew that their own future lay in the sound

progress of the people whom they were called upon to serve. Equally fortunate has Mysore been in securing the services of a long line of distinguished administrators and statesmen who worked ungrudgingly for raising the wealth of the State, creating a new status for it and for its people. May I take this opportunity of paying my tribute of affection and respect to one such great son of Mysore who is still with us and whose energy continues unabated even though he will soon be completing four-score and ten years of human life? I naturally refer to Sir M. Visvesvaraya. He has been an inspirer of good and great things not in Mysore alone, but in the whole of India.

A Machine Tool Factory for Mysore.

Mysore to-day is attracting to its area new industries from different parts of the country, including some important units which are functioning under the direct auspices of the Government of India. I am happy to announce that one important addition to industrial undertakings is soon going to be made, for we have decided to establish in Mysore the new machine tool factory which will be owned and controlled by the Government of India. The University of Mysore will, I am sure, take the fullest advantage of the rapid industrial development of this part of the country, and along with another great institution situated within your territory, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, will be able to contribute their full share in the intellectual development of Free India.

University Education.

Our Universities sprang up as affiliating and examining bodies whose main function was to hold and supervise the examinations of students belonging to the affiliated colleges. They had hardly any teaching function, nor did they regard the training of broad-minded and self-reliant citizens as one of their primary responsibilities. Gradually, however, the universities were transformed into teaching institutions and during the last forty years or so we have witnessed remarkable developments in diverse fields of academic activities. Brilliant men of letters and science have come out of our universities who have made their mark in the world, in spheres both academic and public. While these achievements are of no mean order, there are some serious defects from which our system of education has suffered. Collegiate education was imparted on a wide scale but there were not many avenues for the absorption of the University-trained youth. Admission to services after all afforded a limited scope, and in the absence of any parallel growth of agriculture and industries many of them were faced with unemployment or only partial employment. The irony of it was that, even when agriculture and industries began to grow, the products of our universities were often found unsuitable for employment. They were principally cast in one mould. Education did not carry out at appropriate levels a combination of general, scientific, artistic and technical training for students of varying abilities and occupational objectives.

Education Suitable to Democratic Constitution.

With the attainment of freedom the whole back-ground has changed and the magnitude of the problem increased. University education, already inadequate

before the transfer of power, has become more so in the context of freedom. We have now a wider conception of the duties and responsibilities of universities, because we are faced with great problems, social, economic and political. The acquisition of economic independence, raising the standard of living of the people and the attainment of an effective democracy based on ideals of one common nationhood are some of them. Our universities have to provide leadership in politics and administration, the professions, industry and commerce. They have to meet the increasing demand for every type of higher education, literary and scientific, technical and professional. They must help the country in attaining self-sufficiency in food and in relieving it from want, disease and ignorance. There is, in short, no freedom without knowledge.

The system of our education has also to be related to a new conception of social order. The preamble to our new Constitution has declared that ours will be a sovereign, democratic Republic which secures to all its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. We have to mould our education according to this ideal. Our administrators in the past succeeded remarkably well in the maintenance of law and order but they often failed in times of crisis and emergency, whether social or economic. We must now have a broader objective for our education. Maintenance of peace and security is of course of fundamental importance and must be provided for. Nevertheless, our youth must have a wider outlook and be imbued with a spirit of social service and corporate life. Our education, in other words, must be such as will be suitable to a democratic constitution. But democracy is not merely a form of Government but a way of life. It cannot function without an understanding and sympathetic electorate. It is from this point of view that

universal adult education assumes a great significance. Adult franchise and adult education must go together and since we are going to have the former we must soon provide for the latter. Universities and their alumni cannot grow in isolation. They form an integral part of a progressive community and must reflect the highest aspirations of the people.

Agricultural Education.

Apart from these general features of university education, there are many other aspects which will have to be considered in the practical field. One of them is agricultural education. The position of agriculture in our country is well-known. Nearly three-quarters of our people are engaged in agricultural pursuits and yet rural India as a whole is sunk in poverty and backwardness. Our national supply of food and raw materials is precariously insufficient. The existing facilities to promote agricultural study are both inadequate and defective. The University Education Commission in its report to Government has, therefore, recommended that agricultural education should be recognised as a major national issue. In a democratic country any sound agricultural policy must rest on the understanding and participation of those engaged in agriculture. The study of agriculture in primary, secondary and higher education should be given high priority. More particularly, it should be given a rural setting so that it may include direct participation in an experience with agricultural life and practice. The present agricultural colleges should be strengthened in equipment and in teaching staff and they should endeavour to find some relation to agricultural practice or some related interest such as agricultural credit or co-operatives.

Technical Education.

Education in engineering and technology is equally inadequate. The need for technical personnel in our country has been estimated at nearly 27,000 during the next five to ten years. This includes engineers, architects, metallurgists and chemical technologists. The outturn of Indian colleges is about 1,100 every year. The prospective supply thus falls far below the demand. This gap may be filled if the recommendations of the Committee for Higher Technological Institutions are quickly implemented. This Committee recommended that not less than four higher technical institutions—one in the North, one in the East, one in the South and one in the West—should be set up to satisfy our requirements. The recommendations have been accepted by the All-India Council for Technical Education and plans for the establishment of two institutes, one in the West Bengal and the other in Bombay, are already under preparation.

Education in Art and Architecture.

Another fruitful sphere in which facilities for training should exist is art and architecture. India has made significant contributions in these fields and her works of art and architecture have drawn admiration from many lands. To maintain our cultural unity and our link with the glorious past, ample facilities for training in these fields should be provided for.

While these measures will go a long way in creating an adequate technical personnel for our country, opportunities must exist for absorbing them in industries and agriculture. Our experience shows that even when the demand for trained men is considerable, many people who have gained technical proficiency do not always find suitable avenues for the use and utilisation of their talents. It is

needless to point out that our industries must furnish a large field for the employment of our young men and I would appeal to our industrialists to employ our trained personnel in suitable spheres. In fact if they do so, they will be only acting in enlightened self-interest.

Vocational Guidance

Apart from this, there should be provision for vocational guidance to steer our young men along the right channels. We must see to it that there is no overcrowding in any branch of studies while others suffer from a dearth of men. Our demands are varied and extend to large and diverse fields such as engineering, metallurgy, chemical technology, architecture, medicine, agriculture, teaching, and the like. There is no reason why there should be a surfeit of trained men in one or two directions. Vocational guidance should be able not only to bring about a more equable distribution of available resources and talents but also give a correct lead to our alumni in respect of the course of study they should pursue. This should be provided for as early in their career as possible. Our failure to tackle this problem will increase the wastage in human material and money and the resultant loss will be not to individuals alone but to the nation itself.

Women's Education

Women's education is another important problem. The increase in the number of women students in recent years has been most remarkable, and their successes in various competitive fields of academic activity are indeed gratifying. General education for intelligent living, and for citizenship in large part can be the same for men and women. Women should share with men the life and thought and

interests of the times. It does not follow, however, that in all matters men's and women's education should be identical. While no restriction can and should be imposed, yet there are ways in which women's interests in appropriate fields of work diverge from those of men. The part which educated women can play in building up Free India should be capable of clearer definition. The teaching profession, social and welfare work, nursing and like pursuits are specially suited to them. The demand for these services is likely to increase in the near future and should afford facilities for training to a much larger number of women than at present.

Research in Scientific and Social Fields

On the question of post-graduate training, I would like to lay emphasis on one particular point and that is the provision of research. Universities should develop research training in as many branches of knowledge as possible and liberal funds should be provided for this purpose. Apart from researches in the domain of science and technology, complex problems are daily arising for solution in the fields of economics, including public finance, sociology and constitutional law. These issues are often clouded by partisan and political bias. India looks up to her universities to study them dispassionately and critically and offer remedies for their solution, based on knowledge of conditions obtaining in this country and abroad. I lay great stress on the role which universities can thus play in shaping the future destiny of Free India. Co-ordination of research activities among Indian universities can and should be achieved on a voluntary basis. This must not unduly curtail the rights of any institution to tackle any basic problem or pursue any special programme of work.

which may be of importance to the region it serves. Sometimes the special aptitude of a teacher or scholar determines the selection of subjects for research. Not only should the university assist those who have established their reputation to conduct research but it should be its constant aim to discover new talents among its alumni and encourage them in the pursuit of their activities in every possible way. No money spent on research can ever go to waste. It is bound to come back in the form of higher national wealth and productivity. This of course raises the question of finance and the many problems connected with it. The financial position of our universities is far from satisfactory. In most cases they are working on a deficit budget and their revenue from different sources is hardly sufficient to meet the present needs. Conditions during the war and in the post-war period have brought about abnormal increases in expenditure under heads which could not be anticipated. A remedy for the situation must be found out if university education is to progress on right lines and if the universities in India have to take their full share in the responsible task of building up the structure of Indian education. The State should recognise its responsibility for the financing of higher education. Financial help, however, should in no case lead to any restriction of the independent outlook of the universities. Should there be any need for periodical survey of the progress made by the universities and their financial position, commissions or reviewing committees can be appointed for the purpose. But the autonomy of the university must be preserved at all cost and no attempt should be made to treat it as a department of the Secretariat. It is true that education in all its stages is an obligation of the State but State aid should not be confused with State control.

Promoting Cultural Unity

There is one big responsibility resting on our universities. This is the promotion of cultural unity among our people. Politically and geographically we are more closely knit to-day than before in spite of partition. Five hundred and odd States, which had hitherto stood aloof from the political current and life of India, have been brought within a unified political structure. This is undoubtedly a great gain, but national unity and progress require a deeper foundation than mere political and economic arrangements. What holds the society together and gives the individual balance and perspective, is culture. It should be the endeavour of our universities to create that unity in diversity which has been the key-note of the India's civilization. Our people in different parts of the country speak their own languages and observe their own habits and customs. In spite of this there is an under-current of unity among them. The university is the forum through which this unity should be further strengthened. There should be regular intercourse between people with diverse habits and languages and with a view to promote this in every university there should be provision for the scientific study of the various languages in the country. The study of Sanskrit, the mother of all languages should be revived. Special facilities and encouragement should be given to students to study it as part of liberal education. While for linguistic purposes there are to be different scripts for different languages, attempts should be made to evolve a common Dev Nagri script in the cultural field in the long run. There should be frequent interchange of students and teachers between the universities and this should take place both at national and international levels. The primary necessity, however is to bring

about national consolidation first so that we may be the better able to take part in international affairs.

Advice to Students

The youth of our country a cross-section of whom has assembled here to receive their diplomas, was the spear-head of action in the days of our national struggle. It is my fervent wish that they should continue to be the vanguard in the constructive phase which has begun with the attainment of freedom. There was a time when any criticism of the Government was regarded as highly patriotic. This was because the Government which ruled the country was an alien one. But the whole background has now changed. We have our own Governments at the Centre and in the provinces. Our primary need is to consolidate our hard-won political freedom and establish the equally necessary political freedom which is far away. The youth of our country must now develop a more positive outlook and help the Government in bringing about a democratic social order which will promote the welfare of all. I do not of course mean that the Government should be immune from all criticisms but these criticisms must be informed by a higher purpose than mere negation. I cannot help referring here to the unrest which sometimes prevails amongst our students. In part it has followed from world conditions. Chaos is to-day international and continental. We in India, from immemorial tradition have, however, believed in the practice of "Dharma" those principles of life and conduct which hold together the diverse elements of human society. I would therefore appeal to our students not to be swayed by

political cliques and anarchical elements which want to exploit them for their own purpose. I am confident that they believe in Dharma and not in chaos. Now that freedom has been won, university students to-day have an advantage over their predecessors in the sense that they can devote themselves single-mindedly to their studies and their preparation for the struggles in life that lie ahead of them. I feel that the time has now come when the best interests of the country would be served by students taking an intelligent interest in all social and political problems but not indulging in party politics.

The students who have gone through years of painstaking studies and have assembled here today will now be seeing life and the world. The struggle for existence begins and the world may not always appear to them to be the same as they had conceived in their fancy and dreams. The education which you have received in colleges and in the University will have served its purpose if it helps you to face the world and solve life's problems. Your education will never be complete unless it is enriched by your experience with the world. From the University you are now going to the training ground for life and I wish you the best of luck and prosperity in whatever field you may join. Do not be cowed by temporary difficulties, however great. Face them with manly courage; in struggle only, there is the joy of living. May the training you have received endow you with courage, wisdom and faith to fulfil your part worthily in helping not only to reshape the future of Mysore but also to enhance the glory and prestige of our motherland.



Right—Sri R. R. Diwakar with the Kulu Taluk Journalists.

Left—The Hon. Sri R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, on the occasion of the opening of the Village Officers' Conference at Kadur.



The Hon. Sri T. Mariappu, Home Minister, opened the Srimathi Narayanamma R. Krishnappa Veterinary Hospital at Kengeri. The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Law Minister and Sri R. Krishnappa are also seen in the picture.

Photo—'Jinawari'.



The Hon. Sri M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture, Government of Bombay, delivering a speech at the Conference of the Chairmen of the Taluk Development Committees of the Mysore State held at Chikondanahalli near Chitaldrug. The Hon. Sri T. Mannappa is also seen in the picture.

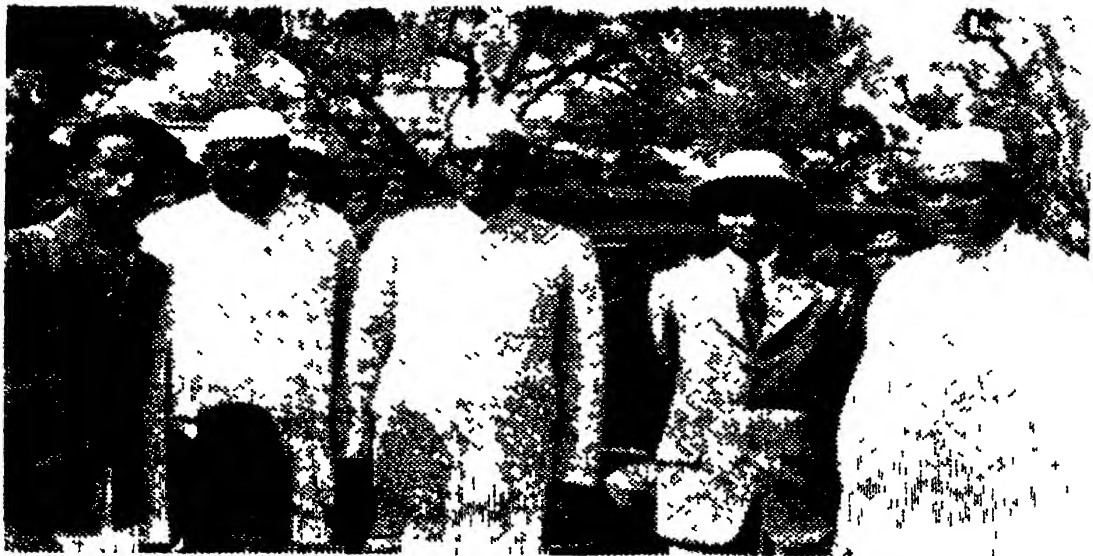


Photo taken on the occasion of unveiling the portrait of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel by Sri M. P. Patil at the Intermediate College, Chitaldrug. The Home Minister of Mysore is also seen in the picture.

(Photos - 'Janavani'.)

"IMBIBE HIGHEST REGARD FOR LAW AND ORDER"

LAW MINISTER'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

The Hon' Sri K. T. Bhashyam, B.A., B.L., Minister for Law and Labour, speaking on the occasion of the Celebrations of the St. Joseph's Indian High School Day at Bangalore, on 26th November 1949, said:—

It was well over a month ago that Principal Picardo asked me to preside at this evening's Prize Distribution. I hastened to accept the invitation with real pleasure, for it appealed to me as a call of duty. Your Principal reminded me that this School has set for itself a significant motto: "Fide et Labore", and he very skilfully tried to make out a case that this in itself should justify my presence in your midst to-night, on the ground that I happen to hold the portfolio of Law and Labour! I am beholden to him for the affection that lies behind his argument. I have really looked forward to participating in this function because, in so doing, I am only giving myself an opportunity of paying my own tribute of praise, however humble, to the School for all its achievements over so many past decades. I have always had a liking for this school where teachers love the pupils and the pupils respect the teachers. The statue of St. Joseph, with a pretty child held up in arms, stands out as a guarantee that the students of this sacred school were being brought up under the gracious care of the Heavenly Patron who presides over its destinies and guides it along the Divine Path. I therefore congratulate you my young friends, and wish you increasing successes as years roll by.

The Divine Virtues.

It is usual for a visitor like me to take advantage of the privilege of addressing you and to presume to give you what, by sufferance, may pass for advice. I shall not lay claim to any such privilege, nor take undue advantage of it. You are all too familiar with that beautiful prayer of St. Francis of Assisi in which he yearned for being made an instrument of the Lord's

Peace. That single piece has always struck me as almost the quintessence of the best of all our Upanishads. I therefore consider that it should be enough if we derive the fullest possible benefit of that glorious verse and practise it, so far as we can,—every minute of our daily lives:

"Where there is hatred, let me sow love;
where there is injury, pardon; where there
is doubt, faith; where there is despair, hope;
where there is darkness, light; where there
is sadness, joy."

Judged by the multitude of innocent faces here, on the one hand, and by the tribulations of the present-day world, on the other, I feel that there is greater need for such a prayer to-day than ever before. For, while I rejoice at looking at your faces,—reflecting as they do the divine virtues of love, faith and hope,—I regret at the same time that several parts of the world are being swayed by evil forces like hatred, despair, and sadness. May you therefore constantly bear this prayer in mind and always try to walk in the footsteps of St. Francis of old, and of the great Apostle of Peace of our own days,—Mahatma Gandhi!

The Noblest Tradition.

As pupils of this great school you are called upon to follow its tradition of Faith of Work,—the noblest tradition that any institution could build up. In addition, you are expected to rise to the fullest heights of the great heritage to which you as the first descendants of the Gandhian Age have succeeded,—the heritage of Truth and Non-Violence. It may be that to-day you pass for youngsters, for the simple reason that you are still at school. All the same, I am sure, you have the ability to understand that the country is

just now striving against odds. I may recall to your minds, in this connection, the reference that was made in your previous year's report to the "thrills and heart-aches" with which the first year of India's Independence was packed. Those thrills, naturally, are now over with the passage of time; and, thanks to the sagacity of our statesmen and the devotion of their lieutenants, those heart-aches also are nearly under control. Unfortunately, however, other problems like Food and Foreign Exchange are just now proving to be fresh and formidable head-aches. Even these will be got over as well and quickly as possible, but I mention them because, when you grow up to full manhood, you may similarly have your own fresh problems to solve, and in doing so, you will perforce have fully to draw upon the education and training that you are now receiving. You will then be faced with situations in which not merely the instruction that is now being imparted to you, not merely the atmosphere of discipline and service in which you are being brought up, but, what is even more, the very examples and individual characteristics of your fellow-students and teachers and even the members of your staff—clerical and domestic—will influence your decisions and actions, your recollections themselves being so sweet that you may sometimes wish that your happy school days had never come to a close and you always continued to remain under the care and protection of your good Principals and Professors. It was interesting to come across some of the letters that past pupils who are now settled in life had written to your Principal. Their fields of occupation vary, no doubt, but their sense of gratitude to their *alma mater*, their respect for their teachers, their realization of the practical benefits in their later life of the cardinal principles that were taught to them while at school, are necessarily common. They all say

they can never forget their dear old school, and that their one ambition has been to try to live up to the traditions and standards of St. Joseph's. It was pleasing to note that a number of them have borne in mind the emphasis that was laid in their Moral Science classes on Self-Conquest. Indeed, I very much liked one candid letter in which an Old Boy has observed that self-conquest is more particularly essential in a place like Bangalore, where there are too many theatres and too many attractions! I would however remind you that it is not merely in respect of these attractions that self-conquest is necessary but of several other and stronger attractions in your later lives; and, to the extent you conquer smaller temptations in younger days, to that same extent you will be directly preparing to conquer more serious ones as you grow up. Remember also that if to-day Mahatma Gandhi's worth is held in the highest esteem and his very name and memory are treasured and cherished, it is only because of the ethical heights reached and retained by him in his daily life, his unbounded love for one and all alike, his adherence to Truth and Non-Violence even in the most oppressing of situations. And so I say, may the portrait of the Mahatma that adorns your walls ever guide and inspire you to walk in his footsteps. There can be no better way in which you can conduct yourselves as pupils of this noble institution to-day, and prove to be worthy citizens of the world in the days to come.

Institution of Reputation.

The reputation of your school is both high and long-standing, and it is indeed hard for any other institution to excel it. Whether in the matter of your examination results or your school averages, your Union programmes or your Scout and Cub activities, your literary engagements or the achievements in your numerous

field tournaments, or, to mention your lighter programmes, your fancy dress competitions, or, your jungle dance items,—your record reflects great credit on the efforts of both teachers and pupils. I sincerely thank and congratulate every one of those responsible for building up such a proud record, and it is with the greatest pleasure that I give away the Prizes in appreciation of your activities in the past year. May these Prizes comfort the winners with the feeling that they have indeed done very well. May they also spur others, who are in the position of mere runners-up, to play their parts better in the days to come; and stimulate yet others, lagging far behind, to shed indolence and begin to take an abiding interest in the various activities of the School and its adjuncts. I also wish to join your Principal in making an earnest appeal to both parents and the general public to extend to the School, in the coming years, increasing co-operation in order that the fullest benefit of these activities may hereafter accrue to pupils who, unlike their predecessors who lived under conditions of political subjection, cannot, in view of the newer and heavier responsibilities awaiting them, afford to play with their own future. You will have to conduct yourselves with true dignity and deportment, as disciplined Soldiers of the Nation, and exert yourselves to your utmost in the direction of installing our country on that high moral pedestal which Mahatma Gandhi always visualized. I most earnestly appeal to you, students of to-day, to imbibe, in this your most impressionable age, the highest regard for Law and Order, remembering that it is only those who have learnt to obey *implicitly* that can later on command *effectively*.

The Sublime Path.

Friends, I have referred to the spirit of

strife and greed that prevails in certain parts of the world to-day. It is indeed unfortunate that many leaders of nations are yet slow to appreciate the distressing contrast that subsists between their own avowed policies and actual preparations. But mankind is fast realizing the compelling necessity of pursuing the path of Peace and Progress, of fellow-feeling and mutual help, and of love that knows no barriers of creed, colour or nationality but transcends all limitations,—racial and geographical. In this background, I was not a little pleased to find, in your report, the statement that your School Union is actually moving like a family, its membership representing Kannadigas, Telugus and Tamilians and various other peoples from all parts of India, Burma, Ceylon and even Malaya. It is this feeling of true kinship—not merely practised while at school but cherished to the last day of our lives, and developed and sublimated into an Article of Faith as each day advances,—that alone can save us in the coming days. We have suffered too long in the past from the bane of sectarianism and separatism and can no longer invite the grave dangers to which these must lead. Humanity is now engaged in the greatest of fights known to history, and is valiantly marching toward its most cherished goal, of being knit together as a single family, of walking along the sublime path of Truth and Non-Violence, of being guided by one common Government based on the highest of moral and ethical principles, of having to bow to none but the one Heavenly Father whose children we are,—in other words, of assisting in the establishment of the Kingdom of God on this earth. Let us be determined, to co-operate in this most sacred task, and may it be given to us to feel satisfied, in the fullness of time, that we have, each of us, contributed in a substantial measure to the fulfilment of this Supreme Will of God!

PORTRAITS OF THE EX-PRESIDENTS OF THE BANGALORE CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL UNVEILED.

The Hon. Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, speaking on the occasion of unveiling the portraits of Sri W. H. Hanumanthappa, Sri C. N. Narasinga Rao, Sri H. C. Suryanarayana Rao, Sri P. Sivashankar, Janab A. J. Khaleel and Sri K. Shamaraja Iyengar, Ex-Presidents of the Bangalore City Municipal Council, at the Municipal Offices, on the 7th December 1949, said :—

It gives me great pleasure to be in your midst and to perform the pleasing function of unveiling the portraits of my friends Sri W. H. Hanumanthappa, Sri C. N. Narasinga Rao, Sri H. C. Suryanarayana Rao, Sri P. Sivashankar, Janab A. J. Khaleel and Sri K. Shamaraja Iyengar, all of whom have rendered distinguished service to the City of Bangalore as Presidents of the Municipal Council. This City has been fortunate in its Presidents from the earliest times. Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Sri B. K. Garudachar and *Khan Bahadur* Mahomed Abbas Khan are household names in Bangalore. Their services are so eminent that to be classed with them is itself an honour. These portraits will not only adorn the walls of the Council Hall but will serve as an inspiration to those that occupy the high office in the days to come.

The City has grown and changed not only in its area and complexity but also in the constitution and functions of its Local Self-governing Body. The Municipal Council is giving way to the Corporation of the City and the Civil Station and we look forward with pleasure to its inauguration to-morrow morning. Much is expected of the Corporation and very rightly so. Bangalore is one of the best cities in the world and capable of being among the first few. Its healthy and salubrious climate, its natural advantages of drainage and water supply, its strategic value as the central city of South India, its cultural background and commercial importance are too well known to need

mention. It is fast becoming an industrial city which though complimentary of its activities has yet to be watched and guided with care and caution. It has already a few slums which need clearing and it would be a matter of paramount importance that the health and beauty of the City and Civil Station should not be allowed to be jeopardised by increase of slum areas any more than by over-crowding, noisiness, dirt, ugliness, stagnation and other forms of detraction from civic cleanliness and beauty.

I attach great importance to civic beauty. Clean roads, spotless drains, attractive buildings and artistic display of wares in shops, bright and brilliant lighting, copious water supply, cheap and comfortable transport, and above all and in addition thereto, a uniformly courteous and respectful behaviour in dealing with each other, these among others constitute the beauty of life in the city. We have them in some measure but we can improve a great deal. Whenever I think of the future of Bangalore I am of late reminded of the City of Geneva which is undoubtedly the most beautiful city in the world. If the Corporation aims at making Bangalore another Geneva, they will have set a great and inspiring task before themselves and I would wish them all success. Our ambition should be to surpass it.

The Government of Mysore have always been helpful to Bangalore and rightly too. The natural advantages are set off by our efforts. You must be aware that we are expediting the introduction of the Electric

Trolley Bus in Bangalore. We are interesting ourselves in the removal of slums and the housing of labour and I would welcome all efforts in that direction. The beautification of the Dharmambudhi is another attraction for me personally.

The care of the middle and the poorer classes is always a problem which needs constant attention and all the sympathy of the City Fathers. It is not only their civic amenities like housing and water supply but their education and employment, their culture and mode of life, everything that makes their life comfortable and happy that needs the attention of the Corporation.

Each generation has its problems and as days pass the complexity increases. Public opinion is becoming more and more alert and expressive and the office of a Mayor or a Municipal Councillor is not going to be a bed of roses any more in the

future than it has ever been in the past. I am glad to testify that these gentlemen whose portraits I am unveiling have done in their generation what any one could ever have done under the circumstances they were called upon to serve.

Gratitude is a rare virtue and where it is found it causes genuine pleasure and admiration. I congratulate the Municipal Council on its grateful remembrance of the services rendered by these gentlemen. In honouring them the Council is honouring itself. May this trait grow in us and may we have in our midst more and more men of the eminence we are honouring to-day. May Bangalore in the days to come, grow into one of the most beautiful cities of the world and may it be given to each of us to help it in its growth.

It only remains for me to thank you for this opportunity of associating myself with you in honouring these first citizens of our great and growing city.

STORY OF ELECTRICITY IN MYSORE.

UTILISATION OF RIVER RESOURCES.

BY JANAB M. HAYATH, B.E. (Mech.), B.S.E.E.,

Chief Electrical Engineer.

A nation's wealth is a precious thing. Much in the same way as that of an individual, it must not be allowed to remain an idle and dead capital as a miser's hoard. Its use must be properly directed into ways that make most for the advancement of man's well-being and happiness. Mysore has been very fortunate in her successive rulers and administrators who have been sagacious and farsighted enough not to let the prize offered by benevolent Nature go by but harness it to add to the happiness and material and economic advancement of her subjects. What with her forests in the Malnad; her gold deposits in the Kolar District, her iron ore at Kemmangundi hills near Bhadravati, various other minerals scattered all over within her territory; and her bountiful rivers like the Cauvery and the Sharavathi, Mysore has been more than fortunate in possessing some of the more important of the items that any nation could aspire for.

All these form subjects of activity of the several development departments of the State Government. The following paragraphs are intended, however, to narrate briefly of the activity in respect of the utilisation of river resources only,—activity of the State Electrical Department.

The Cauvery River.

That benevolent, bountiful and sacred river of the South, the Cauvery, has a stretch of about 150 miles in the State out of its total length of about 650 miles. Just before it emerges out of the State boundary it drops down a height of about 300 feet at Sivasamudram, creating a spot of great natural scenic beauty. Mainly as a result of the efforts of that far-sighted Dewan, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, the Sivasamudram Hydro-electric Works came into being as early as 1900. At first power was transmitted to Kolar Gold Mines, 76 miles away, and a few years later it was extended to the cities of Bangalore and Mysore. At that time this transmission line of 76 miles was one of the longest high voltage lines in the world. The

power was generated at 2,200 volts and stepped up to 30,000 volts for transmission purposes.

That far-sighted engineer statesman, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, was mainly responsible for an engineering feat of equal importance,—the building up of the Krishnarajasagar Dam, impounding the turbulent waters of the Cauvery, further up, the Sivasamudram falls near Mysore, in order to utilise it for irrigation purposes. This large reservoir also serves to regulate the supply of water to the Sivasamudram generating station.

Sivasamudram.

The installed capacity of the first stage of Sivasamudram station completed in 1902 was 6,000 EHP. However, this was ultimately brought up by successive stages to 56,000 H.P., every stage being so arranged as to forestall the growing demand for power for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes. The transmission voltage was also increased to 78,000. Simultaneously with the expansion of the station, electrification of towns and villages was taken up and it proceeded apace. Power was taken to the far away industrial town of Bhadravati, electrifying important centres like Krishnarajanagar, Hole-Narsipur, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Belur, on the way. It was also extended to Soldevanahalli, Tumkur and surrounding areas. The areas and townships nearby these centres came in gradually.

The demand for power from the public, who had by now become electricity-minded, grew beyond anticipation, and to meet this demand it became necessary to investigate other sources. It was ultimately decided in 1936 to put up another generating station near the Shimsha Falls, another spot of scenic beauty. Here some of the waters of the Cauvery from the Sivasamudram reservoir is allowed to drop down a height of 637 feet and join the Shimsha river. Power of about 17,300 KW is generated here at 2,300 volts and stepped up to 78,000 volts before linking it on to the Sivasamudram system.

The Jog Scheme.

The demand for more power for industries from the areas already covered and for electrification of the interior townships and villages grew steadily. The draught conditions prevailing in the interior of the dry districts, the scarcity of fuel during the war years and the setting up of many large and small industries themselves, the result of the work of other development departments of the State,—all contributed towards this enhanced demand. The increase was indeed phenomenal and exceeded the most liberal expectations of the earlier years. After a thorough examination of all sources, it was decided to harness the waters of the Sharavathi river and to take up the Jog Falls Project, since named the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-electric Works in memory of the departed leader. At the time of taking up this project, the idea was to generate a small block of power. The design was, however, modified later and at present, the programme is to have an installed capacity of 120,000 kw. This capacity is based on the quantity of water available at Hirebhasgar reservoir. The potentialities of the Sharavathi and her tributaries are, however, such as to admit of the construction of an additional station capable of generating half a million kw.

It may be stated here that a very careful design of the water conductor system had to be put through, as it was necessary not to spoil the natural grandeur of one of the grandest and the most enthralling beauty spots of the world. Also the engineering difficulties encountered were admittedly many and stupendous. That they were all overcome is at once a grand testimony to the ability and skill of Mysore Engineers.

The machinery and equipment installed at Jog are of the most modern design. The power generated at Jog at 11,000 volts is stepped up to 110,000 volts and transmitted to Bhadravati, an industrial town of national importance, 75 miles away. Here the Cauvery-Shimsha system and the Jog system are tried together so as to admit of interchange of power between the two systems. The machinery installed here is also of the latest type.

Unit Sub-Stations.

A special feature of the electrical development programme in the Stage is the installation (some complete and some projected) of what are known as unit Sub-Stations at various load centres, *viz.*, Sagar, Shimoga, Davangere, Chitaldrug, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Tiptur, Tumkur, Mandya, and Chikballapur. These are again the latest innovations in the field of electricity distribution and are fully protected stations. More similar stations will be added in due course.

A large programme of rural electrification is on hand. The idea is to provide electricity to every village in the State with a population of over 1,000 inhabitants. A special staff sanctioned for the purpose has already surveyed and estimated for about 250 such villages and the rest numbering about 800 (apart from the 150 which had been electrified before intensive electrification drive was taken up) will be combed in due course.

Several large and small industries, some of all-India importance, are being located in the State and additional sources of power are constantly on the look-out. Before undertaking the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-electric Scheme, the prospective demands of industry, agriculture and other consumers were studied and the capacity of the station for completion in two stages were determined taking into consideration only such of the loads as were definitely anticipated to materialise. Subsequently there has been a considerable increase in the demand for power. Apart from the internal demand, the demand has also been coming from the neighbouring provinces. In some cases, the demand from the neighbouring provinces is an obligatory one due to the fact that the rivers, which have been harnessed for power generation, form the boundary between the State and the province concerned. Therefore, it was necessary to take up a comprehensive survey of the anticipated loads in order to find out whether it would be possible to meet the anticipated demands from the combined capacity of the three generating stations at Sivasamudram, Shimsha and Jog. It has been found that the combined capacity of these three generating stations will be fully utilised by about 1952-53 if the loads materialise as anticipated by the respective power-consuming organisations. Allowing for delays in receipt and erection of machinery due to dearth of materials, etc., which are of common occurrence now-a-days, it may be definitely stated that the demands will exceed the combined capacity of the three stations. Hence, it is necessary to take on hand construction of new schemes to augment the existing capacity, so that the proposed industries do not suffer a set-back for want of power. To give an example of the large blocks of demands, particular mention may be made of the following:—

1. Ferro-alloy and pig-iron furnaces at Bhadravati.	89,900 kw.
2. Aluminium industry	18,000 "
3. Fertiliser plant at Bhadravati	85,000 "
4. Government of Madras	90,800 "
5. Government of Bombay	11,500 "
6. Cotton Mills	6,000 "
7. Cement plant	1,900 "
8. Strip, rod and billet mill	2,500 "
9. Paper Mills	5,000 "
10. Hindustan Aircraft	6,000 "
11. Government of Coorg.	2,000 "

These are apart from what is required for introduction of the trolley bus scheme in Bangalore, rayon industry, stainless steel, electrification of railways, etc., which are on the anvil. In addition, we have to provide for the general growth, such as power supply to irrigation pumps, electrification of towns and villages, etc., at the rate of approximately 2,000 kw per year to add to the present peak load of about 70,000 kw. Thus at the end of 1964-65 an additional demand of 68,875 kw will have to be met, over and above the combined capacity of the three generating stations.

Demand for additional power.

Hence it becomes obligatory for the department to undertake investigations on the river valleys for production of additional power. The two important river valleys in the State are that of the Cauvery and the Sharavathi. The river Cauvery has been harnessed already at Sivasamudram and Shimsha and schemes for increasing the capacity of the stations are being worked out. Fortunately at the border of the State between Madras and Mysore, another place is available for power generation, viz., Mekedatu. After protracted negotiations with the Government of Madras, the right of generation of power at the place is under preparation, but the estimated output of the station is about 15,000 kw with scope for expansion to nearly 35,000 to 40,000 kw. The expansion of generating of power in the Cauvery Valley has a limitation in view of the fact that the waters of the Cauvery are utilised extensively for irrigation purposes both in Mysore and in Madras and in view of the problem of food production, the generation of power in the valley has to be limited to what can be secured without sacrificing its irrigation possibilities.

Fortunately for us there is another river in the State, the Sharavathi which lends itself admirably for power generation. The river flows through a territory where there is not much land that can be brought under cultivation. During the rainy season the flow is very large and the water goes down the falls and joins the sea unutilised, as there is no land below the Falls either in Mysore or in Bombay territory where the water of the river could be utilised for irrigation. It is therefore of paramount interest to the economy of the nation that surplus water now flowing to waste be bottled up and utilised for hydro-electric purposes. There is also the advantage that it flows through a territory which lends itself for construction of large size reservoirs. Surveys have therefore been

undertaken to see whether water to the extent of 100,000 mc. ft. could not be stored and utilised to generate power to the extent of about a million kw.

Realising that sooner or later the Mysore system will have to be linked on to the several systems to be established in India, where the frequency of supply is 50 cycles, and also to permit of flexibility in shifting national industries from place to place in an emergency, and to permit of easy shifting of consumer apparatus, it was decided sometime ago to adopt 50 cycles as the standard supply frequency in the State. The Jog system has been accordingly designed for 50 cycle generation and transmission. A wide conversion programme is on hand. The towns of Sagar, Shimoga, Davangere, Chitaldrug and Jagalur and the associated rural areas are already on the 50 cycle system. Bhadravati, Tarikere, Birur, Kadur, Ajampur, Chikmagalur, Belur, Sakleshpur, Hassan, Arsikere, Tiptur, Channarayana, Hole-Narsipur and all places fed by these will be on 50 cycles before long. And within the course of a couple of years the whole State except K. G. F. area will be on this system.

In one of his memorable speeches, His late Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar of revered memory said "One of our sacred texts says that there is no gift greater than that of water and that whoever desires to acquire spiritual wealth should give water to those who need it. Another asserts that there has been and can be no better gift than the gift of lamps. Let us use this most wonderful gift of God for the furnishing of both water and light where they are needed most and for such other purposes as tend best to raise the standard of life of the people of the State."

There is nothing more noble than living up to the spirit of this gracious message. And this department is always endeavouring to take electric power for lighting and pumping purposes to the countryside and bring prosperity and light to the villages where poverty and ignorance have hitherto resided.

And finally, when the face of Mysore has changed beyond recognition during the past half a century due to the advent of electricity and spread of irrigation facilities, when the whole of the State is happily drinking deep of the benefits of such mighty an element as water in one form or other, it is our most sacred duty to express our gratefulness to the wisdom, sagacity and benevolence of the line of Rulers, to the bold and far-sighted policy of the line of administrators and to the ability and devotion to their soil and duty of the line of engineers, who have gone before and whose untiring efforts made all this possible.



Sri Adi Chunchanagiri Hill Shrine

This is a hill shrine in Nagamangala Taluk, Mandya District, where thousands of followers of the Siva Sect among Vokkaligas and a few other Hindu communities in and outside the State Lord Shiva is worshipped here as 'Unaraya'. The Mutt has developed rich business mendicancy known as 'Jogis' who attend to the puja ceremonies among the devotees. The shrine is situated on the Western face of the Chunchanagiri Hill (3,221 feet) which lies in the Central Range of mountains in the State and is reached by bus from Bangalore via Yungel and Hosiur or Bellur, from French Rocks or Bellur and from Tiptur or Mysore etc.

The Hill Shrine contains many beautiful spots for the tourists. After a long period of work of a routine nature the Mutt has now assumed a role of importance. A Gurukul Vidyalaya is being run for the benefit of poor students. Plans are under way for the construction of a travellers bungalow for the benefit of visitors and a prayer hall for the benefit of the devotees.

Photos: Sri D. R. Ramappa



The Sacred Pond called "Bindu Sarovara" at the Sri Adi Chunchanagiri Mutt.



Sri Adi Ganeshareshwara Temple at the Sri Adi Chunchanagiri Mutt



Students of the Gurukula Vidyalaya at the Sri Adi Chunchanagiri Mutt

(Photos: Sri D. T. Laxmi)

WORKING OF THE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT FOR 1947-48.

Against the demand of Rs. 12,0,20,989 the collection actually made amounted to Rs. 1,18,69,019 and there was an arrears of Rs. 8,65,477 as against Rs. 8,58,417 during the last year. Proper arrangements should be made for the collection of these arrears, as the Electrical Department is expected to run on a commercial basis and for the service rendered its revenue should be properly collected.

The Working Expenses during the year under review amounted to Rs. 52,71,114 as against Rs. 43,92,561 during last year. This is stated to be mainly due to the recent revision of the grades and increased Dearness Allowance and to the increased rate of contribution to the Depreciation Fund. The Working Expense incurred was equivalent to 43·8 per cent as against 37·8 per cent.

The net Receipts during the year was Rs. 68,38,087 as against Rs. 74,39,998 during the previous year.

The total capital outlay during the year under review amounted to Rs. 76,18,573 as against the revised grant of Rs. 1,56,23,000 and the heavy lapse is stated to be mainly due to the non-receipt of materials well in time. The Department should, as far as possible, correctly forecast its requirements of materials and the probable date of their arrival and then make suitable provision therefor in the budget without allowing large sums to lapse. Providing large capital and then allowing it to lapse will only lock up the capital unnecessarily. This should be avoided.

It is also observed in a number of cases that heavy savings are effected in the estimates during execution indicating that the works are over-estimated in the first instance to keep the expenditure within the estimates. The principle to be

observed in preparing estimates for works is that the costs should be reckoned as close to actuals as possible at the time of estimating so that the executive officers are encouraged to observe the greatest economy in expenditure of public funds. Government may be approached for extra funds to complete the works.

The demand for automatic telephones in Bangalore and Mysore is increasing day by day and in order to meet the growing need of the people, orders have been placed for the extension equipments and on their arrival arrangements will be made to instal the same and service them to the public. Proper arrangements should be made to settle the accounts of the Post and Telegraphs Department in regard to the revenue realised from Trunk Calls.

Though schemes for the electrification of a large number of towns and villages have been sanctioned, the respective works could not be taken up owing to the paucity of the materials and their non-receipt in time. Every attempt should be made to procure the materials required and service the installations.

The number of irrigation pumps in service during the year was 1,283. Attempts should be made to give power to more pumps to be used for growing food crops as that will help the State to tide over the food situation. Priority should be given to those who intend to grow food crops.

The value of the Stores purchased during the year both under Local and Foreign amounted to Rs. 90,45,450 as against the provision of Rs. 2,62,46,211 in the Stores Budget for the year.

The works connected with the surveys for the Mekadatu Hydro-Electric Project were also under progress.

It is seen that out of the 12 Sectional and 52 Sub-Sectional Offices, which should have been inspected by the Auditor and his Assistants, only five Sectional Offices and 27 Sub-Sectional Offices were alone inspected. The Auditor should make proper arrangements for the periodical inspections of both the Sectional and the Sub-Sectional Offices to ensure that the Sections and the Sub-Sections are working all right.

There were three pre-arranged shut-downs lasting for 21 hours and 36 minutes on the Kolar, Mysore and Bangalore Transmission systems and 37 unforeseen interruptions lasting for 7 hours and 56 minutes. The Department should make proper arrangements to see that these unforeseen interruptions are reduced to the barest minimum.

There were 13 cases of fatal accidents of which one related to the departmental employee and the remaining 12 to private

persons. The uses and dangers of electricity should be properly notified in all the rural parts so that the people may be warned of the risks in touching electrical wires, etc. It should also be seen that whenever wires snap, they are immediately set right to prevent ignorant people coming in contact with them. A 'safety-first' campaign should be vigorously pursued.

The works connected with the Jog Hydro-Electric Scheme were completed to the extent of 80 per cent and the first two generators were commissioned into service and the other two were being tested. The equipment required for the extension of this project has been ordered and some of these materials as 18,000 K.W. Generating Units, H.T. Switchgear and Transformers have been received.

The working of the Department during the year under review continued to be satisfactory.

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KHEDDA IN MYSORE

HOW ELEPHANT HERDS ARE TRACED, DECOYED AND TAMED

The Khedda operations in Mysore are not just costly sights staged for their uniqueness, but represent ancient but scientific methods pursued for capturing rogue elephants which often constitute a terror to the cultivators in the forest areas. They not only destroy crops but also attack forest guards.

Khedda operation was conducted during last December 1948, when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister, visited Mysore State in connection with the Doctorate Degree conferred on him at a special Convocation arranged at Mysore. About 40 elephants were captured. The total expenditure incurred on this operation is Rs. 1,04,945 and the total income realised is about Rs. 1,07,445 excluding the 5 per cent Royalty payable by the Oriental Film Co., who took the film at the time of operations. This Khedda was conducted on a more economical basis than any other previous Khedda in the past.

More than the financial aspect, the most important factor was giving relief to the agriculturists of that area. Elephants used to destroy their valuable crops, involving thousands of rupees worth of paddy and other crops. This operation gave a lot of relief to the ryots during these days of food scarcity.

Again this time, it has been brought to the notice of Government by the agriculturist of that area that elephants are creating a lot of havoc to the crops. The Government have considered it their duty to give relief to these people and thus save the valuable crops in these days of food scarcity.

Hence Government have decided to undertake another Khedda operation at the end of December 1949. The estimated expenditure this time is only Rs. 75,000 which is less than that of last year.

The word "Khedda" means a trench. It is generally V-shaped, ten feet wide at the top and eight feet deep, enclosing an area of about 3 to 8 acres of forest land, through which elephants in their wild state move up and down a beaten track to which they are accustomed. In three places, gates are put up to impound the herd of elephants by dropping the gate as soon as they are inside it.

Location

The "Khedda" is generally located in a place where water facilities and easy communications are available. Near one of the gates, preferably near the forest end or the river side end, a funnel-shaped stockade is constructed with strong wooden posts. These funnel wings vary in length anywhere from 100 to 200 yards. In a convenient spot along the trench where the ground is level, another round stockade is built very strongly about 40 feet in radius, permitting ingress from the Khedda enclosure. This is called the Roping Stockade.

All the preliminary operations are executed and completed well ahead of the actual impounding of the elephants.

It is possible to impound wild elephants when they chance to move through the Khedda in their normal movements. This presupposes a cessation of all forest operations and disturbance to the normal jungle life.

In addition to this main and important work, the existing roads, footpaths and fire protection lines are cleared and kept free of weed and fallen growth to facilitate expeditious movement of labour. The works generally take about two to three months with a labour strength of about 750 to a 1,000 people. The labour is provided with rations to last for about four days at a time from a provision stores maintained by the Forest Department through one of their reliable contractors, quite close to the scene of work.

In Mysore, the actual impounding is generally undertaken immediately after the heavy rain of the north-east monsoon, sometime about the beginning of November. For this purpose, village labour to the extent of about a thousand and forest labour which consists of about 500 Kurbais are mustered and kept ready as soon as the date for a drive is fixed. About a week before the actual drive, trackers are sent out to find out the location of herds and their normal movements. The trackers

are intelligent and reliable enough to indicate the strength of the herd and to select one convenient herd containing young and healthy animals normally moving towards the Khedda in which one would like to impound the herd.

The Surround

With the labour mustered ready at hand and as soon as information is received that a suitable herd is found inside the forest in a convenient locality, the labour is moved up and distributed at intervals of about a 100 feet, commencing from where one of the funnel wing stockades end and enclosing the herd right until the other wing stockade is reached. The first surround generally covers an area of about 20 square miles or more, the depth being anywhere from about 8 to 10 miles. The labourer is to be vigilant all the 24 hours and, during nights, each man is to keep up a good strong fire. An executive staff is employed to patrol this surround line during night time, and see that fires are ablaze and that no elephants get out of the surround line and escape. Since the surround covers a fairly large area and the fires form a sort of continuous chain, the herd generally keeps well inside the surround and does not make any attempt to break through.

The maintenance of a surround line both day and night taxes the energies and staying power of both labour and staff to a great extent. It must be said to the credit of everybody concerned that, till now, there has been no case in which it has failed to discharge its arduous duties to everybody's satisfaction. But no words can describe the actual hardships until one sees it at work. Occasionally, heavy showers of rain burst out during these surrounds and, during that time, great care has to be taken to see that the labour is on the alert and that the fires are fully alive.

A Pre-Determined Land

After the first surround, a careful exploration of the country is made and programme is chalked out to drive the herd towards the stockade by cutting off its retreat by posting men as in the first surround along the internal lines. This operation takes 3 to 4 days and each day 5 to 6 square miles of country are explored, the elephants being driven towards the stockade across a pre-determined land and men being posted along that line. This work is done silently with the help of the tame elephants and a few hardy well-trained trackers. The weapon used consists of a bamboo rattle emitting by its mere shaking a sort of clapping noise. No body uses any firearms, although the chief officers may possess a few guns with buckshot cartridges,

more as a moral support to the trackers on foot. Considerable skill and intelligence are exhibited by these trackers in the location of the herd within the surround and its movement towards the khedda.

When the elephants approach the khedda and everything is ready for a final drive into the enclosure, some further precautionary measures are taken. They consist chiefly of doubling the surround lines, leaving a space of about 300 to 400 yards except when one approaches the wings. Between the wings and the gate, at intervals of a furlong or two, lines are cleared along which piles of combustible materials are put. The wings themselves are covered wherever the normal forest growth has been disturbed during the construction of the gate and the wings. The gate is held up by a strong *manila* rope and tied up to a branch of a high tree where a man hides himself among its branches and releases the rope as soon as it is indicated by the officer in charge of the drive. The gate is dropped and the Khedda proper and its immediate vicinity are cleared of all women and children and no disturbance of any kind of human agency is allowed. All these details have to be looked into carefully if the final drive is to go on without a hitch. Arrangements will also have been made to provide fresh drinking water to the impounded herd since clean water is essential for keeping the wild elephants healthy.

The Final Drive

When everything is ready and towards the late afternoon fixed for the final drive, the driving party consisting of the Kumki elephants and the beaters, a hundred strong, get into the surround and start driving the elephants towards the enclosure. Till now, neither the driving party nor the beaters will have come into actual contact with the wild herd, and, if at all, might have seen it passing well ahead of them. It is now that they come into grips with it. The beaters will have to be on the alert and move from cover to cover carefully, keeping their eye on a likely tree to which they can run and climb up in case the herd takes an obstinate stand or turns back. When the herd is driven across the first line connecting the ends of the two wings of the wing stockades, the tame elephants are all lined up at the centre and the beaters take their stand along the edges close to the wing stockades. A man sets fire to the combustible piles already referred to, which will be just behind the driving party line. Volleys of shouts and blank cartridges are now discharged and the wild herd has got to be pushed every inch towards the gate. It is here that a little organisation, forethought and patience are required of the



The Hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government, Some Journalists and officers and men in charge of Kheddi operation standing on a bamboo causeway across the Kupini river



Gate of the Stockade into which wild elephants are driven and impounded



'Roping' operation in the Stockade.



A baby elephant 'roped' in the Stockade.

officer in charge. His eye should always be on the leader of the wild herd which is generally an old mother cow and a few frequent buckshots to prevent it facing the driving party and keep it moving towards the gate facilitate the rest of the herd to follow her and once the mother cow passes the gate and gets into the enclosure, the others simply scramble towards it. The gate is dropped down and fastened strongly and a couple of elephants with half a dozen men are posted outside both day and night until the wild elephants are all roped and removed. While this is going on, an officer with a hundred men kept ready, goes along the outer edge of the trench and posts men at intervals of 25 feet where a small pipe of wood with a little kerosene oil is kept ready for being set ablaze. This fire is kept night and day. The rest of the labour is disbanded except for another drive, if required.

Food

Generally the bamboo and other growth inside the Khedda will serve as enough fodder for about three or four days after impounding. If for any reason the elephants have to be kept longer, branch fodder from trees of the *FICUS* species is brought in by cart loads and chucked into the stockade for the wild ones to feed. They generally take easily to such feeding and it is a sight to see them at feeding time lining up as it were at the place where food is chucked, and at the same time, to keep them healthy, small quantities of paddy tied into bundles with jungle grass, calculated at about 3 to 4 seers of paddy per elephant, are also provided as additional fodder. Formerly, it was usual to feed the elephants with these paddy bundles within the enclosure itself but recent experiments have proved that it will be advantageous to feed them in the small roping stockade during nights and thus accustom them to the roping stockade. This method prevents cruel driving into the roping stockade and all fire-arms may be altogether avoided. The labour that may be recruited for these and other sundry purposes may be about 1,500 strong, exclusive of the labour that is specifically recruited in connection with the drive and its preliminaries.

The Roping Stockade

When the day for roping of the elephants is fixed, the roping stockade requires some preliminary work. The floor of the stockade is covered by a deep layer of sand to avoid slush. The roping stockade and its approaches are covered with leafy branches to give a sort of forest appearance. All disturbance round the stockade is avoided. The

driving party, as formerly but with the *Kumki* elephants, drive the wild ones towards the roping stockade, in which they are enclosed by more or less of pressure. Sometimes a part of the herd is driven once for all into the roping stockade. In former years this gave a lot of trouble but with the introduction of feeding the animals in the roping stockade the affair has become less troublesome but by no means less risky. As soon as the elephants are inside the roping stockade followed by the *Kumki* elephants the gate is dropped. The bustle and turmoil of the wild elephants mixed up promiscuously with the *Kumkis* is, for a lay observer, an utter confusion intensified by the grunts and roars of the wild ones, as also of the hard pressed *Kumkis*. The men on the *Kumkis* require to be very careful and see that they do not fall down or get knocked out by the wild elephants.

Manoeuvring the Wild Elephants

In the meantime, strong hemp ropes made out of hemp fibre, 3 to 4 inches in diameter, are kept ready. The *Kumkis* manoeuvre the wild elephants and bring one or two or three of them into a convenient position which consists of making the wild elephant face the centre of the stockade while the rear legs are as close to the stockade as possible. In this position the wild elephant is pressed between the *Kumki* elephants whose faces are towards the stockade and is therefore able to move neither side-ways nor backwards and forwards. While the elephant is in this position, an expert roper approaches its hind legs under cover of the *Kumkis* and slips a noose over one of the hind legs and tightens it, while the loose end of the rope is being fastened to a stanchion fixed firmly to the ground outside the stockade. The other hind leg is also tied similarly. After this is done, a neck rope is slipped on by the men on the *Kumki* elephants. While the roping is attempted, the wild elephant seems to get into it while trying to avoid it—a pretty sight. The neck noose is tightened up. If the elephant is of any big size, two or three or even four neck ropes are put on, and, if necessary, the front legs are also roped so that the animal will have 8 to 10 strong ropes on it, the precaution against all breakings. The operation is not so simple as it can be read here, each rope taking sometimes an hour or two before it can be fastened on. Quite a number may snap. The men on the ground may get badly hurt. The elephant in its struggle may get out of the position and all the operations have to be repeated. If it is a big tusker, the operation takes about three hours. In the meantime, some of the smaller elephants are also roped, perhaps a little more easily, by the other *Kumkis*.

The last operation consists in removing the roped animals out into the open. Generally, the biggest and the most recalcitrant is roped and brought out first. One by one the ropes are untied out of the stanchion and tied on to the Kumki elephants, each rope for one Kumki round its abdomen, strongly but intelligently knotted, to facilitate untying when desired. The tying of the ropes to the Kumkis will have to be done in some order, and that order is to be maintained when the animal is led out.

The Obstinate Animal

When all the ropes are tied properly, the other Kumkis see that the wild elephants are kept away from the gate and the gate is raised. The elephants with the neck ropes on lead the procession. If any animal should be obstinate, spare Kumkis are used to push it from behind. Struggling at every foot and yielding inch by inch, the huge animal is led out of the stockade and the khedda, and keeping up the struggle as it were, it is led on to the river close by where it is allowed to drink as much as it requires and cool itself after its vain struggle for freedom. After allowing the animal sufficient time to play about in water, it is led on to a *Peel Khana* (a forest area cleared of all under-growth, containing a sufficient number of big trees, plenty of shade, and facilities for tying up) and there the ropes are untied one by one, the hind legs being tied to a tree behind and the neck ropes and possibly the front leg ropes to a tree in front, giving some room for the elephant's side movements and very little backward or forward movement. This operation continues until all the useful animals are brought out. Not more than eight or ten animals can be handled in a day. If the wild herd contains about 40 elephants, the operation lasts for about five days. In recent years, old animals or animals at an advanced stage of pregnancy are not roped but allowed to stray back to the jungle after the economic portion of the herd is roped.

The River Drive

Sometimes spectacular shows can be staged, if desired. In some kheddass, elephants in the final drive have to swim up a river for a furlong or two before being driven into the khedda proper. The elephants are first surrounded on the bank of the river opposite to the khedda side and, on the final day, the elephants are driven into the bed of the river and into water. The downside of the river is blocked by a floating bridge of bamboos and the elephants are made perforce to swim up the river, and they naturally hug the khedda bank which is safeguarded by stockades and vertical cuttings of

the bank. The elephants go along trying to find a means to land. At the point where the elephants have to get to the gate, a few powerful tuskers are posted on the river facing the path of the herd. In trying to avoid these Kumki tuskers the wild ones get to the land and enter the gate which is made easy of access by a little grading of the ground. The surround area in this part of the forest is more or less permanently laid out by cutting a 30 feet-wide trench along lines from various points of the river all converging to a hill top wherefrom movements of the herd can be watched.

Organisation of Labour

The whole operation requires the maintenance of a labour strength of 1,500, of which 500 consists of the jungle tribe, Kurubars, who earn their livelihood by forest operations, and the rest recruited from neighbouring villages who are accustomed to the habits of wild elephants, and from the Pariwar community of the Chamarajanagar Taluk. Most of these men have had experience of quite a number of khedda operations and know all the details of work. With the help of the Revenue Department the labour is arranged to congregate on the particular date required. By this time, a provision stores to feed this large gang of labour for a month or more is opened under the control of the Forest Department. Particular attention is given to the cleanliness of the food stuff and the quantity. The supervising officers along the lines see that the labour is well fed and contented. No harsh treatment is permitted. A temporary hospital is opened near the provision stores, fully equipped for all emergencies. The officer in charge of the dispensary is expected to treat all cases which come to his hospital and in the afternoon and evenings is to go along the surround lines and see that the medical requirements of the men are fully dealt with. Necessary checks are employed to see to the correct attendance of labour and at the end of the operations, the dues of each man are independently settled by a senior forest officer specially deputed for the work. To induce the village labour to assist in the Khedda operations, certain facilities are provided for them in the way of grazing of cattle, timber and firewood for their requirements and pig hunting operations near their villages all the year round at free or concession rates. The labour when employed is in charge of the Yajaman of the community or the head of the village who is held responsible to the satisfactory execution of the work, while he is permitted to ventilate any grievance to the officer concerned. Generally, the labour goes home happy and the workmen consider their outing as a good holiday from the drab daily routine of their village life.

Elephants as Servants

The Mysore Forest Department possess a number of tame elephants. Terrific in their wildness these animals are patient and hard working as tame servants; and the Forest Department pursues its work without fear of a strike or a demand for shorter hours of working.

The Khedda operations are a source of income when mighty tuskers are reclaimed from wild life

into service under the lords of creation. Hundreds of labourers in the locality find employment for days when the khedda work is on. The State derives revenue by sale of elephants and ivory.

It may not be generally known that those who are termed as jungle tribes are well looked after by the State. They are given grants for land cultivation, free of cost. The Government also go out of the way to find work for them all seasons.

The views expressed in the pages of the "Mysore Information Bulletin" do not necessarily represent official opinion. Captions and sub-titles are inserted only to guide reading matter and not for lending any official emphasis.

WOMEN'S PART IN THE FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE*

By F. L. Brayne

Sir John Boyd Orr has told us that the world must double its production of food in the next twenty-five years, or starve. This is very terrible threat but we know it is true. Many millions of people in many countries are already underfed for part of the year and some of them are underfed all the year round.

Augmenting food supply by simple means

What is the prospect in India and Pakistan? Besides barrages, canals and hydro-electrics and the big things which Government alone can tackle, there are innumerable small things which the experts and scientists have worked out for us. They require very little capital but a great deal of hard work, enterprise, knowledge, co-operative effort and a lot of thrift and saving. What effect would the doing of all these small things have on the food supply? The late Sir Albert Howard of Indore compost fame, used to say that if people would only do the simple things recommended for the improvement of soil, water supply, cattle and crops the produce of the soil could be multiplied by three.

May I give a list of some of them?

1. The stopping of erosion by (a) stall-feeding livestock with food crops, ensilage and grass cut and carried from the pastures; (b) levelling and embanking all *baram* arable land.
2. Repairing, and if necessary putting bore-into, and using for both harvests, all wells, better use of canal water, smaller *kharis* (compartments), clean straight channels, etc.; and using all *heels* and other monsoon water for irrigation.
3. Using the waste water from wells, houses and places of worship for growing vegetables.
4. Manure pits round the village; hay-boxes instead of burning cow-dung; composting all vegetable waste; green manuring.
5. Good seed, good ploughs, harrows and other tools.
6. Sowing seed in lines, ridging, roguing, weeding, etc.
7. Simple pest control—light-traps; washing seed; destruction of rats and parrots, etc.
8. Selective breeding of livestock.

9. Quarantining for ten days all new animals before allowing them to join the others.

10. Using the co-operative organization wherever possible.

The list could be greatly extended but is long enough to show what I mean. They are all terribly simple things but if they were all put into use everywhere they would change the face of the country. Not all of the crops would be food crops but there would be enough to satisfy Sir John Boyd Orr's demand for doubling the food supply.

No easy task

If it is all so simple what is the fuss about? Surely the people have only to be told about these things, to rush out and do them? Not a bit.

Wherever one goes the story is the same. The people won't take to these new things. They are quite happy as they are and will not do the extra work required, nor will they give up their pet extravagances—weddings, feasts, silver ornaments, litigation and so on—in order to save money to buy good seed, good ploughs, stud bulls, new tools, or whatever it is that is needed to improve their outturn. In fact their idea of a high standard is less work and occasional bursts of extravagance at weddings and so on, and when we suggest that they should work harder and save and scrape in order to grow more food and be better off they think we are attacking their standard of living instead of trying to raise it.

The problem

What is the answer to this conundrum? How are people to be persuaded to do these things? What incentive, what stimulus can be found to move them to action?

It has hitherto been rather assumed that all that is necessary is to tell people of the new and better ways of working and living and they will automatically adopt them. That may be so in countries with a generally high standard of living which everyone is ambitious to achieve or to maintain, but it is far from being so among people whose standard is low and where malnutrition is common. In fact the very opposite is the case.

* Reproduced from "Indian Farming".

To produce more food, to improve health and to raise the standard of living requires very hard work, much saving and scraping, much self-denial and a complete break with old custom and traditions. To do all this requires high morale and an extremely powerful incentive. Where is the incentive among people who are poor and undernourished, sunk in debt, and riddled with malaria, hookworm and other diseases that come from dirt, squalor and malnutrition?

Debt is no incentive. Debt bothers no one, it is normal and natural. Besides, the debtor fears that the only person who will benefit by his extra work will be the creditor. Hunger and ill-health are no stimulants to harder work. They produce the very apathy we are fighting.

Solving the problem

What then is the answer? Treated as an economic problem there is no answer. If we wish to escape starvation we must tackle the conservatism and apathy of the people not as an economic but as a social problem. The only hope of producing an incentive that will beat the desire for less work and occasional extravagance and will overcome the placidity of malnutrition and ill health is to design a new way of life that is better than the debt and poverty, with their occasional feasts, and the over-recurring hunger, dirt, discomfort, ill health and squalor which his present way of life involves.

Having painted a picture of the new life—all can join in the task—we must not only convince ourselves but we must convince the peasant, that it is better than his present way of living. Such a picture was painted for the sepoy of the Army during the last war. It was based on the work of Government Departments and of many pioneers, official and non-official, and was used for the pre-release training of the sepoys. It is described in many Army pamphlets.

The role of women

I said that we must convince the peasant that a better life is possible. That is not quite accurate. The standard of living is the standard of the home and the standard of the home is the standard of the housewife, the 'gharwali' who keeps it. It is she who must be enlisted in the campaign for better food and better living. All through nature, the strongest instinct of the female is the well-being of its family and that instinct must be developed and exploited. Once a mother is convinced that vaccination will save her child from small-pox, can you imagine her hiding her child from the vaccinator or going to the temple of the

goddess of small-pox for charms? Once she knows what is good for her children she will insist on getting it.

Years ago at the National Institute of Agriculture in Rome, a Minister of the Belgian Government read a paper in which he proved that in a country of small farmers like Belgium, the women are responsible for more than two-thirds of village life. They run the home and bring up the children, they make and mend the clothes, they cook the food, they keep the family in good health and they make the home comfortable and happy. Everything that makes home worth living in is in the hands of housewife, and it is she who must provide the incentive we are looking for.

To become prime-movers, however, in raising the standard of living the women must have far more knowledge than they have now. Not only must they have suitable education but they must have proper domestic training. Both in the schools and colleges and in the Women's Institutes or the co-operative society (why not have Co-operative Women's Institutes?) they must be taught everything there is to know about running a house and making it nice, cooking a balanced diet, keeping a family in good health and good heart, making and mending clothes, and the hundred and one other things which every village housewife should know.

The men have big departments to teach them how to run farms and keep cattle. The women must also have big departments to teach them how to run homes and keep families.

Once the village women have this knowledge they will be forever striving to make their homes lovely, and they will compete with each other, not in the weight of their ear-rings but in the brightness of their homes and the happiness of their families.

The women will then encourage their good men to grow the best crops or to carry on their craft in the best way possible. Why? Because they want just one more thing, a sewing machine perhaps or mosquito nets, or whatever it is, to make home better. And each new thing will lead to another new thing. Our battle is won—the ambition for a higher standard of living has come upon the peasant and he will work hard and willingly to achieve his ambition.

The good wife will ask for the right vegetables, fruit and crops for the needs of the family, she will keep her good man in health. She will store the grain he brings where damp, rats, mice and weevils will not waste it, she will prepare the food so as to get its full value and waste nothing.

Best of all, the home will be a progressive force. At present it is the citadel of ignorance, superstition

and conservatism. When a man is advised to change an uneconomic or unhygienic custom he now says his wife won't let him. Once the wife is educated and trained he will no longer be able to say that. His wife will encourage him to try new things. 'I am trying a hay-box' she will say 'and I have a new and better way of making the baby's clothes. You too must make experiments'.

All over the world it is difficult to persuade peasants to try new things. Where the women are uneducated and untrained it is more than difficult—it is impossible. The key therefore to

the success of the food production drive is to design a better way of living and bring the vision of it, literally to every home in the land. The women, no less than the men,—and the girls no less than the boys, at school—must be so educated and trained that they will be convinced that it is so much better than their present manner of living and is so obviously possible to achieve, that they will gladly do all the work, the saving and scraping, the self-denial and the abandonment of bad customs and prejudices that are necessary to bring their vision to life in their homes.

*NEW WEAPONS FOR FINAL CONQUEST OF MALARIA

SUCCESS OF CAMPAIGNS IN CYPRUS AND CEYLON

In Cyprus, one of Britain's island Colonies in the Mediterranean, a three-year campaign has successfully eradicated malaria-carrying mosquitoes, and unless infected mosquitoes are accidentally conveyed there by ship or aircraft, it will be impossible for the disease to recur.

The method employed to achieve eradication was the application to the surface of all mosquito breeding waters of an oil in which the insecticide, DDT, (dichloro-diphenyl-trichlorethane) had been dissolved; mosquito larvae were thus killed.

Adult female mosquitoes have the habit of resting on walls inside dwellings and animal out-houses. These wall surfaces can be treated readily and economically with a solution which, after drying, would leave a fine deposit of insecticide, mosquitoes resting on such a surface might be irritated and fly outdoors, but in any event they will die within a few hours. The attraction of the essential feed of blood lures the young female mosquitoes to the death-trap. To maintain the death-dealing properties of these wall surfaces only two or three treatments with insecticide are necessary for an eight-month mosquito season.

This residual insecticide method was used in the coastal zone of British Guiana, in tropical South America, where the extensive irrigation system of the sugar-cane plantations produced millions of mosquitoes. The dramatic reduction in the mosquito population has transformed, within a few years, a malaria-ridden country to one in which the disease is no longer an insoluble public health problem.

No more Epidemics

The history of Ceylon has been punctuated by devastating epidemics of tropical malaria. Such catastrophes are now a thing of the past; the prevalence of malaria has fallen to levels which suggest the elimination of the disease within a few years. These results have followed the adoption by the Government Health Department of the residual insecticide method as a routine and island-wide measure of sanitation.

Britain's scientists have been investigating the effect of this method of insecticide application on the vector mosquitoes of malaria in Central Africa, Malaya and Assam. It has been found that some species of mosquitoes may enter dwellings, obtain a feed of blood and leave without resting on a wall, thus evading contact with the insecticide. This may be due to habit or to a repellent effect of that insecticide; a different insecticide may not have this effect on the same species of mosquito.

The complete eradication of all vector mosquitoes is the ideal result to be aimed at, but is not essential for the elimination of malaria from a community. Residual insecticides can reduce the mosquito population so drastically that the numbers of mosquitoes which are actually infected with malaria, become almost negligible. Indeed, the stage is set for the elimination of malaria as a major public health problem in both temperate and tropical climates.

The available insecticide armament of DDT, benzene hexachloride and chlordane, which are all efficient when used in a scientific manner, will doubtless be

* Issued by British Information Services, New Delhi.

followed in the course of time by even more efficient chemical compounds.

For years chemists have sought the perfect anti-malarial drug and it has yet to be found. In 1946 United Kingdom scientists produced proguanil (paludrine) which has proved to be an efficient anti-malarial and does not cause any unpleasant side-effects. A mosquito taking blood from a person under treatment

with this drug, does not become infective or capable of transmitting the disease.

For the conquest of malaria, excellent weapons are available, powerful insecticides to destroy mosquitoes and efficient anti-malarial drugs. It remains for enlightened governments to permit the reasonable recurring annual expenditure and to train staff in the performance of new and skilled duties.

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PRESS NOTES AND NEWS

HEALTH OF LIVESTOCK DURING SEPTEMBER 1949.

Outbreaks of Blackquarter, Haemorrhagic-septicaemia, Anthrax, Foot and Mouth, Contagious goat, Plouro-pneumonia, Rabies, Sheep-pox and Ranikhet diseases were encountered in the State, while it remained conspicuously free from Rinderpest during the month. Altogether, 396 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the above contagious and infectious diseases, as against 397 villages during the previous month. Outbreaks were highest in Bangalore, Kolar and Shimoga Districts, while Mandya, Hassan and Chikmagalur Districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 1,124 attacks of which 897 animals succumbed, as against 1,478 attacks and 1,093 deaths during the previous month.

The Departmental staff undertook 35,678 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease, as against 38,678 Inoculations and Vaccinations during the previous month. In the absence of a reliable method of vaccinator intervention, other prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

Disease conditions caused by internal parasite were reported from 158 villages resulting in 18 deaths, as against 172 villages accounting for 43 deaths during the previous month. The special staff attached to the Parasitic disease control units and the Sheep Breeders' Associations of the Department dosed 11,473 animals as against 9,196 animals during the previous month.

Fodder and water were generally available throughout the State. (Press Note, dated 5th November 1949).

MINIMUM RATE FOR ELECTRICITY

A letter under the heading "Minimum Rate for Electricity" is published in the issue of "Deccan Herald" dated November 9th, 1949. The consumer has stated that he has received a bill at the rate of Rs. 4 as flat rate for installation that has been serviced without meter.

It is true that in spite of the best efforts of the department, it has not been possible to secure sufficient number of 25 cycle meters to instal in

every installation that is in service. The department has introduced a system of rotation of meters, so that every installation will get metered during the course of a year for a period of three months or more. But there are consumers who are anxious to take service, as they get ready with the installation, without waiting for the meters being made available by adopting the above procedure. In such cases service is being given without meters and the installation will be metered within about a year from the date of service as far as practicable.

A levy of Rs. 4 as minimum per month on the basis of use by the consumer for three hours of his entire installation was adopted. But before this was enforced the hardship that would be caused to the consumers by such an arrangement was realised and revised instructions have been issued directing all sections and sub-sections of the department to levy a minimum of Rs. 2-4-0 per month for installations rated at three points until meters are installed and actual consumption is determined. The levy of Rs. 4 complained of by the writer of the letter must have occurred before the circular reached the Chamarajanagar Sub-section and the bills already sent out at Rs. 4 per month will be revised to Rs. 2-4-0 per month. (Press Note, dated 9th November 1949).

NARISHALA AT ULSOOR

It has been proposed to start the first Women's Section (NARISHALA) at Ulsoor, at which the destitute and unattached refugee women without any means of livelihood will be put on a few handicrafts such as sewing, embroidery and knitting for the present with a view to rehabilitate the displaced refugee women that have migrated to this State.

Such of the refugee women as feel inclined to join this Narishala are requested to intimate the Secretary, Mysore State Refugee Relief Committee, Bangalore, their address and the name of the handicraft they wish to take up together with their knowledge and experience, if any, in the handicrafts referred to above.

Any refugee women who could impart training in the occupations suitable for women may please contact the Secretary, Mysore State Refugee Relief Committee, Bangalore, with information as to

their knowledge, experience, testimonials, etc. (Press Note, dated 12th November 1949).

GARUDA KEMBUTHI PADDY

Government had ordered in their Notification No. S.D. 9482—C. 111-47-18, dated 22nd April 1949 that "Garuda Kembuthi" paddy grown in Mandya District, be classified under the "I Quality" with effect from the date of the order, viz., 22nd April 1949. It has since been represented that the benefit of the classification of "Garuda Kembuthi" paddy as first variety will not be available to the persons who surrendered that variety of paddy during the Harvest Season prior to the date of the Notification unless the order is given retrospective effect. As the entire quantity of Garuda Kembuthi grown in Mandya District is reported to have been procured in full before the date of the abovesaid Notification, Government have directed that the benefit of the classification may be given retrospective effect, i.e., from the commencement of the Harvest Season of 1948-49. (Press Note, dated 15th November 1949).

CAPITAL ISSUES

During the half-year ended 30th June 1949, the total number of applications received for permission to issue capital in Mysore inclusive of eight cases pending at the beginning of the half-year was 15 involving a capital of Rs. 7,38,56,538. Of these applications, twelve related to Mysore State and the rest to places outside the State. Consent of Government was accorded in four cases involving a capital of Rs. 71,50,000. One application involving a capital of Rs. 3 crores has been recommended by the Committee to Government for sanction. Another case of capital issue of Rs. 1½ crores has been considered by the Committee but permission has not yet been granted pending receipt of further information called for. Six applications involving a capital of Rs. 6,86,585 which were pending at the close of the half-year have since been considered by the Committee. Of these, orders have been issued in respect of four applications involving a capital of Rs. 2,02,585 and further action is being taken in consultation with the Controller of Capital Issues, New Delhi, in regard to the two other applications involving a capital of Rs. 4,84,000. Three other applications involving a capital of Rs. 2,10,20,000 are pending disposal awaiting further information called for from the companies concerned.

The applications of the companies which were dealt with during the half-year for permission to

issue capital may be classified according to the nature of the objects, as under:—

Banks	...	...	4
Insurance	...	...	1
Textile Mills	...	...	1
Paper Mills	...	...	1
Other Industries	...	...	8

(Press Note, dated 16th November 1949).

GRANT OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The attention of the Displaced Persons is hereby invited to the following circulars issued by the Central Government on the subject referring to grant of financial assistance to non-Muslim displaced students and trainees from Western Pakistan.

1. Government of India are pleased to direct that students, taking the courses of study as noted below, in recognised institutions be considered as Engineering students for the purpose of education loan benefits contemplated in the Central Government Scheme No. F. 162—48 R. & R. dated 8th January 1948:—

1. Civil Engineering.
2. Electrical Engineering.
3. Mechanical do
4. Chemical do
5. Navigational do
6. Irrigational do
7. Automobile do
8. Aeronautical do
9. Radio Servicing Engineering.
10. Technology Courses.
11. Mining and Metallurgy.

2. It is directed that failure to pass a recognised periodical examination, not being a school or college weekly test, and the annual test, without any reference to their quarterly or six-monthly test results, will entail the immediate stoppage of loan instalments to students and that the recovery of loan granted will be effected in accordance with the rules prescribed in this behalf.

3. It is also circularised that concessions such as payment of tuition fee, admission fee and examination fee would be stopped on the failure of a student to pass the annual examination in the Class IX—Middle IV year.

(Press Note, dated 16th November 1949).

MOVEMENT OF HANDLOOM CLOTH

At a meeting of the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Pakistan regarding movement of handloom cloth between the two countries, the following agreements

were reached, subject to the approval of the two Governments :—

1. India will issue licences for export to Pakistan of a further quantity of 10,000 bales of yarn of counts over 20, in addition to the quantities agreed to under the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement signed on the 24th June 1949 and Pakistan will indicate the breakdown of the count groups of these 10,000 bales of yarn.

2. India will allow freely imports of handloom cotton cloth from Pakistan.

3. Pakistan will issue freely import licences for import of lungies from India as also licences for import from India of other types of handloom cloth up to 2,000 bales.

The above arrangements will remain in force up to the 31st December 1949. The position of future supplies will be discussed again sometime in December 1949. (Press Note, dated 16th November 1949.)

NO DOUBLE RIDING ON BICYCLES

Instances of double riding on bicycles are reported to have become a common feature in H.A.F. Circle and certain places in Bangalore South Taluk. It is considered that such an act by the cyclists is not only dangerous to themselves but also to the traffic on the road.

In the interest and safety of the public, it has been notified that no person riding a bicycle on any street or public place shall convey any other person on his own person or on the said bicycle or any part thereof and no person shall ride a bicycle on any street or public place in any other manner than on the saddle.

The above rule applies to the roads in areas mentioned below :—

H.A.F. Circle.

1. H.A.L. Area including the colony.
2. The road leading to Bangalore from H.A.L. up to Kodihalli.
3. Whitefield and Krishnarajapuram.

Bangalore South Taluk.

1. Madivala Village (Chatrapalya).
2. Agara Village.
3. Varthur Village.
4. Byatarayanapura and surrounding factory areas comprising of Byatarayanapura, Hosahalli, Guddadahalli and Avalahalli Villages.
5. Mysore Road (From Bangalore City Municipal Boundary to mile No. 15 cement and tar road).
6. Kengeri Village.

7. Banasankari Village and new Jayanagar extension and Yediyur Village.

(Press Note, dated 18th November 1949).

TRANSPORT OF HANDLOOM CLOTH

After considering representations from the handloom industry, the Railway Board, Ministry of Railways, Government of India, has directed that with effect from the 1st November 1949 and up to the 31st March 1950, in the first instance, the following concessions are to be extended to handloom cloth including 'Khaddar' which is both hand-spun and hand-woven :—

By Passenger or parcels trains. Half parcels rates at owner's risk.

By Goods trains ... 10th Class at Railway risk. 9th Class at owner's risk.

2. The existing Goods Tariff classification entry "Piece-goods, cotton, woollen or artificial silk, with or without common metal, brass or tinmel thread edging, false or imitation lace, in bales, press-packed or packed in boxes or cases" is to be amplified by the addition of the following words :—

"and hand-woven cloth including 'Khaddar' hand-spun or hand-woven, not press-packed."

3. As a check on improper booking of mill cloth as handloom cloth, the Board desires regular checks carried out at receiving stations and in the event of mis-declarations coming to notice, Railway Administrations should recover charges at double the highest class rate and invariably prosecute under Section 106 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890.

4. The matter is to be reviewed in the early part of March next with the object of determining whether these tentative concessions give sufficient relief or are too liberal and to what extent the check on mis-declaration of mill-made cloth as handloom can be enforced. To permit of this review, Railway Administrations are requested to submit a full report not later than the last week of February 1950. (Press note, dated 21st November 1949).

BUS FARES ENHANCED

It is hereby notified for the information of the travelling public that on account of the rise in the cost of vehicles, spare parts, petrol and motor oils, it has become inevitable for the Mysore Government Road Transport Department to enhance the bus fares with effect from 1st December 1949. The bus fare on and from that date will be enhanced to 8 pies per mile per passenger for

the first 50 miles of the journey and at 6 pies thereafter in accordance with the Government Order No. T. 2308-21—R.T. 12-48-3, dated 17th December 1948.

The travelling public will appreciate the circumstances that have now led the Department to increase the bus fares and they are requested to continue their Matronage as usual and make the scheme of nationalisation of bus services a success. (Press Note, dated 21st November 1949).

THE NEW HARVEST ORDER, 1949.

In accordance with the policy of continuing the controls over foodgrains, the Government of Mysore have promulgated the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order 1949. The special features of this order are :—

- (i) No landholder is exempt from the operation of the provisions of this order ;
- (ii) The allowance for domestic consumption allowed to the cultivators on the basis of All-India scale is 1 lb. per person ,
- (iii) A greater allowance is made for farm labourers and for seed purposes than was allowed in the previous Harvest Order.

This allowance, it is hoped, will be helpful to the cultivators who are required to make payment in kind to the agricultural labour.

Regarding the question of procurement prices the Government of Mysore urged the need for retaining the prices that were fixed last year. The Government of India, after considering all the facts placed before them, have however directed the fixation of procurement prices as follows :—

Procurement Prices.

Paddy I sort ...	Rs. 10 0 0 per Imp. maund	Rs. 20 per palla
II sort ...	Rs. 9 0 0 per Imp. maund	Rs. 15 "
Jawar ...	Rs. 7 2 0 per Imp. maund	Rs. 20 "
Ragi ...		Rs. 20 "

They have stated that this is a part of a policy of integrated reduction of the prices of essential commodities to check inflation and to prevent further deterioration in the economic situation in the country.

Government trust that the fullest measure of co-operation from the public will be forthcoming in this national emergency and enable maximum possible internal procurement. (Press Note, dated 21st November 1949).

NEWS REFUTED

There has been a comment recently in a section of the Press, that the Government have been allowing lands belonging to the Vanivilas Sagar to be converted into a sandy desert on account of the fact that the capacity of the 880 tanks that lie in

the catchment area of the reservoir is being increased. This is a distortion of fact and will result in unnecessarily exciting the raiyats in that area.

The question of improving the water supply to the Vanivilas Sagar and of using the existing water facilities to the best advantage have been under the active consideration of Government for some years now. The problems are not new and have been present from a long time. The question of augmenting the feeder resources to Vanivilas Sagar is beset with complexities and requires a lot of unremunerative expenditure. Fortunately, the raiyats in that area are fully aware of these difficulties. However, the question of control and regulation of water was taken on hand and measures are being pushed through to ensure equitable supply of water. The Executive Engineer, Chitaldrug, is already preparing projects to put up pick-up "Anes" to prevent wastage of water. Another item which is being considered is the draining of marshy and water-logged portions of "Hallas" and other lands under the Vanivilas Sagar. These measures will, before long, greatly benefit the raiyats of the area.

The whole question is being dealt with as expeditiously as possible and there is no likelihood of the land under the reservoir being allowed to go into waste land. (Press Note, dated 22nd November 1949).

THE MYSORE MANURE DEALERS' LICENSING ORDER 1947—AMENDMENT.

It has come to the notice of Government that Sannhemp seeds (ಅಜ್ಜಿ ಪಿಣ್ಣು ಬೀಜಗಳು) used in the State for raising manurial crops are being exported in large quantities outside the State with the result that it has become necessary to import seeds for being distributed to raiyats. With a view to restricting its export outside the State, it has become quite necessary that the said seeds should be brought within the purview of the Mysore Manure Dealers' Licensing Order, 1947.

The Government of Mysore have, accordingly, amended the Mysore Manure Dealers' Licensing Order and included the Sannhemp seeds as falling within the definition of "Manure".

The effect of this amendment is that no Sannhemp seeds shall be exported from the Mysore State except under permits granted by the Commissioner for Food Production in Mysore, who is the Manure Controller under the said Order in Mysore. (Press Note, dated 22nd November 1949).

SUGAR PRICE

Government have already indicated in their Press Notes dated 3rd September 1949 and 7th

September 1949, the decisions arrived at by the Government of India to control and regulate the prices of sugar and their distribution and the action taken by this Government in this behalf.

2. A few criticisms have appeared in the Press regarding prices and distribution of sugar in the State. Government wish to point out that various difficulties had to be encountered during this transition period, viz., from 2nd September 1949, when sugar was recontrolled, up to this date.

3. In accordance with instructions of the Government of India, immediate action was taken in Mysore to freeze all stocks of sugar with the Sugar Factory and the wholesale dealers in the State on 2nd September 1949. The stocks so frozen were intimated to the Ministry of Agriculture by wire but they had to be released for public consumption with their approval. As the wholesale dealers had purchased these stocks previously at higher rates and had incurred certain transport and incidental charges, the prices to be paid in respect of these stocks had to be worked out and prior approval of the Government of India taken in this behalf. However, in anticipation of sanction of Central Government, stocks frozen with the wholesale dealers were released immediately for public consumption, through Ration Depots and Co-operative Societies fixing the retail sale price at Rs. 1-7-3 per viss (excluding Sales Tax at Bangalore).

4. As regards the stocks of sugar frozen in the Sugar Company, the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, had fixed the Ex-Factory price at Rs. 28-8-0 per Imperial Maund for D 24 and Rs. 29-1-6 per Imperial Maund for D. 27 quality. But the Mysore Sugar Company claimed that they were entitled to the recent increase in Excise Duty on Sugar and the freight advantage allowed to other Sugar Factories in South India. On 19th September 1949, a communication was received from the Government of India intimating that the Sugar Factories may be allowed the additional Excise Duty at Re. 0-9-0 per Imperial Maund and therefore the retail sale prices worked out previously, had to be revised accordingly. But the second point, viz., the question of allowing "Freight Advantage" to the Mysore Sugar Company, was still under consideration and correspondence with the Government of India. Meanwhile as the stocks taken over from the wholesale dealers had completely exhausted, the stocks frozen in the Mysore Sugar Company, were rushed to the distribution centres and the retail sale price of this stock was fixed at Rs. 1-3-6 (excluding Sales Tax at Bangalore) per viss, in anticipation of the concurrence of the

Government of India. The Ministry of Agriculture, however, intimated their concurrence for this price fixation later on 22nd September 1949.

5. Very recently, the Ministry of Agriculture conveyed their approval to allow the benefit of "Freight Advantage" to the Mysore Sugar Company, also, and a "Freight Advantage" of Rs. 6 per bag was allowed with effect from 4th November 1949. Consequently, the retail sale price had to be enhanced and fixed at Rs. 1-5-0 per viss (excluding Sales Tax at Bangalore). Further in order to give effect to this revision, issue of Sugar to the public had to be temporarily suspended, stock taken and then released for consumption at the above enhanced rate. In view of the recent strike in the Mysore Sugar Factory, Sugar stocks could not be moved to the consuming centres promptly as per despatch instructions.

6. It can thus be seen that variations in sugar prices during this transition period was inevitable and the distribution was much hampered due to various unavoidable reasons. In spite of these handicaps, sugar was made available throughout the State in as satisfactory a manner as possible.

7. Now that the fixation of prices has been finalised and necessary arrangements made to move stocks of sugar to the distributing centres, Government trust that there will be no difficulty or delay in the distribution of sugar in the State. (Press Note, dated 24th November 1949).

FOODGRAINS—ALLOWANCE TO LAND-HOLDERS.

It has come to the notice of Government that there has been some misconception in certain parts of the State that the holders of land residing in rationed areas are not allowed to bring paddy or rice grown on their lands for their domestic consumption, as was being allowed in previous years, but that on the other hand they are compelled to surrender their entire produce to Government and obliged to take rations allowed only on their ration cards in rationed areas, where they reside.

While contradicting the above, Government wish to make it clear that, as in previous years, according to Clause 5 (d) Note 1 of the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1949, now issued, "when a holder dwells in an area where rationing of foodgrains is in force and where the holder himself does not actually cultivate the lands, the quantity of foodgrains allowed shall be limited to 12 ozs. per diem for every person, except children—below 8 years of age who will receive half the quantity."

The public are therefore informed that land holders residing in rationed areas are entirely at liberty to bring in foodgrains grown on their lands.

for their domestic consumption under a permit to the extent of 12 ozs. per adult per day, as in previous years. (Press Note, dated 24th November 1949).

CONCESSION WITHDRAWN

In the Press Note, dated 6th May 1949, it was announced that holders might be given the option to surrender rice instead of paddy and that rice may be paid for at certain rates.

It has now come to the notice of Government that the option given to holders to surrender rice instead of paddy involves too many complications and affects procurement adversely. Government have, therefore, ordered that this concession and prices fixed be withdrawn. (Press Note, dated 24th November 1949).

TRANSPORT OF COTTON PERMITTED

Government have, by a notification, cancelled the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Transmission by Post) Prohibition Order 1944. The effect of the cancellation is that no permission under that order will henceforth be required to transmit by post any *inland postal article* containing "Cloth" or "Yarn". (Press Note, dated 25th November 1949)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE SRINGERI MUTT

In connection with the Government Order dated 22nd November 1949, on the subject of constituting an Advisory Committee for the Sri Sringeri Mutt, it has been noticed that some newspapers have published the names of certain persons as being members of the said Advisory Committee. As has been made clear in the Government Order itself, Government propose to constitute a small Advisory Committee of respectable gentlemen and no decision has yet been taken on its constitution or its personnel. Suggestions and objections, if any, on the above proposal are to be sent to the Secretary to Government, Law Department on or before the 15th January 1950. (Press Note, dated 25th November 1949).

TREE PLANTING

Government started a State-wide campaign for planting of trees commencing from 1st July 1949. Seedlings of several kinds of flower, fruit, manurial, fuel and economic plants were distributed to both private individuals and local bodies in the State, free of cost. Private enterprise in this behalf was also encouraged. As a result of this intensive drive, planting work on a very large scale has been done all over the State. From the latest figures

available, it is seen that a total of 1,574,097 seedlings of several kinds of plants have been planted. Of these, 4,77,516 seedlings (the largest number of plants) have been planted in Kolar District alone. (Press Note, dated 29th November 1949).

RECEIVING TENDERS AND QUOTATIONS

The Secretary, Stores Purchase Committee, "United India" Building, Sri Narasimharaja Road, Bangalore City, has notified for the information of the public that the following procedure will be observed in receiving and opening of tenders and quotations :—

1. That tenders and quotations will be opened at 12 NOON on the next working day after the closing date.
2. That tenders and quotations should be sent only in sealed covers clearly superscribed "Tenders or Quotation for such and such articles, Enquiry or Tender Notice No., and closing date."
3. The quotations and terms offered by firms should be strictly in conformity with the terms of enquiry. Such of them not conforming to the terms of enquiry will be liable to rejection.
4. For every tender and quotation delivered *Muddam* in the office of the Stores Purchase Committee, an acknowledgment quoting the details as in para 2 above may be obtained from the Manager of the Stores Purchase Committee Office. (Press Note, dated 29th November, 1949.)

WATER SUPPLY TO HOSADURGA

A Government grant of three lakhs of rupees is sanctioned for the water supply scheme to Hosadurga Town from Vedavathi River from out of the allotment made under water supply grants for 1949-50. Sanction is also accorded to the grant of a loan of one lakh of rupees to the Hosadurga Minor Municipal Council carrying interest at 5 per cent and repayable in twenty-five years by equated annual payments, to meet its share of the cost, subject to earmarking the realisation from toll and a portion of the octroi to the extent of Rs. 7,095 per annum towards the repayment of the loan.

The donation of one lakh of rupees offered in this behalf by *Dharmapravartha* Sri Bhoppalam Nanjundiah towards the above scheme is accepted and the water supply installation will also be named after his brother, late Sri Nageshiah and his wife.

DRAINAGE FOR CHINTAMANI

An estimate for Rs. 1,01,760 for the comprehensive drainage scheme in Chintamani Town is sanctioned, the cost being met by the Government and the Municipal Council in equal proportion.

The Government share of the cost amounting to Rs. 50,880 will be met from out of the provision made under "Town Improvement Grants" in the current year's State Budget. The Municipal share of the cost will be paid from out of the provision made therefor in the budget of the Municipality for 1949-50, and the entire amount may be placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Engineer, Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.

HEALTH OF LIVESTOCK IN OCTOBER 1949

Outbreaks of Blackquarter, Haemorrhagic-septicaemia, Anthrax, Foot and Mouth disease, Contagious goat Pleuro-pneumonia, Rabies, and Sheep-pox diseases were encountered in the State while it remained conspicuously free from Rinderpest during October 1949. Altogether 358 villages were reported to have been affected by one or the other of the above contagious and infectious diseases, as against 396 villages during the previous month. The number of outbreaks was highest in Bangalore, Kolar and Mysore Districts, while Chickmagalur, Hassan and Mandya Districts were least affected. These diseases accounted for 1,603 attacks of which 968 animals succumbed, as against 1,124 attacks and 897 deaths during the previous month.

The departmental staff undertook 35,280 preventive inoculations and vaccinations against all the above diseases except Foot and Mouth disease, as against 35,678 inoculations and vaccinations during the previous month. Prophylactic measures were adopted against Foot and Mouth disease.

Disease conditions caused by internal parasites were reported from 176 villages resulting in 17 deaths, as against 158 villages accounting for 18 deaths during the previous month. The special staff, attached to the Parasitic disease control units and the Sheep Breeders' Associations of the Department dosed 13,161 animals as against 11,473 animals during the previous month.

Fodder and water were generally available, throughout the State. (Press Note, dated 1st December 1949.)

ELIGIBILITY FOR INDIAN CITIZENSHIP

The following Press Note dated 25th November 1949, issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India, is republished for general information :—

"The Constituent Assembly has decided that Articles 5 to 9 relating to Citizenship (which form Part II of the Constitution of India) will come into operation on the date the Constitution is authenticated by the President of the Constituent Assembly, which is expected to be on the 26th day of November 1949. Clause (b) (ii) of Article 6 read with Article 7 enables certain classes of displaced persons to register themselves as Citizens of India before the date of commencement of the Constitution as a whole, that is, the 26th January 1950.

"2. The conditions to be satisfied by an applicant for registration under these two articles are as follows and are published for general information—

"(i) He should have migrated to India from Pakistan on or after the 19th July, 1948 (the date on which the influx from West Pakistan (Control) Ordinance, 1948, was promulgated and came into force), not having previously migrated after the 1st March, 1947, from India to Pakistan or having migrated from India to Pakistan at any time after the 1st March 1947, has returned to India at any time after the 15th August 1947, under a permit for resettlement or permanent return.

"(ii) He, or either of his parents or any of his grand parents, was born in undivided India (excluding the French and Portuguese settlements in India, but including all former Indian States and Tribal areas in the North-West as well as North-East frontiers).

"(iii) He should have resided in the territory of India for at least six months immediately preceding the date of his application.

"(iv) He should not have voluntarily acquired the Citizenship of any Foreign State.

"3. The Registering Officers will normally be officers in charge of the revenue administration of districts or Presidency towns, i.e., Collectors or Deputy Commissioners. In those cases where other officers are also appointed as Registering Officers, full information will be available with the Collectors or Deputy Commissioners. Copies of application forms which will, as far as possible, be printed in the regional languages can be had free of cost from the said officers after the Constitution has been authenticated by the President. Since the whole process of registration has to be completed before the commencement of the Constitution, i.e., the 26th January 1950, intending applicants should get into touch with the Registration Officers concerned as soon as the Constitution is authenticated. Those persons who are declared eligible for Indian Citizenship will be given a 'Certificate of Registration' free of cost by the Registering Officer." (Press Note, dated 25th December 1949.)

PUBLICATION OF 'IMPETUS' MAGAZINE

The Ministry of Education, Government of India, has circularised for general information that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation has replaced its Reconstruction News-letter by a new publication called the 'Impetus'. The new magazine will be a platform for presenting opinion and exchanging views on reconstruction and development. With the adoption of the plan by UNESCO to raise the living standards in the under-privileged areas of the world, this magazine will be of special use for India.

The magazine will be distributed free to organisations and individuals throughout the world who by their interest and activities seek to further the reconstruction and development of schools, libraries, laboratories, museums and art galleries, etc.

The 'Impetus' is putting up for discussion each month, an open question in the field of reconstruction and development. For the best letter discussing the question, the 'Impetus' will send the writer an International UNESCO book coupon for ten dollars, good in any book store in the world. Letters should not exceed 200 words in length. The open question for October is "Should the United Nations undertake the Economic Development Scheme while need for reconstruction still exists in war-devastated countries."

The 'Impetus' will also award an International book coupon for five dollars for open question, which must be stated in 25 words or less and must have a direct bearing on some aspect of Educational Scientific or Cultural development and reconstruction.

The entries for competition may be sent direct to the Editor, 'Impetus', UNESCO House, 19 Avenue, Kleber, Paris. (Press Note, dated 2nd December 1949.)

PURCHASE PRICE OF 'NAVANE'

In the Press Note dated 21st November 1949, Government have already indicated the purchase prices of foodgrains fixed under the Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, 1949.

Government have now ordered that the purchase price of 'Navane' be fixed at Rs. 19 (Rupees nineteen) per patta of 100 seers. (Press Note, dated 3rd December 1949.)

ALLOWANCE TO HELPLESS REFUGEES

The displaced persons that have migrated to this State from Pakistan are hereby informed that the

Central Government have outlined a Scheme for the grant of maintenance allowance for the benefit of—

(i) Widows and unattached women, minors and other persons who, by reason of age over 50 years, infirmity, illness or other causes, are unable to find a living for themselves;

(ii) Displaced persons who depended entirely upon the income from their property in Pakistan, have no means of livelihood in India and have been given no other rehabilitation benefits.

The refugees coming under clauses (i) and (ii) *supra* may file applications in the prescribed form by 31st December 1949.

Forms for the grant of the said allowance are obtainable at the Office of the Commissioner of Refugees, Civil Station, Bangalore, during working hours from 30th November 1949. (Press Note, dated 3rd December 1949.)

MITIGATING DUST NUISANCE

The question of preventing Dust Nuisance in Textile Mills in the State has been taken up by the Government of Mysore. A meeting of Representatives of Mill managements was held today by Sri K. T. Bhashyam, Minister for Law and Labour, for considering the possible lines of action to secure this end.

After preliminary discussions, a suggestion was made that Mills may be called upon to arrange for the following reforms:—

1. Supply of conditioned air.
2. Blowing in of humidified air.
3. Changing the atmosphere as frequently as possible—not less than 10 or 12 times an hour—in the Carding Department.
4. Isolating the Carding Department from the other Departments as far as possible.

It was also proposed that another meeting be held to which locally available textile experts might be invited to further examine these suggestions.

The idea at present seems to be that these decisions may at first be circulated to all Textile Mills in the State, as mere recommendations and after watching for a time how far the Managements take steps to abate the Dust Nuisance, if necessary, make and enforce rules with a view to making it obligatory for Mills to introduce these reforms.

The Managements will, it is understood, be immediately requested to let Government know the arrangements that may already exist in their respective Mills for mitigating the Dust Nuisance. It is gathered that their replies also are going to be discussed at the next meeting.

FLUORESCENT LAMPS

A considerable amount of public attention is drawn in the papers and over the radio on the health hazards of fluorescent lights. The Medical Advisory Committee of Beryllium, headed by Dr. James G. Townsend, Chief of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Public Health Service, which has been studying results of work on beryllium for three years, has reiterated its assertion to the general public that there is no danger whatever from the lights when they are intact.

The possible dangers come in the destruction of old lights.

The Committee has issued the following instructions on the safest way to dispose of used fluorescent lights —

"The disposal of burned out fluorescent lamp tubes may introduce a health hazard. The possible hazards, in order of their severity, are these:

1. The dust of beryllium compounds with which the tubes are coated may be inhaled.

2. Cuts of skin from the broken tubes may retain some of the beryllium compounds.

3. Mercury vapour (tubes contain some free mercury) may be inhaled.

"Probably the best method of disposal where many tubes (that is, in a factory) are replaced is that used by tube manufacturers themselves. From a floor above, through a hole, the tubes are dropped into an enclosed and ventilated crusher. Broken glass is removed wet. Exhaust goes through a collector and captured dust is wet down and removed.

"Tubes may be broken in a ventilated hood by means of a crowbar or length of pipe. The ventilated hood should be enclosed on all sides except the working front and should be so arranged that the operator cannot enter. Face velocity should be 150 to 200 feet per minute. Grated floor is recommended so that broken glass will drop into a hopper where it can be wet down and removed. Ventilation should be through a collector where accumulated dust can be wet and removed with minimum handling.

"Smaller users of lamps can place the tube in a weighted burlap bag, immersed in water in a trough or shallow tank, where they can be broken with a crowbar or length of pipe. The wet bag, unopened, is then removed and dumped.

"The Industrial Hygiene Division of the New York State, Department of Labour has tried out this method and recommends it. An open end oil drum, with two parallel bars (placed permanently or as part of a removable frame) about one-third of the way from the bottom of the barrel, is filled about two-thirds full of water. Tubes are placed between the bars and snapped off below water

level. A removable wire mesh basket slightly smaller than the diameter of the drum can be used to catch pieces of broken glass.

"The open air where phosphor dust and mercury vapour will be quickly dispersed by air currents, the tubes may be broken individually in their cardboard jackets by a crowbar or length of pipe. The operator should stand to windward and wear goggles and heavy canvas or leather gauntlets.

"Disposal in incinerators is not recommended.

"Although the tubes are under vacuum and implode when broken, once in a while one will explode. In any method of dry breaking or in handling wet broken glass, heavy gauntlets and goggles should be worn."

"It is very important that cuts from the coated glass be seen at once by a physician. Experience has shown that even a small amount of the powder remaining in a minor wound may delay healing and cause excessive growth in the scar."

FUNCTIONING OF SIPHONS

The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has reported that the siphon arrangements—designed by Sri V. Ganesh Iyer, Retired Superintending Engineer and Director of Hydraulic Research Station, Bangalore, at Hesaraghatta and Marconahalli have functioned satisfactorily in accordance with the design. (Press Note, dated 5th December 1949.)

WORK OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE IN OCTOBER 1949.

The Employment Exchange, No. 3, Lady Curzon Road, Civil Station, Bangalore, was as usual engaged in registering the unemployed and securing suitable jobs for them.

It placed 109 persons in employment, of which 11 ex-servicemen, 1 woman, 95 others and two of A. B. standard, bringing the total number of persons since the commencement of the organization to 2,105.

The total number of vacancies reported from employers during the month was 170, of which 160 from Government and 10 from private bodies.

Two hundred and four ex-servicemen and 434 from others were submitted for employment. Registration of 195 ex-servicemen and 602 others lapsed during the month.

Up to the end of October 1949, 22,439 persons were registered, and by the end of the month 661 ex-servicemen and 4,341 others only were on the Live Register.

It is hoped that the employers and employment seekers will take full advantage of this institution and render unstinted co-operation. (Press Note, dated 6th December 1949).

THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

List of books added to the University Library from 1st October 1949 to 1st November 1949.

General and Reference Works.

Universal Decimal Classification—Abridged English Edition (025'45).

Philosophy.

Campbell, C. A.	..	...	...	Moral Intuition and the Principle of Self-Realization (British Acad Proceedings) (820 6/173)
Danielou, A.	...	...	...	Yoga—The Method of Its Integration. (138).
De Burgh, W. G.	...	...	...	The Life of Reason. (101).
Durant, W.	...	...	...	The Story of Philosophy. (109).
Eddington, A. S.	...	...	...	The Mathematical Theory of Relativity (129a).
Paul, L.	...	...	...	The Meaning of Human Existence (104)
Paton, H. J.	...	...	...	The Moral Law Or Kant's Groundwork of the Metaphysics of Morals. (192).

Psychology.

Burrow, T.	...	...	...	The Neurosis of Man. (140'4).
De Haan, B. J. A.	...	...	...	Animal Psychology (Hutchinson's University Library Psychology) (146).
Fromm, E.	...	...	...	Man for Himself (140 1)
Lechmann, K.	...	...	...	The Renaissance of the Individual. (143)
Lowy, S.	...	...	...	Co-operation, Tolerance and Prejudice (144).
Woodworth, R. S.	...	...	...	Psychology—A Study of Mental Life (140 4)

Logic.

Mander, A. E.	...	...	...	Clearer Thinking—Logic for Everyman (Thinker's Library No. 57). (150'4).
Mascoll, E. L.	...	...	...	Existence and Analogy -A Sequel to "He Who Is" (150 4).

Religion.

Allen, W.	...	...	...	The Happy Issue (211)
Anklesaria, B. T.	...	...	...	Pahlavi Vendidad. (26)
Bhol Chaud	...	...	...	Lord Mahavira. (213)
Deakacharya, N.	...	...	...	The Origin and Growth of Brahmatant'a Parahala Mutt (221).
Srinivasadasa	...	...	...	Yatindramatadipika (221)
Thomas, P.	...	...	...	Hindu Religion, Customs and Manners. (221)
Watts, A. W.	...	...	...	The Spirit of Zen (Wisdom of the East Series) (208).

Sociology.

Ginsberg, M.	...	...	...	Reason and Unreason in Society. (300 1)
Huizinga, J.	...	...	...	Homo Ludens. (300 8).

Politics and Administration.

Gangulee, N.	...	...	...	Thomas Paine. (320 4).
Harris, G. M.	...	...	...	Comparative Local Government (320c).
Mance, Sir Osborne	...	...	...	International Road Transport, Postal, Electricity and Miscellaneous Questions (Royal Institute of International Affairs). (320'6).
Mansergh, N.	...	...	...	The Commonwealth and the Nations (Royal Institute of International Affairs) (320 6).
Perkins, D.	The Evolution of American Foreign Policy (The Home University Library No 208) (325 973)
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